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TOGETHER WITH

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AND A

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NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞The present number commences the fourth series, or thirty-seventh volume of this work; and we are pleased to state that the patronage so long continued has not fallen off—but the countenance of old friends and the encouragement of new ones, incites us to perseverance in the principles we advocate, without a "shadow of turning"—and which we pledge ourselves to support until their error is made manifest, or their object attained.

Our subscribers will confer a favor by promptly paying the amount of their subscriptions to our agents, or through the mail.

RIOTS. The accounts which have appeared relative to the late riots on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, appear to have been much exaggerated—A man was *not* killed as stated in our last sheet; we made the assertion on the authority of a morning print, by which it was promptly contradicted when known to be untrue. The late disturbances have been quelled, and the work is progressing harmoniously.

SPANISH INVADING EXPEDITION. By an arrival at New Orleans, we learn that part of the invading squadron which left Havana, consisting of one ship of the line, one frigate and two corvettes, had arrived at Tampico on the 19th of July, and were at anchor off that place. The transports having on board the troops had not yet been heard of. The commandant at Tampico had received instructions from his government to declare that port embargoed on the first appearance of the hostile fleet, which, it was thought, had taken place in consequence of its arrival. It is also stated that a levy by government of ten millions of dollars was to take place on all monies that shall be brought from the interior, for the purpose of clothing and paying the army, which was to be accounted for at the close of the campaign. Orders had been given to station 10,000 troops at Tampico, 8,000 at Campeachy, and at all other places on the coast in the same proportion.

The Spanish troops on board the transport ship Bingham, (which vessel, it will be recollected had put into the Mississippi in distress), have been landed at the English Turn, below N. Orleans. The adjutant general of Lou. together with several officers of the governor's staff, were present at the time of their debarkation, in order to designate the limits of their camp, &c. The troops, it is said, are in general good health, and few, if any, on the sick list.

MR. MAURY. The following extract of a letter from the venerable James Maury, (late consul at Liverpool) to a gentleman of Cambridge, Massachusetts, is very interesting:

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that your worthy son-in-law, (the rev. Mr. Ware) has recovered from the fatigues of a boisterous voyage, and has so improved in his health that I flatter myself the object of his errand to the old country, will in a great measure, if not entirely, be accomplished.

"I frequently have Mr. Madison's very pleasing letters, and used to have those of Mr. Jefferson, whom I do indeed greatly miss. About seventy-two years ago he and I were two of five class-mates bound together in friendship. From that period down to his death, he was invariably kind and friendly to me; and now, that he is gone, I remain the only survivor of that class. They all have left me!

"Your late excellent friend of Quincy, I also had the honor of knowing, as well as of experiencing his kindness when in office. The first time I saw him was in 1778, when he and Dr. Franklin were commissioners (as we then denominated them) in Paris. I know his son (J. Q. Adams) likewise, whose kindness, I shall ever acknowledge.

"Should your own son (the rev. Benj. Waterhouse) pass this way again, I shall have pleasure in seeing him. I thank you for what you say of mine."

ONWARD! The southern papers almost every day give us notice of a new step towards *independence*—in the projection of some new internal improvement or establishment of some new manufactory. The progress of population and wealth, with increased *security*, is converting thousands of the enemies of protection into friends. The "work goes bravely on" in Virginia.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTURES. *One fact is worth a thousand theories.* A gentleman of Martinsburg, gave us a striking instance in proof that the "American system" only requires a fair test, and a reasonable perseverance, to render it triumphantly successful. He informs us, that he saw, the other day, a large box of cloths, manufactured at the factory of Messrs. Gibbs and Orick, directed to Baltimore. Upon inquiry into the strange occurrence, he was informed that the company find in that city a ready market for a large portion of their products, which are of most excellent quality. Mr. G. C. Conradtt's carpet manufactory in that town, produces carpeting of a quality and pattern fully equal to the best Scotch fabrics. Success to the cause of home industry, and to its great patrons and generous supporters.

[*Charleston Free Press.*

INDIAN DISTURBANCES. The following is an extract of a communication which appeared in the New York American, relative to the affray with the Indians near the *Grand Chariton*. It was written in the vicinity of Jefferson Barracks, Mo. and presents the transactions which led to the disturbances, in no favorable light.

Presuming the northern people will look anxiously for the truth concerning the Indian disturbances which have recently taken place on the frontier of this state, I send you what appears to be the most probable account. The report is—and it is much credited—that the whites residing near the Ioway Indians, went to their villages for the purpose of trading, and took with them whiskey enough to intoxicate the Indians. They succeeded in getting them too drunk to make a good bargain, and then proceeded to make their trades—cheated the Indians out of every thing valuable, and retired, quite satisfied with their skill.

As soon as the Indians recovered from their stupor, sufficiently to see what they had done, they carried back the goods they had received from their *civilized friends*, and demanded those which had been taken from them.—This demand was not complied with. On returning to their villages, the Indians drove off several cattle—perhaps to irritate the whites, probably to get indemnification for the goods they had lost. On finding their cattle gone, the whites, to the number of about fifty, armed themselves, and went for them. The Indians were not disposed to give them up, the whites endeavored to take them by force, and attacked the Indians for that purpose; but were beaten, with the loss of four killed and some wounded.

The affair was represented to governor Miller in an improper light: he immediately sent information to general Leavenworth, with a requisition for the troops at Jefferson Barracks. With his usual promptness, general Leavenworth directed the troops to proceed to the scene of action, as soon as transportation could be obtained. Five companies of the 6th regiment of Infantry, and one of the 3d, moved on the 25th instant. Before transportation for the remaining companies of the 3d could be obtained, it was ascertained that they were not wanted. The disturbances have ceased, and the troops are daily expected to return.

Another letter, dated near St. Louis, to a respectable mercantile house in Philadelphia, says—"It seems to be fairly understood here, that the late appearance of hostilities in the western part of this state, was brought on entirely by the white people; and, that the Indians only returned the fire when fired on by the whites."

VIRGINIA CONVENTION. The editors of the "Richmond Enquirer" also intend publishing the interesting debates of the approaching convention, and with this view have secured the valuable services of Mr. *Stansbury*, the able reporter of the congressional debates published in the "National Intelligencer." The debates will be comprised in a volume, printed after the form of this work, and sold as low as it is possible to afford it. It is desirable that those persons who intend to subscribe, should hand in their names forthwith.

LIBERAL EDUCATION. In the American Quarterly Register for April, we find a list of all the principal colleges in the United States, and the number of students in each, together with their respective residences. From this list we have prepared the following table, which shows the number of college students from each state in the union, and the proportion which this number bears in each case to the population of the state. The population is that of 1830, as estimated in a report presented to congress at their last session by the committee on public lands.

States.	*Students.*	*Population.*	*Proportion.*
Maine	126	420,000	1 in 3,300
New Hampshire	119	300,000	1 in 2,500
Vermont	135	280,000	1 in 2,000
Massachusetts	449	580,000	1 in 1,300
Rhode Island	33	90,000	1 in 2,700
Connecticut	191	290,000	1 in 1,500
New York	540	2,000,000	1 in 3,700
New Jersey	96	330,000	1 in 3,400
Pennsylvania	310	1,300,000	1 in 4,500
Delaware	7	80,000	1 in 11,000
Maryland	171	450,000	1 in 2,600
District of Columbia	21	50,000	1 in 2,400
Virginia	401	1,180,000	1 in 2,900
North Carolina	88	720,000	1 in 8,000
South Carolina	196	600,000	1 in 3,000
Georgia	100	410,000	1 in 4,000
Alabama	31	380,000	1 in 12,000
Mississippi	23	130,000	1 in 5,600
Louisiana	12	300,000	1 in 25,000
Kentucky	141	650,000	1 in 4,600
Ohio	148	1,000,000	1 in 6,700
Tennessee	75	600,000	1 in 8,000
United States	3,400	13,000,000	1 in 3,800

From the above it will be seen that in New England there is, on an average, one student in college for every 2,000 inhabitants; in the middle states, one for 4,000; and in the states south and west of Pennsylvania, one for 6,000.

Massachusetts has less than one-twentieth part of the population of the United States, and yet of the college students, one in seven are her sons—three times her fair proportion! This is much to her credit. She stands at the head of the confederacy in regard to liberal education. Indeed no other state, except Connecticut, comes near her standard. [*New York Observer.*

"STEAMER." We cordially unite with many of our editorial brethren in entering our protest against the indefinite and silly Cockney term, "steamer," as applied to a vessel propelled by steam. The Philadelphia Gazette well observes—As Dr. Johnson would say, "the ignorance and licentiousness of some writers and talkers, will, if sufferd to proceed, induce us to babble a dialect of *Cockayne.*"

WINANS' RAIL ROAD CAR has been tested in England and furnished the most satisfactory results as to its superiority over every other species of wagon for rail road transportation. He has secured a patent from the British government, and there is little doubt but that he will reap great pecuniary benefit from his highly ingenious invention

The Liverpool Mercury of July 17th, after alluding to "several interesting experiments" which were made with Mr. Winans' carriage on the Liverpool and Manchester rail road, July 13th, says:

The experiments, although highly successful, were made under several disadvantages. The machinery of the model was new, and consequently somewhat stiff, and the leather strap which communicated the motion, by means of winches, occasionally failed to perform its office completely.

The principle of this wagon appears to us to promise great results, if we may be allowed to judge from the experiments made while we were on the road and in the wagon.

Our readers may form a tolerable dea of the ease with which this carriage is moved, by the fact, that on a dead level a weight of 16 pounds drew it forwards at the rate of about three miles in the hour while it was laden with three tons of iron, which including the weight of the carriage, amounted to three tons fifteen hundred weight. With fifteen ordinary sized persons standing and sitting in the wagon, two men, by means of the winches, urged it forward at a rate exceeding thirteen miles in the hour, and we were told by a gentleman who had a stop watch, that the maximum speed was fifteen miles.

SPANISH SILVER COINS. The following publication, dated on the 19th inst. at the *Mint of the United States*, appears in the Philadelphia Sentinel:—

Certain paragraphs, relative to the parts of the Spanish dollar, having recently appeared in the public prints, tending to introduce a disturbance into our currency, not warranted by a full view of the facts, some notice of the subject is considered due to the public.

The Spanish silver coins now in the United States taken together, are of an intrinsic value, equal to that at which they pass in ordinary circulation. If a deposite were made for coinage, consisting of Spanish dollars and the several parts thereof, in that proportion of each, which actually prevails, the operation, it is confidently believed, would incur no loss to the depositor.

The parts of the Spanish dollar, considered alone are of less than their nominal value. The quarters may, however, be estimated as intrinsically worth twenty four cents, within a minute fraction, and the subordinate parts nearly in that proportion. They are diminished in value by use, more conspicuously than coins of a higher denomination, from being more constantly in service, and exposing a much larger surface in proportion to their weight. To this disproportionate reduction, small coins are unavoidably liable. Our own are not exempt from it. Nor does it appear in what manner the purposes of *change* are to be accomplished, with the desirable uniformity, by metallic money except on the condition, that the public, for the common benefit, shall acquiesce in the circulation of small coins, at their nominal value, although reduced somewhat below it by the effects of use.

The subject, it is known, is now undergoing an investigation, which will probably, at no distant period, result in the adjustment of it on general principles, by the only authority competent to adopt measures, for introducing into the currency a copious supply of the smaller denominations of our own coin, and to determine the time and manner of withdrawing from circulation, all others which have been made a legal tender. Partial and local proceedings in relation to it, would therefore seem inexpedient at this time. Under present circumstances they would probably have no other results than to accumulate the coins alluded to, in the hands of individuals, at depressed rates, to be returned upon the community, after a short interval, at their nominal value.—*Mint of the United States—August* 19, 1829.

ELECTIONS. We have partial returns of the congressional elections from several states, but decline giving them until all the districts are heard from.

William Carroll has been elected by the people of the state of Tennessee, to be governor of that state for the ensuing two years. He has formerly filled the same office, and was elected this time without opposition.

Gabriel Moore has been elected by the people of the state of Alabama, to be governor of that state, of which

he has for several years past been one of the representatives in congress—without opposition.

George R. Gilmer is announced as a candidate for the office of governor of the state of Georgia, at the approaching election. The candidate previously announced, is *Joel Crawford*, who, like Mr. *Gilmer*, has been heretofore a representative in congress—both of them highly respectable.

MAUCH CHUNK. As we joined in with the idea of changing the name of this important place into *Mong Chunk*, as suggested in a New York paper, it is proper to say, that a letter published in the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser, from the venerable and learned and valued Mr. Duponceau, determines the correctness of the present orthography, and will arrest all attempts to change it. Mr. D's "authority" in such matters, may not be disputed.

"STRAW PAPER" is now used in this office for packing the "Register". We regard it as being better fitted for this purpose than most of that which we have used for many years, and at a much less cost—notwithstanding the tariff! It may be known by its color, which is "*straw*," or a light yellow. We shall be glad to receive information as to the appearance of the wrappers of our paper, after long journeys.

FORWARD! It is stated in the Boston Palladium that the use of Turkey red in calico printing has been successfully introduced to use at Lowell. The French have long had an advantage over the English in the employment of this colour.

MINERS, SMELTERS, AND LEAD.—*From the Galena, (Miners') Journal.* The following is a statement of the number of permits granted to miners; the number of licenses granted to smelters; and the quantity of lead made at these mines, between the 1st June, 1825, and last of February, 1829—the *number of permits*, and *licenses*, granted, and *quantity of lead* made, in each particular year. It is believed that this statement is correct, as it was obtained through a scource to be relied on.

	Permits.	*Licenses.*	*lbs. of lead.*
1825	151	5	383,930
1826	434	4	1,560,534
1827	2,133	4	6,824,389
1828	1,944	31	12,957,100
1828	32		789,034
Total,	4,694	44	22,519,987

In the month of March of the present year, 626,236 lbs. of lead were made; making an aggregate amount of 23,141,223 lbs.

[The price of lead is now exceedingly low, and may prevent a much increased working of these mines during the current year; but "any quantity" may be made at them.]

COTTON. *From the Canton Register.* We are happy in being enabled to lay before our readers, the following items, relating to the commerce of Canton, that have occurred in the present season.

Importation of cotton.

From Bombay,	112,631	bales wg.	net peculs	314,000
Bengal,	58,326	do.	do.	129,580
Madras,	13,643	do.	do.	30,643
	184,600	bales, weigh.	peculs	474,223

or pounds avoirdupois 63,229,700

DIED, at Bristol, R. J. Mr. *Nicholas Campbell*, a native of Malta, in the 97th year of his age, and one of the famous "*Tea party*" at Boston, when the *taxed* article was thrown into the sea—and a gallant soldier of the revolution.

——, at Middletown, N. H. Mr. *George Roberts*, aged 72, who served under capt. Paul Jones, and was a favorite of that renowned commander.

——, at Plaistow, N. H. on the 9th ult. col. *Joseph Welsh*, in the 87th year of his age, a gallant soldier of the revolution, and much valued for the usefulness of his long life, filling very many important offices with distinguished ability.

——, On Sunday last, in Baltimore, *James Beale Davidge*, M. D. professor of surgery in the Maryland university, extensively known as a most able and scientific surgeon. The faculty of physic of the university of Maryland, have resolved to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days in respect to his memory, and appointed a committee to draw up a biographical notice of their distinguished colleague, to be published in the principal medical journals of the United States.

EDUCATION IN AUSTRIA. A French paper says:—"The system employed by Austria for spreading instruction among the lower orders, is attended with great success. In each village are schools, of which the masters are paid by government. No one is allowed to marry who cannot read, write and show some acquaintance with arithmetic; and under a penalty, no master can employ a workman who is not able to read and write. Small works on moral subjects, written with great care, are circulated among the lower classes. Hence crimes are extremely rare; and in the course of a twelvemonth scarce two executions take place at Vienna.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE. The New York Courier of the 11th inst says, a passenger in the Copernicus, lately arrived from London, attempted to bribe one of the inspectors, by slipping four sovereigns into his hand, and saying "that is the amount of the duties on my property, you need not trouble yourself to examine it." The inspector told him that "*sovereigns* did not go in this country," much to his astonishment. A complaint has been made to the police, who have taken the matter in hand.

COTTON-SEED OIL. A machine has been contrived in Virginia for pressing the oil from cotton-seed, which is becoming an important item among the productions of the southern states. It is estimated that there is an annual surplus of cotton-seed sufficient to yield 12,800,000 gallons, worth 50 cents a gallon, making an annual value of $6,400,000. A pretty item among the resources of a country.

FRESHETS. In consequence of the late heavy rains, destructive freshets have been experienced in the *Rappahannock* and the *Pee Dee* rivers. Vessels, stock, &c. were borne off on the former, and on the latter the gush of waters carried away a dam recently erected under the wings of a mill, and in less than five minutes time, tore up foundation, mill and every thing, wheeling the mill round, and carrying it into Buckhold's creek, clearing itself a passage through the trees with the resistlessness of a tornado; and in less than two hours after, all the cotton of the two adjoining plantations belonging to general Williams was destroyed. The loss is represented to have been dreadful on all the river low grounds, every where; and it is feared that the rice planters lower down, must also feel the effects. The Pee Dee is higher than it is ever recollected to have been in the month of August.

Letters from Camden, represent the destruction of cotton and corn, upon the low grounds of the Wateree, as very extensive; and the loss of stock, in the swamps, as very great.

THE CROPS IN TENNESSEE. The Nashville Banner of the 4th instant, states that should the weather continue as favorable as it has been, the crops of the present season will "more than equal the two last crops together." The crops of corn promise an unprecedented abundance, and those of cotton look flourishing beyond all expectation.

FLORIDA. The Tallahassee Advocate of the 25th ult. gives the most cheering accounts of the crops in that state. "The planters," it observes, "wear smiling faces, particularly those that are raising sugar cane; and it is a fact beyond dispute, from experiments already made, that such gentlemen as have the means and will enter with spirit into raising sugar, cannot fail of making large fortunes. Perhaps there never was a time so propitious for the man of capital, and enterprising planter to invest their means, as in the lands of Florida, and such as have

an idea of emigrating here cannot do better than come forthwith."

It also states, that one planter offers 10,000 bushels of his present crop of corn at 25 cents per bushel.—Such prices however are not expected to continue long, as the cultivation of corn beyond the immediate want of the article, will of necessity yield before the superior profit of raising sugar and sea island cotton.

MADAGASCAR. By letters from Madagascar, of the 3d March, it appears that since the death of Radama, king of that island, and instantly after the arrangement of mourning and settlement of its ceremony, the queen assembled all the chiefs of the various extensive provinces at the capital; and those that were known to have expressed a wish on the death of the late king, for his relations to succeed to the throne, were put to death, as well as a long list of princes and princesses of the blood of Radama. The whole island was in a state of commotion: the Arabs and Madagasse of the beautiful and fertile kingdom of Bembatooka had declared for their old king, subdued by Radama's troops, when his majesty's ship Andromache was off Majunga, in Bembatooka Bay, with a squadron. The queen had ordered the English government agent from the capital, and the missionaries expected orders to quit momentarily. She has expressed her detestation of the British nation, and only the wife of Mr. Harty, the late government agent, recently returned, after the death of her husband, at Port Louis, Mauritius was permitted to remain, and she was greatly in her confidence.

FRANCE. The French government has published a statement of the amount of the exports and imports of the country for the last year. From this account it appears that the total value of imports amounted to 607,677,321 francs, or about 120 millions of dollars, and the total value of its exports to 609,922,632 francs. In this trade were employed French shipping to the amount of 346,591 tonnage, and foreign shipping to the amount of 527,531 tons. The whole import of manufactured articles amounts only to 38,323,551 francs, or 7,500,000 dollars. The colonial trade of France is extremely limited, not exceeding in exports 10 millions of dollars, and in imports amounting only to 67,267,242 francs, or 13¼ millions of dollars.

[When speaking of francs, the allowance of 5 of them to a dollar is sufficiently near for general purposes—but 5 francs are only 94 cents.]

Education in the south of France. The number of young *men* at Lyons who were twenty years of age in 1827 was 835, of whom 285 could write and read, 329 read only, and 221 neither write nor read. In the rest of the department, of 1,919 young men of twenty who were examined, 787 could write and read, 139 could read only, and 993 could neither write nor read.

[There is no part of our country so destitute of education—hardly any, even in a district so small as a county, in which there is one young man in 20 who cannot write and read; or at least read.]

City of Paris. The budget of the city of Paris has just been published by the prefect of the department of the Seine. The revenue of 1828 is stated to have been 40,921,196 francs, [8,500,000 dollars], and the expenditure 35,215,687 francs; which leaves a balance of 5,705,508 francs. The principal branches of revenue and expenditure are as follows:—*Revenue: Octroi* (entrance duties at the barrier) 28,500,000 francs; duties, &c. of markets, 1,450,000 francs; weights and measures, 410,000 francs; grande et petite voirie, 120,000 francs; water 660,000 francs; caisse de Poissy, 1,350,000 francs; abattoirs, 1,103,000 francs; entrepots, 470,000 francs; markets, 179,227 francs; rents of communal property, 101,690 francs; *farming of gaming-houses*, 7,100,000 francs; city of credits, 157,542 francs; tax of interments, 200,000 francs; grounds in the cemeteries, 450,000 francs. *Expenditures:*—Central administration, 307,100 fr.; mayors, 349,666 francs; administration of public works, 99,200 francs; collection of taxes, 2,690,266 francs; worship at charge of municipal council, 221,950 francs; public instruction, 275,800 francs; succour of hospitals, 5,200,000 francs; military service at charge of municipal council, 161,500 francs; ordinary service of water, 386,000 francs; reserve supplies, 600,000 francs; works for keeping up communal establishments, 206,140 francs; pavement of Paris, 480,000 francs; inscription of names of streets, 14,500 francs; police (*personnel et material*), 3,700,000 francs; firemen, 445,522 francs; gen-darmerie, 2,150,800 francs; lighting of Paris, 803,042 francs; sweeping, &c. of streets 120,000 francs. The two latter sums are included in the expenses of the police.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON. The ordinary business of each day is, in letters in the inland office alone, 35,000 letters received and 40,000 sent, (23,475,000 annually!) exclusive of the numbers in the foreign office department, and the ship-letter office, and altogether independent of the two-penny post. The number of newspapers daily varies from 25,000 to 60,000 (on Saturday 40,000, and on Monday 50,000), of which number about 20,000 are put into the office ten minutes before six o'clock. After that hour each newspaper is charged one halfpenny, which yields a revenue of fully £500 a year, and which gives 240,000 newspapers annually put into the office from six to a quarter before eight o'clock. The revenue derived from charges for early delivery in London is £4,000, and the sum obtained by the charge of *one penny* each letter taken up by the small carts to Lombard street, is £3,000 a year, giving 720,000 letters annually, or nearly 2,000 daily, collected in this manner. The revenue of London is £6,000 a week, above £300,000 a year, and yet of all this vast annual revenue there has only been lost by defaulters, £200 in twenty-five years. The franks amount, in a morning, to 4,000 or 5,000, or more. Newspapers can only be franked for foreign parts to the first foreign port at which the mail arrives. After this they are charged postage according to their weight, in consequence of which a daily paper costs in St. Petersburgh £40 sterling *per annum*.

GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENA. Some months since, in the act of boring for salt water, on the land of Mr. Lemuel Stockton, situate in the county of Cumberland, Kentucky, a vein of pure oil was struck, from which it is almost incredible what quantities of the substance issued. The discharges were by floods, at intervals from 2 to 5 minutes, at each flow vomiting forth many barrels of pure oil. I witnessed myself, on a shaft that stood upright by the aperture in the rock from which it issued, marks of the oil twenty-five or thirty feet perpendicularly above the rock. These floods continued for 3 or 4 weeks, when they subsided to a constant stream, affording many thousand gallons per day. This well is between a quarter and a half mile from the bank of Cumberland river, on a small hill down which it runs to the river. It was traced as far down the Cumberland as Gallatin, in Sumner county, nearly 500 miles—for many miles it covered the whole surface of the river, and its marks are now found on the rocks on each bank. About two miles below the point at which it touched the river, it was fired by a boy—and the effect is said to have been grand beyond description. An old gentleman who witnessed it, says, he has seen several cities on fire, but that he never beheld any thing like the flames which rose from the bosom of the Cumberland to touch the very clouds, (his own words.) The oil has a very strong scent, and was, while it issued in great quantities, smelt at the distance of 5 or 6 miles above its entrance into the river. The odour is disagreeable to all persons who have inhaled it, except three, two others and myself.

The oil is so very penetrating, that no barrels which could be procured retained it perfectly. Some few barrels were filled and put into the ground. They have caulked the aperture in the rock, in order to procure what remains; but it is feared the harvest is over.

[*Nashville Banner.*

IMPORTANT TRIAL. The grand jury of this county, at the present term of the circuit court, found a true bill against John Major, for the murder of Reuben Gale, in September last. Three previous indictments had been laid before the grand jury, and returned *not true*. The prisoner, who was arrested immediately after the murder, was discharged upon the return of the first indictment, and continued ever since as before, to reside with

his father, who lately moved from this to the adjoining county of Woodford. Upon a true bill being presented, Major came into town and surrendered himself up for trial. The witnesses were immediately summoned, and the trial commenced on Thursday. The evidence was closed on Saturday afternoon, and the arguments of the counsel then commenced, but are not yet finished. In the course of the trial, a remarkable and novel question of law has been raised and decided—whether the deposition of the deceased, taken as his dying declaration, could be read in evidence—it being proved that he did not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments. *The deposition was rejected.*

P. S. After the above sentences were sent to press, yesterday morning the arguments were concluded, and the jury retired about one o'clock, and having consulted about half an hour, returned a verdict of acquittal.

[*Frankfort, Ky. Commentator.*

SOMETHING CURIOUS. *From the Catskill, N. Y. Recorder*—Any thing like the following, twenty years ago, would have led the good people of many a place like this, to believe that some supernatural agent had been at his diversions, to "astonish the natives," with feats of diabolic skill. Mr. Camfield, a respectable smith of this village, informs us, that sometime last week, he had constructed a peculiar fire on his forge, of bitumenous coal, to take, what he technically terms, a welding heat. The fire was covered in such a manner as to allow little or no heat to escape, and nothing but the smoke, or a small blue flame, appeared above the roof of coal. After blowing for some time, he had occasion to stop his bellows for a few seconds, and when the boy who tended the bellows was directed to blow again, he accidentially made a reverse motion with his pole, the consequence of which was an explosion of his bellows, with a report resembling that of gun-powder. The clapper of his bellows was split, and the leather torn from the wood to a considerable extent. The fact is, the short respite given to his bellows, had converted it into a gasometer, and the contrary motion of the bellows pole had drawn fire from the forge. Had the bellows been fully charged serious consequences might have been the result. Mr. Camfield may be grateful that he lives in an enlightened age, as another century might have subjected him to the charge and ordeal of a wizard.

THE NEW POPE. A letter from an English student at Rome, dated May 17th, 1829, describing the coronation of the new pope, says:—

"This pope appears to be a great favorite with the Romans, but the generality of them are a fickle set, and if he were to die to-morrow, I feel confident that the most bitter sarcasms and pasquinades would come out against him. You can easily imagine with what joy the intelligence of Catholic emancipation was received by us. Preparations had been made for some days before, for a grand illumination at our college; the front of the house was one blaze of light; four thousand lamps were hung in squares and festoons, and three transparencies, one representing the king's, one the pope's arms, and the third a fine figure of triumphant religion, heightened the beauty of the scene. The words *emancipasione Catholica*, were painted in large characters."

GENERAL LAFAYETTE. The following is the substance of general Lafayette's address at the last fourth of July dinner at Paris:

"The health of their venerable guest general Lafayette," having been given—the general, in returning thanks, stated the pleasure which he felt in celebrating this anniversary, which enabled him as it were, again to breathe the American atmosphere. He spoke with high gratification of their associating him with the principles for which he had struggled under the illustrious and well beloved Washington. The independence of the United States began a new era of political civilization, which will finally extend over the whole world, and which is founded on the natural rights of mankind. He was proud to own that the first declaration of those rights bore the indelible imprint of its American origin. He referred, in eloquent terms, to the delight with which all generous minds had hailed the recent triumph in Great Britain, over religious intolerance, and earnestly advised the Americans, in consolidating their constitution, not to listen to European suggestions, nor admit any exotic materials.—He concluded by giving a toast to "national legitimacy," which, while it choked and destroyed the weeds of privilege, nourished the roots of natural and social right."

At a late sitting of the chamber of deputies general Lafayette made the following remarks on the "holy alliance." There was a vast and powerful league, which desired to command and brutalize the human species.—It has oppressed Italy, devastated the peninsula, and had disturbed other states. Its chief seat is Vienna, and Don Miguel its ideal type. England has pretended to set up another system; but it was only to lure states to their ruin. It was the business of France to place herself at the head of civilization—her glory, her interest, and her ambition require it; but to fulfil this noble destiny, it was necessary that the government should determine not to fear either a nation represented or a nation armed; and, renouncing old connexions, it should say to foreign powers, "After God, it is to the French people that I am indebted for being placed above your influence and beyond your pretensions."

MADNESS AND SUICIDE. *From the London Courier.* The late M. Monthyon left a considerable sum of money to be expended by the royal institute of France in premiums. Some of these premiums have for their objects the encouragement of virtue, and others the promotion of knowledge. The subject lately given out for competition was a treatise on the statistics of madness, sudden death, and suicide. A great many papers were presented, but the examiners thought only one worthy of particular notice. The author of this essay was a M. Fairet. The investigations of this gentleman furnished the following results:—The number of persons afflicted with madness is one-third greater among women than among men. Men are struck with madness most frequently about the age of 30 and 31; women about the age of from 40 to 43. Women are generally most disposed to melancholy! men to suicide. Suicides are generally more common among men in the month of April: among women in the month of August. Suicides are more frequent among unmarried men; but with women it is observed that suicide is more common among the married. Must we conclude from this that marriage is beneficial to men, while to women it brings sorrow? Suicide becomes more common among men from the age of 35 to 45—among women, from the age of 25 to 35. It is a remarkable fact, that the two sexes appear to preserve the difference of their manners and habits in the choice of the means of destruction to which they have recourse. Thus men choose cutting instruments and fire arms; women choose poison and suffocation. The most immediate causes of suicide among women are jealousy and unfortunate attachment; among men disappointed ambition and reverse of fortune. Misery produces a pretty nearly equal number of suicides in both sexes. About half the sudden deaths are produced by appoplexy. It has been observed that from 1804 to 1813, there was a much greater number of appoplexies than from 1813 to 1826. Is this difference to be attributed to the moral effects produced by the political events which filled the former period? The proportion of appoplexies among men and women is 1,670 for men, and 627 for women.

CUSTOMS. By an account ordered by the house of commons to be printed, of all goods detained and sold at the custom house, in the last year, on the plea of being undervalued by the importers thereof, it appears that the gross produce of such sales was £5,807 6*s.* 8*d.*; that the nett produce of sale, after deducting the amount paid to the merchant, and all charges, was £1,575 7*s.* 3½*d.*; that the amount of sale above the merchants, was £1,630 6*s.* 10*d.*; that the amount of sale below the merchant's value, was £74 10*s.* 9*d.*; and the seizing officer's net share was £787 13*s.* 7¾*d.* [*English paper.*

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ohio, contained 10,292 inhabitants by the census of 1820. A late abstract of property subject to taxation, gives the following aggregates:

Acres of land 335,545; value of lands and houses $903,195; value of town property 248,188; merchants capital 90,000; carriages 16, value $3,266; horses 3,266, value 130,640; cattle 5,381, value 41,848—total $1,533,691.

We desire to have a like aggregate of the whole state.

LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. The first report of the British commissioners on the law of real property has been distributed. On the subject of inheritance, the law of primogeniture, or succession of the eldest son, is recommended to be preserved, in preference to equal partibility, which in a few years, say the commissioners, would break down the aristocracy, and by endless subdivision would be ultimately injurious to agriculture. They suggest the *abolition of the rule that inheritance shall not ascend*, and recommend that the ascending line shall come next after the lineal descending line; i. e. that the ancestor should come in wherever the descendants of such ancestor would be entitled by the present rules, the father before brothers and sisters; the grandfather before uncles and aunts, &c. They also propose *to abolish the rule that inheritance shall not pass to kindred of the half blood*, and with an exception as to kindred claiming through an ancestor of the first purchaser, to place the whole blood and half blood on an equal footing. Some few other less important changes in this branch of the subject are suggested, and the committee then refer to the modes of creating, transferring, and securing estates and interests, which they pronounce "exceedingly defective," and they recommend some important improvements, by the substitution of direct for circuitous modes of procedure. A general register of deeds has been earnestly pressed upon them, but they think such a measure would be attended with great difficulties: it is, however, still under inquiry. One recommendation of great value is the establishment of *a civil register of births, marriages, and deaths*, to include all classes and religious professions, with proper descriptions of the parties. [*Nat. Gaz.*

BRITISH REVENUE. The Morning Herald of the 6th July, contains the statements of the revenue, for the quarter, and for the year, ending on the 30th of June.

"For the year it appears that the falling off has been only 90,000*l*; for the quarter the falling off has been 380,000*l*; but this latter is to be accounted for by the postponed payments, on account of the collection taking effect at a later period; and which occurs every five years, amounting to 140,000*l*. in the quarter. For the year, in the customs there is a decrease of 1,000,000*l*. and in the exercise an increase of 1,000,000*l*.; and also in the statement for the year, there is an increase on stamps and the post-office. The two latter increases may be considered as favorable, so far as commerce is concerned. For the quarter the decrease is on the customs and excise; but that is accounted for by the reason already given. For the quarter we also perceive that the stamps and the post-office have both increased—both are favorable signs as it respects commerce. Considering all things, the statement is gratifying, and is an answer to that which has been put forth for several days past respecting "*the alarming state of the revenue.*"

JOHN BULL. A London paper called "John Bull" of the 7th June, has the following paragraph:

Mr. Rush, the late secretary of the American treasury, has arrived in this country, chiefly with the view, we believe, of raising a million dollars upon the security of the city of Washington, authorized by congress, for the purpose of completing the canal connecting the Ohio with Washington. This is a striking proof of the brilliant state of finance in the United States—this vast republic wants about a couple of hundred thousand pounds, and in the midst of its vigor, increasing activity, and, as we *calculate*, the finest constitution in all the known world, sends to poor old England, to its rejected parent, to raise the wind to make the water: it ought, however, to be added, that the American government has already subscribed a million of four shilling pieces to the undertaking.

The feelings and disposition of general Jackson towards this country are represented to be amicable in a striking degree, and the minister selected for our court is quite of the president's way of thinking.

THE PACIFIC. The ship Pacific, the last which arrived at New Bedford, Mass. from the Pacific ocean, brought the largest cargo of oil which has ever been imported into that port. It amounts to about 3000 barrels, obtained in a voyage of twenty-six months only, and is, we believe, the greatest quantity of spermaceti oil, in proportion to the time occupied by the voyage, ever imported into this or any other country. The quality and condition of the oil, as well as its quantity, do much credit, says the New Bedford Courier, to captain Potter and his ship's company.

The Pacific also brought home some very interesing Peruvian antiquities. They are of earthenware, well baked, kneeded into the forms of bottles of various sizes, from a pint measure to such as might contain more than a gallon. They were evidently intended to hold water or some other liquid, and vary in the degree of fineness or quality of the material and workmanship. They are ornamented on the outside with the figures of different animals, probably such as are found in that country; though some of them have no likeness among the animal creation of this part of the habitable world. In some instances there was an attempt to mould the utensil itself into the likeness of a creature, grotesque and uncouth indeed to our eyes, however familiar it might be to those of the fabricator. Some of them presented the appearance of two small bottles connected together like the double transferrer of an air pump, and proved on examination to be furnished with a vent to admit the air into one bottle while the person was drinking from the aperture of the other, thus showing their practical acquaintance with at least one principle of pneumatics.

MADEIRA WINE. A Savannah paper gives an account of the quantity of wine exported from Madeira in 1825, and the proportions in which this quantity was distributed among the various commercial ports of the world. It appears from this statement that the whole exportation in 1825 was 11,688 pipes. Of this more than half was sent to the East and West Indies. The East Indies furnished a market for 2844 pipes, and Jamaica alone for 2076. The next greatest market was London, to which 2031 pipes were exported. To the United States 1211 pipes were sent, of which nearly two thirds, 731 pipes, were brought to New York. Eleven pipes found their way to Botany Bay, for the transported gentlemen have not lost all taste for their ancient luxuries, and 61 to New South Wales. A few pipes were sent to Teneriffe and the other Canaries, probably to flavour the thinner and less aromatic wines of those islands, and to convert them into Madeira wines; for it is admitted, we believe, at least by the Londoners, that more Madeira wine is drunk than ever came from the island of that name. [*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

DIPLOMATIC ETIQUETTE. The presence of a French Duke of royal blood in London has given rise to some awkward *contretems;* in as much as the representatives of the two great emperors at the court of St. James's, considering it *infra dignitatum* to yield to that prince their right of precedency, have uniformly declined to meet him at the grand dinner parties given for the purpose of welcoming his highness to this country. We have heard that this is orthodox doctrine, and in consequence of it that prince L———, lately absented himself from a royal dinner, wishing to avoid every chance of being placed in a situation to *ceder lepas* to the ducal guest. Prince E———, who attended on the occasion, probably from not knowing better, was obliged to give way to the royal duke, and thus the representative of an emperor was made to follow the representative of a collateral branch of a royal family. Prince E——— saw his error when it was too late, but has since made amends for it, and imitated the example of his better informed colleague.

[*Court Journal.*

REFORMS IN THE EAST. Letters from Constantinople of the 11th of June, say, that it is expected that the sultan will admit into his presence, without the usual formalities, the ambassadors of France and England as soon as they arrive in the capital, in order to converse personally with them, only through the medium of an interpreter.

This supposition is founded on the circumstance that the sultan is observed to free himself more and more from the yoke of etiquette imposed upon his predecessors. On the 9th of June he unexpectedly paid a visit to the baroness de Hubsch, mother of the Danish ambassador, and her two daughters, at their country seat at Bujukdere. The sultan arrived at two o'clock in the afternoon on horseback, with a very splendid retinue. Several pachas, who formed part of it, waited three hours in the anti-chamber, till the sultan, who was introduced alone, ended his visit. He amused himself in making the young ladies play upon the pianoforte, and in talking with them about their drawings, which he examined with much attention and pleasure. In acknowledgment of their complaisance, he presented each of them, at parting, with some handfuls of ducats, which they did not dare to refuse, because this coin bears his cipher.

The grand fete of the sacrifices was to be celebrated on the 13th, under a magnificent tent set up for the purpose, in the meadow of Bujukdere, which is another innovation.

When the sultan now goes in state to the mosque, he wears a red cap, with plain gold border, a large cloak of very fine gold tissue, embroidered with gold on the collar, and red boots, with gold spurs.

The pacha of Cairo has turned reformer, and ordered all the Musselmen to cut off their beards. This was a bold measure, and for a time great danger to the public peace was apprehended. "What shall we do when we want to swear by our beards?" asked the Musselmen.—"Swear by our chins," said the pacha. The consent of the ulemas was at length obtained to this beard-sweeping measure, and the Musselmen were consoled by the permission given them to deposit their beards in the graves of the owners of them. As an expedient by which no laughter or ridicule should be indulged against any man who might be shorn of his beard before his neighbors, a particular hour and day were fixed for the bearded Mussulman, to assemble in the open streets and squares.—They were ranged in line and column—the shaving executioners were in requisition—and the cherished growth of years was destroyed in a moment.

THE SHARK. The U. S. schooner *Shark*, captain Ralph Voorhees, arrived at Pensacola on the 1st inst., after a cruise of three months on the south side of Cuba; she discovered no pirates, and captain V. reports with confidence, that there are none on that side of the island. The officers and crew are in the best health.

TREASURY CIRCULARS. The following circulars have been addressed by the treasury department to the collectors of the customs.

CIRCULAR.

To the collectors of customs—supplementary to the instructions of the 19th September, 1828.

Treasury department, August 8, 1829.

There being some diversity in the practice at different ports, in computing the allowance or deduction of five per ct. which it is the usage of trade to make on broad cloths, it is deemed proper to establish a uniform mode by a general instruction.

It is understood that this deduction is made in the first instance by the manufacturer for the shrink of the cloth, after the measurement at the manufactory. It relates, therefore, to the *quantity*, and not to the *price* of the cloths. It is consequently to be so computed as to be taken from the quantity alone.

But, as the deduction is founded upon the fact, that the manufacturers' measure will not hold out, and this is an average agreed upon between the manufacturer and merchant, to ascertain with convenience the true measure of cloth, it is not to be allowed at the custom house in any case, where it is ascertained that the fact on which the usage has been founded has been disregarded in making out the invoice. And, whenever the actual measurement of a package of broad cloth shall equal or exceed the measure stated in the invoice, (exclusive of the deduction), the measurement of such package must be the rule for all those of the same description in the same invoice without deduction. If the owner or consignee shall object to this average upon other packages, the appraiser will at his request, cause such other packages to be examined, and the whole charged according to the same rule.

S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the treasury,

Samuel Swartwout, collector, New York.

Treasury department, July 20, 1829.

In consequence of some irregularities which have recently taken place, in regard to the employment of subordinate officers in some of the collection districts, it is deemed proper to state, for the information of the collectors generally, that no subordinate officers of the customs can be removed or appointed without the approbation of the secretary of the treasury previously obtained. When the removal of any such officer is thought necessary, the collector will report the same to the secretary with his reasons; and will, at the same time, nominate the person whom he desires to employ in his stead; and, on receiving the secretary's approbation, he will proceed to administer the necessary oath, and the officer will then be legally qualified to enter upon the duties of his office. Compensation cannot be allowed until these requisitions are complied with; and cannot, in any case, commence before the date of the oath.

When additional officers are thought necessary, the collector will report fully to the secretary, the grounds of such necessity, and the rate of such compensation proper to be allowed. After he has received the secretary's approval of the proposed increase, he will nominate the person whom he desires to employ, and will pursue the same course as is above prescribed.

Where the urgency of the case requires that the employment of an officer be discontinued before the special sanction of the secretary can be obtained, the collector will suspend the officer, and report the case to the secretary for approval. (Signed) S. D. INGHAM,

Secretary of the treasury.

ADMIRAL COFFIN. The schools established by this philanthropic gentleman, in the island of his birth, Nantucket, are in a most flourishing condition. A recent visit of the admiral was embraced by the scholars for an expression of their gratitude, which was manifested in a highly appropriate manner. "When he addressed the school, the organs of speech were inadequate to give utterance to the feelings of his heart—the tears that trickled down his venerable cheeks were the purest that benevolence could give, and the most undeceiving tokens of the sublime satisfaction which dilated his glowing breast when witnessing a scene so delightful as that of several hundred scholars, happy in the pursuit of science under his munificence."

GREAT PROJECT. *Stutgard, July* 5.—It seems that the plan for uniting the Rhine and Danube, by means of a canal, will now be carried into effect by a Paris company. In general, the following seems to be the outlines of the project. To make the Danube navigable from Ulm to Tullingen, and so into the Grand Duchy of Baden; to make a canal through the Black Forest in Baden; through the country about Ulligen, St. George, Hamburg and Hansach, in the valley of Kinzing; and lastly, to make the Kinzing, which falls into the Rhine near Kehl, navigable. For a considerable part of the way it will be necessary to carry the canal under ground by means of a tunnel.

ITEMS.

Mr. *Jose de Aranjo*, charge d' affaires from Brazil, was presented to the president on the 31st ult.

Attempt at shaving. Three foreigners being hard pushed, carried three cases covered with matting, as if containing French goods, on board the schooner Diana, bound to Philadelphia; and representing the contents to be worth about $500, solicited the captain to make them the small loan of $30. The captain not being exactly Yorkshire, but being up to trap, hesitated, and by some means had the cases opened. One contained square blocks of pine wood, and the others pine shavings, well put up. The jokers finding it "no go," made off.

Pen knives. An establishment has been commenced in Worcester, Mass. for the manufacture of pen knives. It employs fifty men; and the knives, in wormanship and quality, are equal to those made in England.

The Saratoga Sentinel of 11th August, states, that the number of strangers who arrived in that village, during the week ending on the 9th inst. were estimated at upwards of 1,100. The whole number of visiters at this watering place is estimated it 1,500.

Mr. *Rush*, late secretary of the treasury, with several American gentlemen, have had an interview with the duke of Wellington, respecting the territory in dispute on the north eastern frontier. The lands claimed by the British amount to *eleven thousand acres*.

William F. Saul, esq. of New Orleans, cashier of the bank of Orleans, put a period to his existence on the 5th inst. by shooting himself with a pistol.

At the moment he committed the act, a committee of the board of directors was occupied in examining the quarterly accounts and counting the cash. On the table, in the direction, where he committed the suicide, a letter was found, addressed to the board, in which Mr. Saul stated himself to be a defaulter to the bank in the sum of eight thousand dollars, and that he had no means of paying it.

George Swearigen, late sheriff of Washington county, Md. who was arrested on the charge of having murdered his wife, has been tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Carpeting, made of felt, like hat bodies, is extensively manufactured at Catskill, N. Y. and highly spoken of for durability and cheapness.

Mr. *Barbour*, our late minister at the court of St. James, has been presented by the university of Oxford, with the degree of L. L. D. He appears to be highly esteemed by the learned and scientific societies.

Tri-colored flag. An American ship which entered the port of Havre with a tri-colored flag, was ordered to take it down. The three colors are not to be displayed in a French port even as a signal flag.

The Ontario, capt. *Holdup Stevens*, sailed from New York on the 21st ult. She is bound to the Mediterranean, and carries out major Lee, consul general to Algiers.

The Natchez, capt. *Claxton*, landed our new minister to Mexico at Curracoa on the 30th ult. and sailed from thence on her cruise to Brazil.

Banks. The Planter's bank of Prince George's county, Md. and the bank at Belchertown, Mass. have stopped payment.

Nash Legrand, esq. a member of the executive council of Va. has been appointed navy agent at Norfolk, in place of *Miles King*, removed.

The ship masters of Philadelphia have adopted a memorial to congress, praying for the passage of laws placing masters on a footing of equality with seamen, in relation to the recovery of their wages; the former now having no lien, as the latter have, upon their vessel.

Captured Africans. The schooner *Washington Barge* has been chartered by the government to take out to Liberia, the captured Africans, now at Amelia Island. *A. H. Mechlin*, esq. goes out as agent on the part of the government, and Doctor J. Vaughan Smith, of the navy, as surgeon of the vessel.

FOREIGN NEWS.

(From Liverpool papers to July 24.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

An order of the king in council, bearing date July 16, 1829, declares the port of St. John's, Newfoundland, a free warehousing port.

The election for a member of parliament in the county of Clare, was ordered to be held on the 30th July. Mr. O'Connell in his address to the electors is particularly earnest in exhorting them to conduct soberly and good humoredly on the occasion. The excitements had not ceased, and the most frightful disorders were still perpetrated.

Lord Castlereagh has been elected knight of the shire for the county of Down. "After the election, says the London Courier, the ceremony of chairing took place, during which *his lordship liberally scattered among the populace great quantities of silver*."

A report prevails that Mr. Huskisson has been invited to return to the ministry, and that a treaty of commerce with France will be one of his first measures. Something of the kind has been attempted by the present board of trade, but the French ministry refuse to negociate at all, except upon the assurance that France shall, as to its wines, be put upon the same footing as Portugal, and that at least one half of the duty shall be taken off French brandies.

Washington Irving has been appointed secretary of legation to England by the government of the United States. This is a worthy choice of the new president, and shows his sincere desire to cultivate our friendship. *No American has shown such a predilection for Great Britain as the author of the history of New York.*

[*Examiner.*

A captain Dickenson, who distinguished himself in the battle of Navarino, and received a large number of honorary orders, is about to be tried for loseing his mizen mast in the battle, and not having a sufficient spring upon his cables!

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

We have no further particulars relating to the fall of Silistria, but an impression prevailed that the event would induce the sultan to listen favorably to the negociations for peace, to effect which the ambassadors arrived at Constantinople on the 24th of June; the people appeared much gratified at this event, and predicted a favorable result to the mission. They had not as yet had any formal conference with the reis effendi, but it was understood that the porte would not treat on the basis of the protocol signed at the foreign office in London, and would object to the article which required the extension of the boundaries of Greece to the gulfs of Volo and Arto.

The London Standard of the 17th ult. says that the king of Prussia had appointed an extraordinary ambassador to proceed immediately to Constantinople to assist the other ambassadors in bringing about a peace in the east.

After the victory of 11th June, the emperor of Russia it is said, addressed a diplomatic note to all the European cabinets, to reassure them of his intentions, and protesting his desire to make peace with Turkey as soon as that government should have satisfied the just demands of the Russian cabinet.

In consequence of the victory gained by general Diebitsch, on the 11th of June, the emperor Nicholas has nominated him a knight of the order of St. George of the second class, and presented him with the insignia thereof, and authorized him to make choice of six of the cannon taken in the battle. The emperor, it is said, will repair to the head quarters of the victorious general.

We learn from the Augsburgh Gazette, "that the grand vizier is collecting all the troops he can at Choumla, and hopes to be able to assemble 40,000 men without weakening the garrison. All the men able to bear arms have departed for the Balkan; the Turks admit that the number of men and the artillery lost by them in the battle of the 11th, was very considerable. Some persons still flatter themselves with the hope of peace, and speak of agents having been sent to the Russian camp. Ali Pacha, it appears, was killed in the battle of the 11th. The capitan pacha has not yet returned from the Black sea." The Gazette gives another letter from Constantinople of the same date, which says—"The grand vizier returned to Choumla after the battle of 11th June with 6,000 men, of cavalry and 12,000 infantry. The Mussulmans, thrown into consternation by the first intelligence of the defeat, resumed courage when they learned that the mass of the army had returned into the camp. It was also represented to them that the loss of the Russians was very considerable.

A later arrival says the grand vizier has not been able to reorgannize his army, and that of 40,000 men, scarcely 15,000 remained; the soldiers taking advantage of the defeat to return to their homes.

A Russian detachment under major general Burzoff, recently defeated a considerable force under the command of Achmet Khan. The battle took place near the village of Tsurtskab.

Constantinople, June 10. The Turkish fleet, much damaged, returned to Bujukdere on the 29th ult. having, on the 27th of that month, met and engaged a division of the Russian one. It appears, however, that the Turkish gunpowder was found damp, and made no impression on their enemy, and therefore the capitan pacha prudent-

ly availed himself of the northerly winds, that fortunately prevailed, to limit himself merely to a running fight, and thus save his whole fleet. On his arrival at Bujukders he sent in his resignation, which was not received, but a strong and energetic investigation was ordered regarding this suspected high treason; and on the 6th inst. a Turkish grandee was taken up, and on the next day was decapitated at Bob Jumahy, the gate of the imperial palace, a place where only criminals for high treason are executed, and therefore every body is of opinion, the nature of his crime not having transpired, that he was one of those concerned in the gunpowder plot. The Turkish fleet, after refitting and taking fresh supplies of gunpowder, started again on the 6th inst. for the Black Sea, under the orders of the same capitan pacha, and every body's attention is again engaged in the approaching event of the two fleets meeting.

We hear of the opening of the campaign by general Paskewitsch, of a new revolt in Arabia, which engrosses all the attention of the pacha of Egypt. We hear of fresh troubles in Bosnia, and it would not be surprising if we should hear that Servia had risen in favor of the Russians. On the other hand, it appears that the plague, which had manifested itself at Gallez, has spread into Arabia, and even to Odessa. It prevails in the camp of Choumla, at Sophia, and in several villages on the banks of the Hebrus. The country of Thrace presents one vast scene of desolation, most of the villages are destroyed or deserted, the inhabitants having fled to the towns or the mountains.

By letters dated Bucharest, 26 May, it is stated that the accumulation of wounded and sick of the Russian army at Brailia, Thursova and Kaliarasch was very great. The epidemic, which has existed for some time, was still raging. The physicians had not yet been able to agree upon its character, all that they had as yet done, being only in the way of experiment.

The reduction of Chomula is spoken of; but it appears to be an almost impregnable fortress, and the attempt would cause a great loss of life.

GREECE.

The president of Greece had called a meeting of the members of the Panhellenium for the purpose of communicating to them the protocol signed in London. He had also issued a decree for the convocation of the national assembly, which was to be held at Argos on the 13th of July. It had been doubted whether the president intended to convene this assembly.

The acts of capitulation of Missolonghi and Anatolica, signed May 14, and of Lepanto signed April 23, are published at length. By the former it was stipulated that the Turkish families in the two places should be transported by sea with their effects, to Sayada or Prevesa, and the troops should be permitted to retire by land, with their arms and baggage.—By the letter, the garrison and inhabitants of the place, of the Mussulman religion, were to be transported in Greek vessels to Prevesa.

PORTUGAL.

The Miguelite government has been compelled to pay £300 for the detention of a British vessel. The Englishman taken out of the Danish vessel has been liberated. An American vessel was not captured as before stated.

The blockading squadron before Terceira has suffered in a storm. One man of war, of 74 guns, and a frigate were rendered perfect wrecks: the remaining ships of the squadron had disappeared, and, it was supposed, had sailed for Lisbon.

BLOWING SPRING—A NATURAL CURIOSITY.

We are indebted to a correspondent in Montgomery county, for the following curious information. If the reality correspond to the description, it must be among the most remarkable curiosities of the state. We should be under particular obligations to any gentlemen, who lives in the neighborhood of the spring, for a very particular account of the phenomena. It reminds us of the *Blowing cave* in the county of Bath, out of which a current of air seems to be continually passing. This phenomena has continued from a period, anterior to the composition of Mr. Jefferson's notes on Virginia, which mentions it, down to the present day.

Richmond Compiler.

Extract of a letter to the editors, dated Newbern, Va. 12th of July, 1829.

"I have seen a natural curiosity a few days ago, that I am very much surprised has not attracted the attention of some person sooner. It is a very large spring, in the county of Wythe, being one of the head springs of Cripple creek, about 10 miles from the court house, nearly a south course. It *ebbs and flows* in the months of August and September only; runs four days and stops four days during the two months mentioned. The balance of the year, it runs continually: the water is limestone, and the quantity sufficient for a saw and grist mill. It is an uncommonly large spring: it will begin to blubber and sink back, and not run one drop; and at the end of four days, it will roar like claps of thunder, and in a few minutes after, the noise with a blowing, and the water returns. The gentleman who owns the spring and lives near it, is the man who gave myself and one other person this information. We went to the spring and drank of the water, which was exceedingly fine and cool and of a bluish color—so much so as to color the creek a mile or upwards below, into which it empties. The man who owns it and lives there, is by the name of Pointer, a man of truth and respectability. I asked the neighbors if it was true: they told me it was.

There is a mill or mills within one half mile below it, which has to stop when it stops, although on another stream. I told Mr. Pointer I would forward the account he gave to you, and give him as my author. He told me to do so, that it was the truth, and could be proven by fifty or more respectable men; but some how or other it had passed the notice of men until now. For myself, I think it one of the greatest curiosities I have ever seen; much more so than the Natural Bridge, that has attracted so much notice. From the authority for the foregoing account of the spring, I have no doubt of its truth. They call it the Blowing Spring. That the spring is in an obscure neighborhood is the only reason I can give for its passing unnoticed."

THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FUND.

The following extract from the report of the commissioner of the school fund, made to the legislature at its late session, is recommended to the perusal of our readers.

The capital of the school fund on the 1st day of April, 1829, was invested as follows, viz:

1st. In *bonds and mortgages*,		
Against persons residing in the		
state of New York	618,800 90	
Do. in the state of Connecticut	493,021 16	
Do. in the state of Massachusetts	255,811 73	
Do. in the state of Ohio	79,060 99	
Do. in the state of Vermont	7,740 53	
		1,454,435 31
2d. In *bank stock*,		
In Hartford Bank	57,600 00	
Phœnix Bank	20,000 00	
Fairfield County Bank	7,000 00	
Windham County Bank	7,000 00	
New London Bank	6,250 00	
		97,850 00
3d. In *cultivated lands* and *buildings*,		
In the state of Massachusetts	91,590 96	
In the state of Connecticut	49,423 46	
In the state of New York	33,428 31	
		174,442 73
4th. In *wild land*,		
In the state of Ohio	113,427 09	
In the state of Vermont	13,648 00	
In the state of New York	11,348 86	
		138,423 95
5th. In *farming utensils and stocks on farms*, &c in Massachusetts,		1,750 00
6th. In *cash* on hand 1st April, 1829, collected from principal		15,359 69
Total amount of capital		$1,882,251 68

All of which is respectfully submitted,

SETH P. BEERS,
commissioner of the school fund.

Litchfield, May 5, 1829.

THE BATTLE OF BRIDGEWATER.

[*From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.*]

This is the anniversary of a day which, while history holds her pen, and patriotism its place, must ever remain memorable in the annals of our country. The remembrance of it, it is true, is not kept alive by the artificial means which mark every returning 4th of July and 8th of January—but, nevertheless, the mind cannot recur to it without reflections being excited, calculated to make an American swell with gratitude and pride.

The 25th of July, 1814, can never be forgotten. On that day the wide spreading plains of Chippewa were consecrated by the blood of some of Columbia's best and bravest sons, and the arms of the United States were crowned with never-fading glory.

It is well known that the campaigns of 1812 and '13 during our late war with England, were, on our part, extremely disastrous. An armed force, without instruction, without discipline, and badly officered, had been called suddenly into the field. The staff, so essential to an army, consisted of individuals having little theoretical or practical acquaintance with the duties of their department. Supplies of an inferior quality were irregularly furnished. A want of combination on the part of our commanders was conspicuous. Disease, disappointment and dissatisfaction prevailed in our ranks. Defeat followed the *denouement* of such a train of circumstances—and for a while our army seemed under the influence of a malignant star. But the goddess of liberty, and the genius of Columbia, slept not! Like a lion from his den, the proud spirit of a fraternity of freemen burst forth, and proclaimed the invincibility of the country which gave birth to a Washington, a Jefferson, and an Adams.

The campaign of 1814 opened and our army again took the field, improved by experience and instruction, and led by enlightened officers, determined to retrieve past disasters. The enemy was repulsed at fort Oswego by inferior numbers—fort Erie subsequently surrendered to us: and on the heights of Chippewa, the American arms were again triumphant. The 25th of July arrived—and although both armies, since the 5th, had been quietly resting on their ground, content with observing each others designs, they now appeared mutually disposed to meet in deadly conflict.

The British army occupied an eminence near the Queenstown road, Upper Canada, and were defended by a battery of several guns. The position of our army was distant from that of the enemy but a few miles, and a narrow strip of wood intervened between the two. The 1st American brigade, under the heroic Scott, moved forward to the attack, and soon afterwards the thunder of Towson's artillery gave dreadful note of havoc and of death. The gallant Jesup, at the head of the 25th regiment, having perceived with the eye of a soldier, that the communication with the British rear was unprotected, immediately threw himself upon it—and in so hazardous a position, by his vigilance and promptitude, actually succeeded in capturing gen. Rial and several other officers of the enemy's army. But the brigade of Scott having alone thus far opposed the whole British army, supported by a well served battery of artillery, was now diminishing rapidly in strength, and the shades of evening were fast closing in. At this critical moment the 2d brigade came up, led on by its commander, gen. Ripley, and took its position between the first brigade and the enemy. To carry the heights on which was planted the British artillery, was discovered to be indispensable to our security, notwithstanding it was foreseen that the attempt must be attended with unusual peril. But there were spirits in our ranks whom no danger could dismay. The intrepid col. Miller of the 21st was asked, "Can you capture that battery, sir?" His reply, like the last words of Lawrence, no time can efface from the memory of an American. With that modesty which is the inseparable companion of bravery, the gallant soldier coolly observed, "I can try, sir." The 21st moved forward to the assault amidst a blaze of fire. The height was carried, and the artillery captured; many of the artillerists, who refused to surrender were bayoneted at their guns.—While the 21st was thus performing prodigies of valor, the 23d, led on by gen. Ripley, succeeded in driving the enemy's infantry from its position, and subsequently took up a new allignment in front of the captured cannon, the protection of which on the one side, and the recovery of which on the other, now became the objects of a close conflict with the bayonet. Thrice did the British resolutely advance to the attack; and thrice were they repulsed—midnight was near—the enemy's late position was our's—both armies were exhausted and the sanguinary battle of Bridgewater terminated.

In the reflections excited by a recollection of this contest, which may be fairly considered the finale of the previous battle of Chippewa, on the 5th of July, 1814, we must not content ourselves solely with a vain exultation at the triumph of our arms over those of a brave enemy, however superior the latter may have been to us in numbers; but we must take an extended view, and look rather at the moral effect produced by this hard earned victory.

It is well remembered, that in the beginning of the year 1814, public opinion was much divided as to the probable success of the war. Some, indeed, who had advocated the declaration of it, felt gloomy forebodings as to the result; while others who had opposed the measure, saw nothing but defeat and disappointment in its prosecution. Our treasury was empty—our credit low—and nearly all our operations on land had been attended with disasters. Our troops had no confidence in themselves; and the nation felt none in them, for they had been unfortunate. On whatever side the eye was turned, no gleam of hope was seen save in our gallant and victorious navy; and it, after all, was insufficient of itself to rescue the nation from the destiny which seemed to await it.

Such were some of the circumstances which immediately preceded the conflict we have concisely been describing. The winter of 1813 and 1814 having afforded an opportunity for an investigation into the causes of our misfortunes by land, and a fit occasion for the instruction of our new forces, early measures were taken towards an amelioration of our military condition. A judicious selection of officers was first made, and then followed, as a necessary consequence, an unremitting attention to the improvement of our troops in the *school of the soldier*, *the school of the battalion*, and in a knowledge of camp and field duties.

In a much improved state, our army, under general Brown, crossed the Niagara, about the 1st of July, 1814. On the 5th of that month the battle of Chippewa was fought, and the hitherto invincible veterans of Wellington were conquered! The cloud which had so long hung gloomily over our military fortunes was now dispersed, and the sun of our glory was growing brighter and brighter, until at length, on the 25th of July, 1814, he shone out in full meridian splendor. Long ere the blood stained fields at Chippewa resumed their verdant hue, the glad tidings of our victories were heard throughout the land. Gloom gave way to exultation, and despondency to hope. A new and healthier action took place in the body politic; public credit was enhanced; our army no longer felt itself unable to compete with the British regulars; victory after victory crowned our arms. The defence of, and sortie from, fort Erie procured fresh laurels for our defenders, and at last a series of brilliant exploits on the shores of the Niagara, was followed by a glorious triumph on the banks of the Mississippi.

Thus, it will be seen, that the moral effects of the battle of Bridgewater were important in the extreme, and resulted in great practical benefits. Should it then—can it be forgotten? Shall the heroes of that day descend into their graves "unhonored and unsung?" Is there no tongue to speak their praise—no hand to record their virtues?

In penning these hastily written lines, the author has been forcibly reminded of a conversation he once had with the late general Brown, and the narration of it seems to be peculiarly appropriate in conclusion.

It was several years ago, and on an anniversary of the very action which has formed the subject of the foregoing remarks. In reply to an observation, that the passing day must have caused him, no doubt, some very pleasing, as well as some very melancholy, reflections—the old general, infirm from wounds and exposure, with much feeling, remarked—"It has, indeed, sir. The nation has never known the merits of my army; and if I have to reproach

myself with any thing, it is with never having done that army justice; for few know the sufferings it underwent. Its gallantry in action was not the greatest of its virtues—patient endurance of hunger and fatigue, of disease and disappointment, and ready obedience to the will of its commander, were bright traits in its character." He paused, sensibly affected, and the humble individual who addressed him, felt too much himself to intrude further upon the hallowed feelings of the war-worn veteran.

Saturday, July 25, 1829. AN OFFICER.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adjutant general's office,
Washington, 5th August, 1829.

The following promotions and appointments in the army, have been made by the president of the United States, since the publication of the order of March 26th, 1829.

PROMOTIONS.

Corps of engineers.

Brevet 2d lieutenant, Thompson S. Brown, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1825.

Second regiment of artillery.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Hugh W. Mercer, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1828.

Third regiment of artillery.

2d lieutenant George S. Green, to be 1st lieutenant, 31st May, 1829, vice Philips, resigned.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Robert E. Temple, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1828.

Brevet 2d lieutenant George E. Chase, to be 2d lieutenat, 1st July, 1828.

Fourth regiment of artillery.

Brevet captain Patrick H. Galt, 1st lieutenant, to be captain, 15th May, 1829, vice Spotts, resigned.

2d lieutenant William Cook, to be 1st lieutenant, 15th May, 1829, vice Galt promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Chas. O. Collins, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1828.

First regiment of infantry.

1st lieutenant W. R. Jouett, to be captain, 1st May, 1829, vice Kearney, promoted.

1st lieutenant Thomas Parker, to be captain, 31st May, 1829, vice Ker, resigned.

2d lieutenant William Reynolds, to be 1st lieutenant, 1st May, 1829, vice Jouett, promoted.

2d lieutenant Aibert S. Miller, to be 1st lieutenant, 31st May, 1829, vice Barker, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Jonathan K. Greenough, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1827.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Enos G. Mitchell, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1828.

Third regiment of infantry.

Brevet major Stephen W Kearney, captain 1st infantry, to be major, 1st May, 1829, vice Baker, promoted.

Fourth regiment of infantry.

2d lieutenant Lorenzo Thomas, to be 1st lieutenant, 17th March, 1829, vice Mountz, cashiered.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Nelson N. Clark, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1827.

Sixth regiment of infantry.

Brevet lieutenant colonel D. Baker, major 3d infantry, to be lieutenant colonel, 1st May, 1829, vice Woolley, dismissed.

1st lieutenant George C. Hutter, to be captain, 12th May, 1829, vice Gantt, dismissed.

2d lieutenant Joseph Van Swearingen, to be 1st lieutenant, 12th May, 1829, vice Hutter, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Nathaniel J. Eaton, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1827.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Robert Sevier, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1828.

APPOINTMENTS.

Brevet major James H. Hook, captain 4th infantry, to be commissary, 10th March, 1829.

Captain Joseph P. Taylor, of the 2d artillery, to be commissary, 10th March, 1829.

James B. Sullivan, Va. to be assistant surgeon, 5th May, 1829.

1st lieutenant Anthony Drane, 5th infantry, to be assistant quarter master, 18th April, 1829.

1st lieutenant John L'Engle, 3d artillery, to be assistant quarter master, 29th June, 1829.

2d lieutenant William P. Bambridge, 4th artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 16th March, 1829.

2d lieutenant Frederick D Newcomb, 4th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 1st April, 1829.

1st lieutenant St. Clair Denny, 5th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 20th May, 1829.

1st lieutenant E. B. Birdsall, 3d infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 8th June, 1829.

1st lieutenant Justin Dimick, 1st artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 23d July, 1829.

2d lieutenant Orsborne Cross, 1st infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 1st August, 1829.

Corps of engineers.

Rank.

1. Cadet Charles Mason, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1829.
2. Cadet Robert E. Lee, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1829.

First regiment of artillery.

10. Cadet Minor Knowlton, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
14. Cadet John F. Kennedy, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.

Second regiment of artillery.

8. Cadet John Mackay, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
11. Cadet John C. Casey, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
15. Cadet Ormsby M. K. Mitchell, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.

Third regiment of artillery.

4. Cadet Joseph A. Smith, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
6. Cadet Catharinus P. Buckingham, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
9. Cadet Charles W. Hackley, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
12. Cadet William R. McKee, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
16. Cadet Gustavus Brown, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.

Fourth regiment of artillery.

5. Cadet James Barnes, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
7. Cadet Joseph B. Smith, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
13. Cadet Joseph E. Johnston, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
19. Cadet Charles Petigru, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
20. Cadet Franklin E. Hunt, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.

First regiment of infantry.

17. Cadet Sydney Burbank, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
22. Cadet Seth Eastman, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
25. Cadet Thomas A. Davis, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
31. Cadet Joseph H. Pawling, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
38. Cadet George R. Sullivan, to brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
45. Cadet Edward R. Williams, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st July, 1829.

Second regiment of infantry.

32. Cadet Antes Snyder, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
39. Cadet Edwin R. Long, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
46. Cadet Richard B. Screven, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.

Third regiment of infantry.

21. Cadet Lancaster P. Lupton, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
26. Cadet Albert G. Blanchard, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
33. Cadet William H. Warfield, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.

40. Cadet Benjamin W. Brice, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.

Fourth regiment of infantry.

3. Cadet William H. Harford, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
23. Cadet Thomas Swords, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
27. Cadet Chileab S. Howe, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
34. Cadet James Clark, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
41. Cadet Robert W. Burnett, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.

Fifth regiment of infantry.

28. Cadet Caleb Sibly, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
35. Cadet James Allen, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
42. Cadet James S. Moore, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.

Sixth regiment of infantry.

18. Cadet William Hoffman, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
24. Cadet Albemarle Cady, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
29. Cadet James H. Wright, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
36. Cadet Jonathan Freeman, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
43. Cadet Charles May, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.

Seventh regiment of infantry.

30. Cadet George A. Sterling, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
37. Cadet John P. Davis, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.
44. Cadet Theophilus H. Holmes, to be brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1829.

By command of the secretary of war,
R. JONES, *adj. gen.*

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ORDER, No. 50.

Adjutant general's office,
Washington, 6th August, 1829.

1. The officers whose promotions and appointments are promulgated in the above order of the secretary of war, and herewith announced to the army, will report for duty accordingly.

2d. The brevet 2d lieutenants, will report by letter to their respective colonels, who will assign them to such companies as the interest of the service may require; they are hereby authorized to be absent on furlough, until the 1st of November, when they will *join their regiments*, and report for duty, unless otherwise instructed from this office.

By order of major general Macomb:
R. JONES, *adj. gen.*

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REGULATIONS CONCERNING BREVET.

Adjutant general's office,
Washington, 13th Aug. 1829.

The subjoined regulations, approved by the president of the United States, have been received from the war department, and is published for the information and government of all concerned:

"*Regulations concerning rank and command.*"

1. Brevet rank will give no command, except on detachments composed of different corps, and within the meaning of the 61st article of war.

2. Detachment means a body of troops sent out from the main body, to perform a particular service and to be absent for a limited time: when such a detachment is composed of different corps, brevent rank will take effect in conformity with the 61st article of war.

3. Under the same article of war, brevet rank will take place in courts martial, when composed of officers of different corps.

4. In regularly constituted commands, such as garrisons, posts, departments, regiments, corps, companies, battalions, brigades, divisions, corps d'armee, or the army itself, brevet rank is not to be exercised, except on special assignment.

5. Officers having rank in the line of the army, the staff, or by brevent, though eligible to command, will not assume the command unless specially put on duty with that intention.

6. An officer entrusted with the command of a post, detachment, guard, or separate command, will not surrender it to another, unless regularly returned from the duty assigned him, except in case of sickness or inability to perform his duty, when the officer next in rank, present, and on duty with such command, will succeed as a matter of course.

7. An officer not on duty with, nor belonging to any of the companies, battalions, regiments, or corps composing a command, cannot assume the command. He must first have been put on duty by some competent authority, to make him a part of the command, before he can assume or exercise the command.

8. If different corps happen to join and do duty together, the officer highest in rank by his commission in the line of the army, present on duty, has the right to command the whole, and give orders needful to the service: brevet officers, or officers having brevets or commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they serve, cannot, by virtue of such brevets or commissions of a prior date, assume the command.

By command of the president:
JOHN H. EATON, *sec'y of war.*

By order of
ALEX'R MACOMB, *maj. gen.*
commanding the army.
R. JONES, *adj. gen.*

—

THE CREEK INDIANS, &c.

Address of the Creeks to the citizens of Alabama and Georgia.

We, the chiefs and head men of the Creek nation, have very recently understood that much alarm and excitement have been produced in various parts of your country; we learn that it is reported among your citizens that the Cre k nation is becoming hostile and unfriendly to the citizens of said states; and we learn that much uneasiness is manifested on account of it. All this we are extremely sorrow to hear, and we take this method to inform the people generally, that there are no such views in contemplation among the people of the Creek nation; and the report has been gotten up by some malicious person or persons to excite the feelings of the white people against us; perhaps for their personal advantage; and perhaps to arouse the feelings of the executive of the United States, for the purpose of forcing us, contrary to our will, from the land of our great forefathers, which has been our inheritance from generation to generation, from time immemorial.

Independent of all moral right and moral law, by which we hold the same, the government of the United States has, by a solemn treaty, made and entered into at the city of Washington by all the constituted authorities of both nations, acknowledged, recognized, and guaranteed to the Creek nation for ever, all the land we now hold, though that is little; and we never can think of moving from it. Our children are near and dear to us; we must cherish and support them. We wish to live in peace with our white brothers; and we wish our children to live in peace after we are dead and gone. We wish to cultivate peace and harmony for ever. We wish and instruct our children to adopt the manners and customs of the whites, as far as they are capable of so doing, as we find our neighbours, the Cherokees, are fast advancing in the arts of civilized life. This has convinced us that we can do the same and in the course of a few more generations, our old habits, manners, and customs, will we confidently believe, be fully and completely eradicated, and we will assume all the arts of civilization.

Now, friends and brothers, we appeal to your feelings of justice and magnanimity for a co-operation in our cause. You are a great, happy, and magnanimous people. You understand how to appreciate free principles, free laws, and institutions; and according to your honest conception of such laws, you will deal out to us all the rights and privileges that we are entitled to, and have been guaranteed to us by the government of the United States.

In closing this commmunication, we beg you, on the part of our nation and ourselves, to accept the warmest

feelings of friendship and good will; and be assured that our nation never will spill the blood of our white friends and brothers, so long as the water runs or the grass grows.

Dated, Creek nation, Aug. 3, and signed by fifty chiefs and head men.

From the Cherokee Phenix of Aug. 12.

By the same mail that brought to us the foregoing "important intelligence," [the reported threatened hostilities on the part of the Creeks] we received the following letter from colonel Crowell:

Creek agency, July 23d, 1829.

DEAR SIR: A paper published in Columbus, Geo. has a publication on the subject of Indian hostilities, in which the Cherokees are implicated: this statement is given as coming from me. The object of this communication is to ask of you the favor, should that article meet your eye, and should you give it a place in your paper, to state that you are authorized by me to say that the statement is entirely incorrect, and that no such expression ever escaped me on the subject of the determination of the Cherokees. It is due to the public as well as to the authorities of the Cherokees, that I should correct the errors which are in that publication, at least so far as I am concerned.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JNO. CROWELL, *agent for I. A.*

The editor of the Cherokee Phœnix, Echota.

MANUFACTURE OF SALT.

From the Charleston, Va. Western Register.

A tabular statement exhibiting the quantity of salt manufactured in the United States, during the year 1827, construsted from information furnished from the manufacturing districts.

States.	*Locality or district.*	*Number of bushels.*	*Aggregate in each state.*
Maine	Lubic	90,000	90,000
Massachusets	Edgartown	5,857	
	New Bedford	74,931	
	Barnstable	384,254	
	Boston	15,109	
	Plymouth	5,700	485,861
Rhode Island	Newport	743	743
Connecticut	Stonnington	2,128	2,128
New Jersey	G. Egg Harbor	1,250	
	L. Egg Harbor	1,000	2,250
Maryland	Snowhill	5,000	5,000
North Carolina	Wilmington	45,000	45,000
South Carolina	Wac. sea shore	4,900	4,900
Florida	Key West	1,000	1,000
New York	chiefly west	1,104,452	1,104,452
Virginia	Kan. salines	803,848	
	Bull town	16,000	
	Big Sandy	10,000	
	Holstein	100,000	929,848
Ohio	Muskingum	200,000	
	Chickamau	15,000	
	Yellow Creek	60,000	
	other small	20,000	295,000
Kentucky	Montezuma	115,000	
	Goose Creek	100,000	
	Little Sand	20,000	235,000
Pennsylvania	near Pittsburg	250,000	
	Conemaugh	100,000	350,000
Illinois	Illinois salines	100,000	100,000
Quantity manufactured at various small works, not enumerated, may be safely estimated at			500,000
		Total	4,151,182

The above table, it is believed, gives a tolerably correct exhibit of the salt made at the different manufactories, as likewise the aggregate produced within the United States. It will be remembered, that during the year 1827, it was in agitation, to lessen or repeal, at the followed session of congress, the twenty per cent duty on foreign salt, a measure, that in anticipation, not a little affected the home production of this article for that year.

Such as had already invested capital in business, saw in the contemplated repeal of the salt duty, a certain and speedy depreciation of their former profits, which very naturally prevented further investments by them, and most effectually hindered other capitalists from embarking their funds in a business already precarious. Thus the amount of salt made during that year, was probably much less than the works then in operation were capable of producing, or would have produced, had the continuance of the existing duty been deemed less doubtful. But the quantity made even under these depressing circumstances, is adequate to shew the facility and cheapness with which the article can be manufactured, and induces the belief, that under the influence of a nurturing protection, enough may be made to supply home consumption.

The admission of foreign salt, free of duty, or with a nominal duty, has heretofore been a matter of comparative necessity, arising from the universal demand of that article, and the non-production at home; but as the latter of these causes has been measurably obviated by improving our natural resources, policy would seem to require such legislative protection as would ensure adequate supplies, when, by any casualty, foreign importation might be interrupted. In times of peace and of uninterrupted intercourse with foreign nations, the consumer may always procure the necessary supplies of salt at a fair price; but in the event of a maratime war, these supplies must fail, and the want of a home production of the article be severely felt.

The principles of reciprocal commerce, are opposed to restriction, as respects many articles, but they relate rather to articles for the supply of the artificial, than the real wants of society. No nation would depend upon her neighbors for supplying the means of offensive or defensive war, as it would in effect, be entrusting them with the control of her destiny. So with those articles which are essential to the comforts of society, and without the importation of which, distress would ensue. In respect of such no nation can with safety be dependant, and should not, so far as the means in its power may contain a remedy.

The history of our revolutionary war, is pregnant with arguments on this head; and the protection that is now given to the manufactory of blankets, coarse woollens, and other supplies for soldiery, are expressive of the light in which congress has reviewed these subjects.

A similar policy led to imposing the twenty per cent duty on foreign salt, the effect of which has been greatly to enhance the quantum of home produced, without materially, if at all, increasing the price to the consumer.—The threatened repeal of the duty, has in some degree, however, countervailed its beneficial effects, and lessened the practical results that otherwise would have been realized. Sufficient, however, has been done in the production of domestic salt, and in the investment of capital to that end, to warrant the belief that it will be deemed politic to continue the present duty, rather than repeal or lesson it.

The subject is one of vital interest to the entire community, but especially to the districts engaged in the manufactory of this article, and the deliberations of congress the next session upon the question of continuing or repealing the salt-duty, will be regarded with intense anxiety.

M.

[We meet with the following in the Utica, N. Y. Intelligencer—and the present time seems fitted to copy it.]

In *Ohio* are many salt wells; that of Zanesville, on the Muskingum, is 213 feet deep, and furnishes 80 bushels of salt daily; 95 gallons of brine give a bushel, worth on the spot 1 dollar 50 cents. In Jackson, on the Scioto, and on the Hockhocking, are several salt springs; in one a shaft has been sunk 300 feet; but the brine has proved weak, requiring 213 gallons to the bushel. There are many other springs in this state, some of which are very valuable.

In *Kentucky* the salines of the Little Sandy river are the most productive, yielding annually about 10,000 bushels.—The waters, like those of the Kenhawa, &c. hold in solution, besides the muriate of soda, the sulphate of soda, sulphate of lime, and a small portion of

the sulphate of magnesia. Limestone and sandstone are the only rock found in the vicinity. The brine of May's lick issues from alluvial argillaceous soil. There are other salines, yielding about 10,000 bushels.

In *Virginia* are several valuable salines; the most important are in Wythe county, and on the grand Kenhawa River. The latter has a very strong brine, 95 gallons yielding a bushel of salt. The whole produce of this work is 30,000 bushels yearly. The rocks in the vicinity are secondary, and connected with lime, variegated sandstone, and bituminous shale. All the salt of this state is connected with gypsum.

In *Pennsylvania* the works on the Conemaugh creek produce upwards of 100 bushels a day, which sells for ninety-two dollars per bushel. After various attempts for 28 years, and sinking a shaft to the depth of 373 feet, the greater part of the way through solid rock, a good supply of brine has been procured in Susquehannah county, where excellent salt has been manufactured from it. Preparations are making to carry on the manufacture in an extensive manner.

N. York possesses inexhaustible sources of wealth in her brine springs, extending through the counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Niagara, Genesee, Tompkins, Wayne, and some small unwrought ones in Oneida. The most important now worked are those of Onondaga, of Montezuma, (Cayuga county) and Galen, (Wayne county.)

The Onondaga, or Salt Lake, as it is frequently termed in its vicinity, is six miles long and two miles broad; it is supplied by the Onondaga and Otisco creeks, and emptied by the Oswego river into lake Ontario. The lake, with its vale, is surrounded by hills of limestone containing organic remains. Abundance of gypsum has also been associated with the salt, in the same manner as has been observed in Europe.

The most easterly point at which salt springs have been observed in New York is about twenty-five miles west of Utica; forty miles farther west are the salt springs of Onondaga. The most west westerly point at which they have yet been discovered, is at Saint Kathrines, in Canada.

The country or valley of the Onondaga is several feet below the level of the adjacent plains, and consist of an indurated red and green clay, with their intermediate varieties. The springs rise to the surface on the borders of the lake, and even far up the creek, supplying it with water. On the borders of this creek, springs of fresh and salt water rise within a few feet, and, in some instances, within a few inches of each other. The quantity of salt held in solution varies greatly in different springs, even in those that are contiguous. The strength of the brine is influenced by the temperature of the season. During the last summer, which was there a remarkably dry season, the springs continued to discharge their usual quantity of water, but it was weaker than had been before observed. Many of them are deserted on finding others of a stronger brine. The strength of these springs is comparatively very great, as will be seen by the following list of brines, and their products.

From the springs in the town of Salina, (including the villages of Salina, Syracuse, Liverpool, and Geddesburgh), it is calculated that at least three millions of bushels could be made annually, should the demand justify it, yielding to the state a yearly revenue of 375,000 dollars.

Montezuma, in the county of Cayuga, embraces salt springs of great value. The works are owned by a company engaged in the manufacture of refined or rectified salt.

In 1810, the county of Cayuga furnished nearly 60,000 bushels of salt. How much is made at present I have not been able to ascertain.

In the county of Wayne, the town of Galen manufactured about 150 bushels daily in 1810, making an average of about 50,000 yearly. There are several other valuable salt springs in this county.

Genesee county contains several valuable salines: but they are not extensively wrought, yielding only a few thousand bushels a year.

Seneca county enjoys fine salt springs in Wolcott and the neighboring towns; but they are not productive at present.

The salt springs in the counties of Ontario, Niagara, Tompkins, and Oneida, have not been used thus far in the production of salt. They are individually of great worth to the proprietors and to the state, and will soon be made productive.

The strength of our salt springs is, upon an average, greater that those in Europe, though it is a matter of no practical moment at the present day. It should be remembered, however, that many European brine springs have been estimated too highly. It has been repeatedly said, for instance, that the brine springs of Barton and Norwich, in England, yield six ounces of salt to the pound of brine, or more than one fourth part of pure salt.—Now, experiment proves, according to the minute investigations of the bishop of Landaff, that this cannot be true; for allowing that sixteen ounces of water can hold six ounces of salt in solution, and no more, it follows that no brine spring can yield six ounces of salt from a pint of brine, because sixteen ounces of water with six ounces of salt would be a saturated brine of twenty-two ounces; therefore, if twenty-two ounces of brine, yield six ounces of salt, 16 ounces of brine can yield only four and four-elevenths ounces of salt. So that the strongest brine can yield very little more than one-fourth part its weight of salt. Cheshire salt brine gives twenty-two per cent.; in one remarkable case it gave twenty-five per cent.; and once twenty-six per cent. of salt.

In Switzerland, from thirteen to fourteen per cent. is the usual strength of the salt brine springs. In France eleven per cent. is the average.

Most, or perhaps all our brine springs are original or primary sources.

At Halle, in Germany, and at many other places, mines are worked by cutting parallel galleries in the parent rock, and forming dykes to turn water into them, where it remains until saturated. It is then drawn off and evaporated. In most cases judgment and experience are necessary in drawing water from salt pits, whether natural or artificial, where it reposes immediately on the salt. As the stratum of satured water next the salt has an increased specific gravity, and will remain at the bottom, preventing the great volume of water from coming in contact with the mineral to be saturated in its turn it is necessary to keep water in motion. Experience has proved the great utility of this expedient, which will saturate the water in a much more expeditious and effectual manner than by allowing it to remain at rest."

DINNER TO MR. EVERETT, OF MASS.

A public dinner was given at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 2d June by a number of the citizens of that place, of all political parties, to Mr. E. EVERETT, of Massachusetts, in testimony of their respect for his high character as a scholar, a statesman, and a gentleman. The following note was addressed to him by a committee:

Nashville, May 30, 1829.

Hon. Edward Everett,

Sir: The undersigned, in behalf of themselves and a number of their fellow citizens, residing in Nashville and its vicinity, solicit the pleasure of your company at a dinner, to be given at the Nashville inn, on Monday next, or on such other day as may suit your convenience.

It is peculiarly gratifying to the citizens of this town and neighborhood to be afforded an opportunity then to testify, without distinction of political parties, their cordial and sincere respect for your personal character and distinguished attainments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

FELIX GRUNDY,
W. L. BROWN,
EPHRAIM H. FOSTER,
THO. H. FLETCHER,
W. TANNEHILL.

To which he returned the following answer:

Nashville, May, 30, 1829.

Messrs. Felix Grundy, William L. Brown, Ephraim H. Foster, Tho. H. Fletcher, W. Tannehill:

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive the communication, which you have been pleased to address to me, on behalf of yourselves and a number of your fellow citizens, residing in Nashville and its vicinity. I

cannot but feel highly flattered by this manifestation of kindness, tendered to me from such a source, and without distinction of political parties. Allow me, in accepting this invitation, to offer to you, on this occassion, my grateful acknowledgments for so distinguished an act of hospitality.

I am, gentlemen, with high respect, your obedient servant, EDWARD EVERETT.

In consequence of a prior engagement for Monday, Mr. Everett suggested his wish that the proposed dinner should be given on the day following, and suitable arrangements were accordingly made for it on that day, at the Nashville inn.

George W Campbell, officiated at the dinner as president, and gen. G. W. Gibbs as vice president.

TOASTS.

1. *The union of the states.* May time multiply its advantages and increase its strength.

2. *The president of the United States.*

3. *The Declaration of Independence.* A charter of immortality to its signers.

4. *The heroes of the revolution.* Where will be the abiding place of liberty when *their* achievements are forgotten.

5. *The remote sections of this great republic.* The more intimately they become acquainted with each other by friendly and hospitable intercourse, the more will their mutual prejudices subside, and reciprocal respect and attachment prevail.

6. *Our guest, the hon. Edward Everett,* a distinguished representative of the learning, taste, liberality and refinement of the eastern section of our country.

The drinking of this toast was followed by long and continued tokens of approbation. When these had subsided, Mr. Everett rose and said—

Mr. president and gentlemen.—The sentiment which has just been announced, and the kind attention, o fwhich I find myself, on this occasion, the object, demand my particular acknowledgments. Coming among you from a remote district of the country; personally acquainted on my arrival with but a single individual, besides your distinguished representative in congress; possessing none of those public and political claims on your notice, which are usually acknowledged by courtesies of this kind, I find myself the honored guest of this day; cordially greeted by so large a company, where I could have expected only to form a few acquaintances, and made to feel myself at home in the land of strangers. I should feel that sense of oppression, which unmerited honor ought always to produce, did I look within myself for the reason of this flattering distinction. It is not there, gentlemen, that I look for it. I know that it flows from a much higher source; from your ready hospitality;—from your liberal feeling; which is able to take in those parts of the republic which are the most remote from you: and which disposes you, even toward the person of an individual stranger, to strengthen the bonds of good will, between all the brethren of the great American family. It is in this view of the subject alone, that I could reconcile my accepting this kind proffer of your public attentions, with the inoffensive privacy, which it is my study to preserve in my present journey; for the sake of which I have been led, on more than one occasion, since I left home, to express a wish to be excused from similar attentions on the part of political friends; attentions which would have implied a public standing which I do not possess, and would have caused my excursion to be ascribed to another than its real motive.

That motive, gentleman, is the long cherished, wish to behold, with my own eyes, this western world, not of promise merely, but of most astonishing and glorious fulfilment. The wonders, as they may justly be called, of the west; the prodigious extent of the territory; the magnitude of the streams, that unite into one great system the remotest parts of this boundless region:—the fertility of its soil, of which the accounts, till they are verified by actual observation, seem rather like the fables of romance than sober narrative, were among the earliest objects, that attracted my youthful curiosity. While visiting some of the most ancient abodes of civilization in the elder world, I had frequently occasion to observe (and I have no doubt Mr. President that your observation confirmed the fact) that the curiosity of the intelligent men of Europe was more awake on the subject of this than of any other portion of our country. Of the Atlantic coast they have some general knowledge, arising from the length of time since it was settled, and the political events of which it has been the theatre; but the valley of the Mississippi seemed to have presented itself, as it were suddenly, to their imaginations, as a most peculiar, important, and hitherto comparatively unknown region. But from the time, that I have been led more particularly to reflect on the western country, in its social relations to the rest of the union, I have felt an irresistible desire to endeavor to understand, from personal observation, the stupendous work of human advancement, which is here going on, and of which the history of mankind certainly affords no other example. I cannot but think it the most interesting subject of contemplation, which the world at present affords.—A part from the grand natural features of the scene, the aspect of populous towns springing like an exhaltation from the soil,—of a vacant or savage wilderness transmuted in one generation, into a thickly inhabited territory—must certainly appeal as strongly to the inquisitive mind, as the sight of crumbling towers,—of prostrate columns, of cities once renowned and powerful, reduced to miserable ruins,—and crowded provinces turned into deserts. While these latter objects are thought sufficient to reward the traveller for a distant pilgrimage to foreign countries, he may well be pardoned for feeling himself attracted by the opposite spectacle which is presented to him at home; a scene not of decay but of teeming life; of improvement almost too rapid to seem the result of human means.

It is a remark often quoted of a celebrated foreign statesman, (Talleyrand), that America presents, as you travel westward, in point of space the same succession of appearances, which may be traced in Europe, as you go back in point of time;—that as you move from the coast toward the interior, on this continent, you pass through those stages of civilization, which are found in Europe as you follow its history back to the primitive ages. If we take the aboriginal tribes of our continent into the survey, there is some foundation for the remark, but applied to our own population, it is rather ingenious than solid. The scene presented, by our western country, is not that of a barbarous race, growing up like the primitive tribes of Europe, into civilized nations; but it is the far more interesting, because the more rapid and intelligent progress of a civilized people, extending itself through a rude wilderness, and transplanting the mature arts of life into the hidden recesses of the forest. The traveller, who penetrates a thousand or two thousand miles from the coast to the interior, may find, it is true, the log-hut of the first settler, as he may find within the limits of Philadelphia and New York, aye of Paris or London, many a wretched hovel far less commodious; but he will also find here substantial dwellings —spacious and even magnificent mansions—the abodes of competence and of abundance,—surrounded by all the indications of the improved arts of life. I have learned, to my astonishment, that within twenty years the city of Nashville has grown up, from not exceeding four or five brick houses, to its present condition, as a large, populous, and thriving capital; the mart of a great and increasing commerce, exhibiting, for the number of its inhabitants, as many costly edifices, as any city in the union. The log houses have disappeared, not in the lapse of two thousand, or even of two hundred years but in the lapse of twenty years,—primitive forts of the old hunters are gone, not by decay of age, but in the progress of society for a single generation. Far as we are from the coast, we walk abroad and find ourselves, not in the rude infancy of society but in the midst of its arts—its refinements—and its elegancies,—the product not of centuries but of the life of man. We are told that

"A thousand years scarce serve to form a state—
"An hour may lay it in the dust."

The reverse seems almost true. While we contemplate in Europe the fate of kingdoms, that have been tottering for ages on the brink of decay, slowly dying for a thousand years, we behold our own republics rising into maturity, within the experience of a generation. Were they not our countrymen, our fathers; did not the grey hairs of a few surviving veterans carry conviction to our minds, we could scarce credit the narrative of the

pioneers of the western settlements. It was not till 1764, that even Dan'l Boone, whose flight from wilderness to wilderness, forms a sort of Hegira in the west, made his appearance in east Tennessee. The first cession of land obtained by treaty of the Indians in this state is of no older date than April 1775, a momentous month, as if the great order of events in the country's progress required, that simultaneously as the blow was struck, which gave independence to America, the portals of the western mountains should be thrown open to her sons, who had hitherto been forbidden, by authority from the crown, to extend their settlements beyond the Ohio. [Cheers.] All those high spirited adventurers cannot have passed off the stage, who moved forward at the head of the column of the first emigrants. It is related that in the year 1766, not a white man was found settled on the Tennessee or the Cumberland, by a party who, in that year,—descended these rivers. The population of the state, at the present period, cannot be less than 600,000.

But it is not merely the rapid growth of the western settlements into populous states, that surprises the traveller from the sea-cost. For this growth he must be prepared because he finds it set down in the statistical tables of the country, and because, as a mere matter of figures, he cannot but comprehend it. That which strikes him with astonishment is the advanced state of the community,—the social improvement which he witnesses. He finds this great region abounding not merely with fertile lands, but with highly cultivated farms, filled, not with wild hunters, but with a substantial yeomanry. The forests are interspersed, like the regions he has left, with villages active with all the arts of life:—he descends the mighty rivers in one of those floating castles—half ware-house and half palace, which the genious of Fulton has launched on all our waters; built here in greater numbers than in the east, and with at least equal magnificence; and on these rivers he finds, from Pittsburg down to New Orleans, a succession of large towns surpassed only by a few of the Atlantic cities, growing fast into a rivalry with some of them;—and already rich not merely in wealth, but in all the refinements of life, and in all the institutions, that adorn the nature of social intellectual, moral and religious man.

Such a spectacle cannot be contemplated without mingled feelings of astonishment and gratification. I am sure you will pardon me for adding, that it enhances the pleasure, with which a son of New England contemplates it, to find that among those, who have swelled the numbers of this great family;—who have come not merely to share your prosperity, but in former days to partake the more doubtful fortunes of the early settlements, are not a few of the children of that distant region. He rejoices that he is able, in addition to the ties of common language, government, and laws, to trace those of common orgin and kindred blood. Nor does *he rejoice alone*. The feeling, I am sure, is mutual. This festive occasion, gentlemen, is a pledge that you too are not less willing to seize an opportunity, however slight, of promoting that mutual good will, which is more important for the perpetuity of the union, than all the forms of the constitution.—[Tremendous cheering.]

The beloved land of my birth, gentlemen, compared with yours, is, generally speaking, a barren region. Our rocks and lands yield not those rich harvests which clothe your more fertile soil with plenty; nor are we connected with our sister states by noble streams like yours, which penetrate the country for thousands of miles, and bind the deepest interior to the marts on the coast. But I may venture to assure you, on behalf of my fellow-citizens at home, that we behold, not with envy but with pride, your natural advantages and wonderful progress. When we are visited by strangers from Europe, after we have shown them what is most worthy of notice among ourselves, we habitually add, that this is little, compared with the astonishing advancement of the west. We boast of your improvement, rather than our own. We are in the habit of contrasting our comparatively tardy progress under a foreign colonial system, with your more rapid growth, beneath the cheering influence of American Independence. We look to you to complete the great undertaking which was but begun by the fathers of the American people, who settled the Atlantic coast. Reflecting men in that region never regarded the great work to be performed in America, as confined to the settlement of the strip along the shore. It was to open the whole western world as an abode of civilized freemen, and we wish you God-speed in accomplishing your share of the noble work. Two centuries have passed away since the first settlers of the Atlantic coast were struggling with those hardships, which the generation immediately preceding you was here called to encounter, and we cordially rejoice, that a period of thirty years has purchased for you that security and prosperity, which were with us the growth of a century and a half. We feel happy in the belief, that in your further advancement you will not forget the cradles of the American race, and that you will bear in kindly remembrance the men and the deeds, which are among the dearest titles of our glory. In casting the eye over the map of your state, we behold among the names of your counties, those of our Lincoln, Greene, Knox, Warren and Perry. We feel that our hearts are thus linked together by the tie of common devotion to the precious memory of our great and good men; and we confidently rest in the assurance, that when the present generation, with us as with you, shall have passed away, our children will unite with yours, in the tribute of gratitude to those who, whether at the north or the south, the east or the west, have triumphed or bled, have stood or fallen, in their country's cause.—[Great cheering.]

Gentlemen, it has been justly stated, that when the next census shall be taken, the valley of the Mississippi will probably be found to contain a population larger than that with which the old thirteen states plunged into the revolutionary war, and when, after a period of ten years more, yet another enumeration shall be made, you will then probably outvote us in the councils of the nation. The sceptre will then depart from Judah never to return. We look forward to that event without alarm, as in the order of the natural growth of this grest republic. We have a firm faith that our interests are mutually consistent; that if you prosper we shall prosper, if you suffer we shall suffer; that our strength will grow with the closeness of our union, that our children's welfare, honor, and prosperity will not suffer in the preponderance, which in the next generation, the west must possess in the balance of the country.—[Cheers.]

One word more gentlemen, and I will relieve your patience. In the course of human events, it is certain that we, who are now assembled, shall never *all* be assembled together again. It is probable, that when we shall part this evening, the most of us will do it to meet no more on earth. Allow me, with the seriousness inseparable from that feeling, to assure you, that this unexpected and flattering mark of your kindness will never be forgotten by me or mine, but at whatever distance of time or place, and in whatever vicissitude of fortune, will be remembered, as one of the most grateful incidents of my life. Permit me, in taking my seat, to reciprocate the sentiment last announced, by proposing

The inhabitants of Nashville, may their prosperity, like their city, be founded on a rock.

The speaker sat down amidst loud cheers.

7. *A general diffusion of knowledge*—The great guarantee of our independence and prosperity.

8. *The age in which we live*—An age of philanthropy, discovery, improvement and enterprize.

9. *The harmony of our domestic circles.*—May it not be destroyed by political dissensions, nor marred by the free expression of opposite opinions.

10. *The late emancipation of the Catholics*—A distinguished evidence of the march of mind, and of the spread of liberal feelings

11. *Our fair countrywomen*—With mothers so patriotic and intelligent, who can doubt the duration of our government.

By George W. Campbell, esq. president of the day.—The best evidence of good government; free trade; light taxes and a pure, prompt and impartial administration of justice.

By gen. Gibbs, vice president.—Worth and knowledge, transcending in their bright career the petty feuds of party.

Several other volunteer toasts were given, after which the company separated, at any early hour.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOURTH SERIES. No. 2—VOL. I.] BALTIMORE, SEPT. 5, 1829. [VOL. XXXVII. WHOLE No. 938

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

PRESIDENT JACKSON returned to Washington on the 1st. inst. accompanied by the secretary of war, and gen. *Gratiot*. His health has been much improved by the trip.

Extract of a letter from the senior editor of the Register,
Dated, Providence, Aug. 31.

"This town and its neighborhood, which were considered as the richest, according to population, in the United States, and, perhaps, yet are so,—have experienced very "hard times." Many worthy and industrious and enterprizing men, and lately regarded as very wealthy, have been compelled to make assignments of their property, and seek relief under the insolvent laws of the state—and yet, without exception, so far as I am informed, sustaining the character of *honest* men. The embarrassments of these and others, severely affected the standing of certain individuals of undoubted wealth, and confidence seems to have been generally withdrawn from the manufacturers for a time—even from the most prudent and substantial of them. From what I learn, the state of things at this place, at Pawtucket, &c. was very gloomy, if not awful, three or four weeks ago, with a fearful looking at passing events, and more fearful apprehensions for those which were to happen—few individuals, in large business, being without the range of the ruin that prevailed. The panic that was felt, exceedingly added to the amount of *real* difficulties, and what appeared to have been *the worst* state of things was thus encountered. But the people soon began to rally their spirits—the probable extent of the losses by individuals, began to be ascertained—the banks and monied men *discriminated* between the unembarrassed and those that were insolvent; and, though business has not resumed its former liveliness, confidence is returning, and the people are restored to a considerable degree of cheerfulness in being much relieved of their apprehensions of the future—for there is great satisfaction in ascertaining the *extent* of an injury inflicted. The pecuniary embarrassments that prevail here, were mainly, and, with a few exceptions, we might say, exclusively, caused by excessive extensions of business, and ill-advised accumulations of water priviliges and other real estates, assisted by the reduced price of manufactured goods, and a glut of the market for them. These are things which *must* regulate themselves—and they will regulate themselves. And the property, real or personal, chiefly remains for future operations. Individuals have deeply suffered—excellent men have been cast from real wealth into actual poverty—but the bustle and business, thrift and industry, of Providence and its neighborhood, will not long be seriously affected. Few mills or establishments have stopped, or are expected to stop; and the business, generally, will go on as heretofore. Adversity has taught wisdom, and is bringing about reformations in theory, as well as practice, of most wholesome character. A greater variety will be given to the productions of the spindle and the loom—and I venture the opinion, that a really better business will be done here within six months than at any time within a year or two past! Men will speak of a hundred thousand dollars with more respect than formerly, and consider well before they invest or make themselves responsible for the payment of such a sum;—yet, in my opinion, the general state of society will be as comfortable, though less apparently prosperous than heretofore. More business will be transacted for money, and less on credit; and the calamities of those who have failed in their projects or pursuits, will serve as beacons to guide and preserve their successors. Indeed—many of the best informed persons believe that the evil times through which they have passed, however distressing they have been to individuals, will result in a general good. The industry of the people—their persevering spirit and good habits, constituting a capital more valuable than ten times the amount of all that has been lost—fully remain; the mills are all standing, and the water runs as before the late embarrassments; and, with all these, I regard it as next to an impossibility to keep Providence, &c. in a depressed state, unles because of events to happen in respect to our relative condition with the nations of Europe. And it is asserted that at the present very reduced price of cotton cloths, because of improved machinery and increased economy, our manufacturers, not involved by debts, can sustain themselves until better times, and a small advance in price shall happen. But it is not pretended that, at existing prices, they can do more than meet their expenses. An apprehension that the provisions of the present tariff may be disturbed, may have had some effect on the embarrassments of the manufacturers, but will also render them some small service, perhaps, in deferring the operation of newly erected works.

Providence has very much improved since I visited it in 1824. Its present population is estimated at 20,000. Many excellent buildings have lately been put up. The arcade is a magnificent structure. It cost a large sum of money, which, however, I am informed the proprietors were well able to spare. The investment has not yet been profitable—nor has that in the Blackstone canal; a noble work, about to render much profit to Providence, and open a way into the interior of Massachusetts for valuable supplies of flour and grain from Baltimore. Such are among the effects of the "American system" on the interior, and most important trade."

ELECTIONS. Dr. Gaither has been elected from R. A. Buckner's district, Kentucky; this result renders the list published on the 22d complete. The returns from all the districts of North Carolina have been received, and the following gentlemen are elected to the 21st congress: Willis Alston, Daniel L. Barringer, Jesse Speight, Samuel P. Carson, Henry W. Conner, Edmund Deberry, Thomas H. Hall, Gabriel Holmes, John Giles, William B. Shepard, Aug. H. Shepperd, Robert Potter and Lewis Williams.

In Rhode Island, Messrs. *Burges* and *Pearce* have been re-elected by a large majority, after a very arduous contest.

A NEW WORK. Mr. Skinner, the editor of the "American Farmer," has politely sent us a copy of a new work recently commenced by him, entitled "The American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine." It is beautifully printed in the 8vo. form, and ornamented with several elegant prints, among them a fine engraving of the celebrated Godolphin Arabian; executed by Cone, of Philadelphia, in a style of surpassing elegance; and wood cuts by Butler of this city, evincing great proficiency in this department of the arts. It is devoted to notices of performances on the turf and in the field, &c.—and to the lovers of rational and healthy amusement, will present an interesting and instructing source of amusement. It will be printed monthly at 5 dollars per annum.

"THE FREE TRADE ADVOCATE." The editor of this paper proposes to enlarge it, so as to embrace other subjects than politics and political economy. It will be published weekly, in the city of Washington, after the first of December next, under the title of the "Banner of the Constitution," and advocate state rights, and the doctrine of a strict and limited construction of the constitution, having for its motto the following paragraph—"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, *are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.*" The terms five dollars *per annum*.

STATISTICS OF WASHINGTON. Mr. Sessford, of Washington city, whose carefully prepared tables, &c. exhibiting the rise and progress of the seat of government, we have frequently presented to our readers, has handed the editors of the "Intelligencer," the following statement, exhibiting the value of houses, and furniture, in the city, as estimated by the assessors in 1824 and 1829, shewing a great increase of improvements between the two periods. This assessment is required, by law, to be made every five years.

Assessment of houses and personal property in Washington.

	1824.		1829.	
Wards.	*Houses. dollars.*	*Personal. dollars.*	*Houses. dollars.*	*Personal. dollars.*
First	502,089	129,875	624,783	133,600
Second	525,615	88,635	671,605	131,600
Third	602,600	93,465	999,475	183,370
Fourth	206,305	42,505	250,200	43,150
Fifth	149,120	18,250	169,810	24,175
Sixth	212,328	32,295	196,710	36,125
	2,198,067	404,655	2,912,583	552,020

The above statement does not embrace the value of the city lots, the assessment of this year not being completed. In 1824, these were assessed at $2,375,719, estimating them at cash value—their present value is much higher.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES. Sometime since we saw it stated that Mr. Willie, the intelligent editor of the New Orleans Price Current, had it in contemplation to send an agent to all the sugar plantations of the state of Louisiana, with a view of ascertaining the quantity of sugar and molasses made at each; the returns to be arranged in a tabular form, accompanied with such remarks and explanations as would enable the reader, at a glance, to ascertain the most interesting information relative to these valuable manufactures. We have not seen a copy of this useful document; but from an extract made by the editors of the Baltimore American, it appears the names of the planters are arranged under the heads of the different parishes in which their estates are situated, and the number of hogsheads of sugar and molasses made by each, is placed in opposite columns. The distance of the plantations from New Orleans is also given. The following recapitulation will shew the aggregate amount of the two articles made in the several parishes:—

Parishes.	*Hhds. sugar.*	*Hhds. molasses.*
Point Coupee	535	242
West Baton Rouge	883	420
East Baton Rouge	558	260
Iberville	2,249	998
Ascension	6,576	3,055
St. James	8,278	3,633
St. John the Baptist	9,000	3,851
St. Charles	15,717	7,309
Jefferson	12,696	5,918
Orleans	2,787	1,164
St. Bernard	7,656	3,614
Plaquemmes	7,592	3,354
Attakapas and Opelousas	6,515	2,814
Bayou Lafouche	5,913	2,757
Barataria	1,010	485
Total	87,965	39,874

Two hundred and six additional planters have engaged in the business, but did not contribute to the last year's crop; they will produce sugar this season, and greatly increase the above aggregate. The plantation of general Wade Hampton, seventy miles above New Orleans, is the most extensive, the product having been 1,640 hhds. sugar, and 750 hhds. molasses. The next largest amount produced was 999 hhds. sugar and 415 hhds. molasses, on the estate of Mr. Labranche, ten miles above New Orleans. Several other estates produced upwards of 900 hhds. sugar, and from this number the products gradually decrease to the smallest amount.

The following, taken from the "New Orleans Advertiser," offers interesting data in regard to the manufacture and consumption of sugar.

Sugar Calculations.

Exports foreign sugar.		*Imports foreign sugar.*
8,999,992 lbs.		51,686,955
1,681,140		5,249,006
9,956		
	Total import	56,935,961
10,691,088	Total export	10,691,088

Amount foreign sugar consumed—lbs. 46,244,873

By the last report of the secretary of the treasury, it appears that for the last treasury year, there were imported into the United States 56,935,951 lbs. of sugar, that there were exported 10,691,088 lbs. leaving the quantity of foreign sugar consumed 46,244,873 lbs. or a little more than 46,000 hogsheads, at the rate of 1,000 pounds per hogshead. Louisiana exported coastwise 60,000 hogsheads, sends 15,000 up the river, and consumes 5,000, making 80,000 hogsheads.

The whole consumption of the United States is thus fixed at 126,000, or say 130,000 hogsheads. We suppose that from increasing population there is an annual increased consumption of 5,000 hogsheads, viz. of 1-26th, upon which principle the United States will double her population in 26 years, which is rather sooner than it will take place. We suppose the increased production from increased cultivation to be 15,000 hogsheads, which we doubt not it will average for the next five years: deduct the increase of consumption from the increase of production, and the difference is 10,000 hhds. If these data are correct, the production will overtake the consumption in five years. When this takes place sugar will be as unprofitable a cultivation as cotton. The Louisiana bank, Consolidated association, and other similar causes, have given an inflated value to property. These materials for calculation are given for the benefit of those who think for themselves. Enterprise is frequently another name for wild speculation. It is a part of our national character to overdo every thing. Perhaps these observations may induce some to pause before they assume a burthen of debt.

SILK. By the treasury statement, it appears, that in the year ending September 30th, 1828, the import of silk from various places amounted to $8,533,566
Exports, $1,273,861

Remaining for home consumption, $7,160,702
The exports of bread stuffs and grain amounted to $5,414,665
leaving a balance against us, between our exports of bread stuffs and imports of *silks*, of $1,756,037
[*Providence Daily Advertiser.*

[The importation of seven millions of dollars worth of silks, paying a duty of twenty per cent. is a beautiful commentary upon the downfall of our trade and the shackles upon our commerce. Congress refused at its last session to let an honest man purchase a tract of land belonging to the country, the taxes on which were a loss to the country, for the purpose of cultivating the silk worms; and for no reason but want of time! seven millions are sent out of the country because we have no time to save a portion of it. Rare economists! How long could an individual do business in this way—how long can a nation. [*Bos. Cour.*

THE INTERNAL SLAVE TRADE. A Portsmouth, Ohio, paper, gives the details of a bloody transaction that occurred between a drove of negroes and their drivers, (about eight miles from the above village) in the state of Kentucky. It appears that the negroes, 60 in number, were chained and hand-cuffed "in the usual manner of driving these poor wretches," and that, by the aid of a file, they succeeded in separating the irons which bound them, in such way as to be able to throw them off at any moment. In the course of the journey two of the slaves dropped their shackles and commenced a fight, when the wagoner, Petit, rushed in with his whip to compel them to desist. At this moment every negro was found perfectly at liberty; and one of them, seizing a club, gave Petit a violent blow on the head, and laid him dead at his feet; and Allen, who had come to his assistance, met a similar fate from the contents of a pistol fired by another of the gang. Gordon was then attacked, seized and held by one of the

negroes whilst another fired twice at him with a pistol; the ball of which each time grazed his head, but not proving effectual, he was beaten with clubs and left for dead. They then commenced pillaging the wagon, and with an axe split open the trunk of Gordon, rifled it of the money, about two thousand four hundred dollars. Sixteen of the negroes then took to the woods. Gordon, in the mean time, not being materially injured, was enabled, by the assistance of one of the women, to mount his horse and flee; pursued, however, by one of the gang on another horse, with a pistol. Fortunately, he escaped with his life, barely arriving at a plantation as the negro came in sight, who then turned about and retreated.

The neighborhood was immediately rallied, and a hot pursuit given—which we understand has resulted in the capture of the whole gang, and the recovery of the greater part of the money.

THE SLAVE TRADE. According to the last number of the Southern Review, the schooners employed in the African slave trade from the island of Cuba, enter our ports, ostensibly in distress, as vessels engaged in the gold and ivory commerce, and obtain such supplies as are had at a cheaper rate in the United States than in the island.

These dealers in blood also repair to the bay of Gibraltar to procure supplies, in consequence of which the governor has called upon the magistrates and others to see that no vessel, to whatever country she may belong, do resort to Gibraltar for the purpose of receiving assistance of any description in furtherance of the slave trade.

INDIAN TREATY. *From the Galena Advertiser of August 3.* We learn from a gentleman who arrived here last night from Prairie du Chien, that a treaty with the Winnebagoes and Pottawatamies had been concluded, and a purchase made of all the lands south of the Ouisconsin, between the Upper Mississippi river and lake Michigan, including all lands in this tract heretofore held by the Indians. We are informed that a small reserve has been made in this ceded tract, but its particular locality, or quantity, we have not understood.

The stipulations of the treaty are, that the Winnebagoes are to receive annually, for 30 years, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, and the Potawatamies are to receive annually, fifteen thousand dollars, so long as they sustain their name as a distinct nation.

Unusual harmony between the commissioners and the Indians prevailed during the treaty, and the Indians express perfect satisfaction at the accomplishment of the long contemplated sale of their country.

INDIAN PRESENTS. The Canada "Colonial Advocate" states, that "about sixty tons of Indian presents are on their way to Amherstsburg and Drummond's island; they consist of blankets, striped cotton, vermillion, brass kettles, tobacco, guns, trinkets and many other articles of ornament and use: they are chiefly distributed among British Indians, but *great numbers of Indians from the United States' territories also partake.* Fifty or sixty tons more of presents are on their way up in the Alciope. There is no doubt but that they cost the British government an immense sum annually.

[A large body of Indians had passed through Lower Sandusky, Ohio, to receive the presents which are annually provided for them at Malden, in contravention we must believe of those bonds of good faith which the respective governments are bound to observe toward each other. The *policy* of the British government should be checked by prompt measures, else the harmony of our Indian relations may be speedily disturbed, and our frontiers rendered the scene of hostilities.]

THE SENECA INDIANS. *Lower Sandusky, July 26.* Some occurrences of an interesting nature have recently taken place on the Seneca Indian reserve, in Seneca county, near the south line of this county, which we shall briefly notice. The particulars, as far as we have been able to learn, are in substance as follows:

It would appear that a desire of emigration was in the minds of several of the tribe—in consequence, some of them went beyond the Mississippi to view a certain portion of country set off by the United States for the Creek, &c. Indians. While they were absent at the west, Comstock, the head chief died. It was supposed he was poisoned. Upon their return, they represented the country in such a favorable point of view, that a great part of the tribe agreed to remove thither, provided arrangements could be made to that effect. Accordingly, a party were despatched to the east to make those arrangements. While absent on this mission, Seneca John and Hard Hickory, a chief, set themselves to work to persuade the tribe not to move, in which they succeeded in a great measure. When the party returned, they reported that the reserve could not be disposed of, as no provision had been made by congress for the purchase. At the council, held soon after, Coon Stick was made head man or chief, and duly invested with office. Seneca John was also a candidate for head chief, but was rejected, it being alleged that he drank too much, and was a witch. On the night of the 9th inst. Seneca John was murdered in his residence, supposed by their newly elected chief, in company with three others; and the next day a squaw, (the black widow), was also put to death, charged with being a witch. She confessed having, in company with Seneca John, assisted in poisoning Comstock, their late head chief, besides two or three others. Some of the tribe have been asked whether they regretted Seneca John's death? to which they replied "Me no sorry; he a witch; he screw us all up; it is all right." Indeed many of them tell numerous anecdotes of his witcheries.

THE OSAGES, who some two or three years ago went, or were taken, on speculation to Europe, as a show, were, it would appear, abandoned at Geneva by their showmen, or leader, colonel Delaunay. Three men, a woman, and a child born at Liege, had got back to Paris, where, through the intervention of the consul of the United States, Mr. Barnet, a subscription was raising to enable them to return to their own country. A wealthy lady in the Netherlands adopted a child belonging to these savages. The interpreter, Paul Loyse, a half breed, remained faithful to them, and returned with them.

THE "IGNORANT SAVAGES." The Cherokee Phœnix of the 27th ult. says: "We venture to assert, reading and writing are as common here as among the neighboring whites; and certainly those Cherokees who have attended to their alphabet, one week, write more correctly than the English scholar, who has been steadfast to his book two years."

ITEMS. *Albin Michel* has been recognized by the president of the U. States, as vice consul of France, *ad interim*, for the port of New Orleans.

Yellow fever. A letter from one of the most respectable citizens of New Orleans, dated on the 8th ult. to a gentleman in New York, contains the following postscript: "The yellow fever is raging here with great violence. Yesterday, it is said, thirty persons fell victims to it."

Riots. A negro riot occurred at St. Barts on the 5th ult. which threatened the most alarming consequences; but it was finally quelled without bloodshed.

Colombian tariff. The remonstrance of our late minister to Colombia, Mr. Harrison, has induced the government of Colombia to issue a decree ordering that the new tariff, as it regards the United States, should go into operation on the *last of October*, instead of July; and as it regards Europe on the 1st of January, 1830. This is a most important regulation, and will greatly benefit our merchants engaged in shipping commodities to Colombian ports.

Buenos Ayres. A letter from Buenos Ayres of the 18th of June states, that the federal army commanded by Gen Rosas, had withdrawn to the neighborhood of Chascomus, about 60 leagues in the interior, in consequence of a pledge having been given by the government of Buenos Ayres that they would enter into a treaty of peace.

Newspapers. Department of state, Washington, 25th Aug. 1829. The proprietors of all newspapers, now taken by this department, are requested to discontinue sending the same after the first day of October next—and to

render their accounts to that date. And notice is hereby given that no paper will be paid for after that time, except such as may be specially subscribed for, subsequent to this notice.

WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, *agent.*

LIBERAL OFFER. The "Boston Palladium" states that the proprietors of the academy buildings and grounds in Middletown, Conn. lately occupied by capt. Partridge, as the seat of his military and scientific institution, have offered to present them as a donation to the Methodist Episcopal church, to aid in the establishment of a college or university in that place on certain conditions. The buildings, which are of very permanent construction, and grounds, are thought to be worth forty thousand dollars. They are, however, estimated at $33,333 33 and are given gratuitously, on the condition that the Methodist community raise an additional sum of $66,666 66 for the endowment of the college, which is required to go into operation Oct. 1, 1830.

PATERSON, N. J. Below we present an interesting statistical view of this flourishing village, which has grown up with astonishing rapidity; in 1808 its population was about 300; in 1820, 1837.

A general statistical view of the manufacturing establishments, machine shops, &c. in Paterson, New Jersey, July 4, 1829.

One millwright and machine shop, including a blacksmith shop, which employs 18 hands.

Three other machine factories, employing 146 hands, where cotton machinery of different descriptions is made, which is said, by competent judges, to be superior to any other manufactured in America. In one of these, that of Godwin, Rogers & Co. were manufactured the last year, 15,048 spindles, together with all the necessary preparations, which, at 12 dollars the spindle, amounts to $180,576. Connected with this establishment is an iron and brass foundry, which produces annually 1,020,000 lbs. iron and 35,000 lbs. of brass castings. This foundry employs 26 hands.

There is one rolling and slitting mill and nail factory, employing 23 hands, and producing annually 672,000 lbs. of nails.

There are 17 cotton factories and 32,029 spindles.—14 of these cotton factories are in operation and employ 28,679 spindles. The raw cotton consumed in these factories annually is 2,179,600 lbs. Yarn made annually is 1,914,450 lbs. Medium cost of cotton, $223,501.—There are manufactured in Paterson 150,000 yards of cotton duck, and 1,861,450 yards of other descriptions of cotton cloth annually. The cotton yarn, not made into cloth, amounting to 1,192,400 lbs. is sent from Paterson, principally to New York and Philadelphia.—There are in operation in the factories 266 power looms and 26 hand looms. In the town there are employed 195 hand looms—making 487 power and hand looms in operation in the place.

The Phenix manufacturing company, engaged in making duck, employ 1,816 spindles. They consume annually 600,000 lbs. of flax and manufacture 450,000 yards of duck and 143,000 yards of bagging. This establishment employs 395 hands.

Total cotton and flax spindles in Paterson, 33,645—total employed, 30,295.

Total hands employed in the factories, machine shops and other establishments 1,879. A large proportion of these hands are children.

Total cotton and flax consumed annually, 2,779,600 lbs.

Total duck and cloth of all descriptions manufactured annually, 2,604,450 yards.

There are in Paterson 132 widows, the number of whose families is 667. A large portion of these, were it not for the manufacturing establishments would be dependent either on their friends or the public for their support. [*Paterson Intel.*

PATERSON BANK.—We understand, says the Paterson Intelligencer, that the directors of this institution have given satisfactory security to the chancellor for the payment of all its notes, within one year; and that, in consequence, the appointment of receivers has been set aside, and the officers of the bank are reinvested with power to settle up its affairs themselves.

TRADE OF PITTSBURG. The western division of the Pennsylvania canal is already beginning to develope its beneficial effects at Pittsburg. The Gazette of that town of Tuesday, last week, says:—

A brisk commerce is prosecuted on the canal. On Saturday seven boats passed through the Alleghany locks—some laden with iron in blooms, some with salt from the Kiskeminitas, and some with coal from Peterson's coal mines, above Springdale.

The packet boat General Lacock, and the Pennsylvania, No. I, arrived and departed on Friday and Saturday with passengers.

The bringing of coal from Springdale, 18 miles distant, may seem somewhat like "carrying coals to New Castle;" but such is the facility afforded by the canal, and such the demand occasioned by the establishment of new manufactories and the increase of population in the city and in Alleghany Town, that it will doubtless be a profitable business. We understand the enterprising individuals engaged in it (Messrs. L. & P. Peterson of this city) have opened extensive mines, provided boats, and made arrangements by which they will be enabled to deliver from twelve to twenty hundred bushels per day in Alleghany town. This will be a very great convenience to the citizens, and will secure them against the fluctuations in price so frequently occasioned by bad roads and other contingencies attendant on the usual mode of procuring fuel.

RAPID TRAVELLING. Steamboat travelling, though it has not arrived at the greatest point of rapidity, has accomplished the most surprising results, and leaves us in astonishment when considering time and space. A gentleman in New Jersey recently presented his friend some fine peaches that had been purchased in the Philadelphia market on the morning of the same day, a distance of 90 miles, and stated that he had in his possession a pail of butter that was bought in Albany on the same morning—a distance of 150 miles. The New York Gazette states, that two gentlemen, residents of Brooklyn, accidently met each other at sunrise yesterday morning on board of one of the Fulton ferry boats, and, after the usual salutations, mutually enquired where each had been. One replied, "I have just arrived from Whitehall, which place I left at 9 o'clock yesterday morning." The other immediately observed, "and I have just come from Saratoga, which I also left at 9 o'clock yesterday," Thus one had travelled 215 miles and the other 180 miles, in the astonishing short period of *twenty hours.*

The cheapness and facility of travelling in steam boats from New York, have caused them to be infested by great numbers of "sportsmen," (*vulgo* "black legs"), pick pockets, &c. who prey upon unsuspecting passengers, either at cards, or by more direct robbery. They are genteely clad, and make a great display of jewelry, &c.—one gang has been seized and sent to the workhouse as "vagabonds", the law not recognizing their occupation! A gentleman on board of the "Chief Justice Marshall," had a pocket book, containing 2,900 dollars, cut out of his pantaloons pocket.

THE TARIFF AT THE SOUTH. The Augusta, Geo. Courier, says—A venerable gentleman, one of the oldest, as well as richest citizens of this country, in handing us his subscription money the other day, took occasion to give his opinion of the tariff, and expressed great surprise at the blind opposition of the south, to a policy fraught with more benefit to it, than any other section of the country. He says, he can clothe his negroes for half the money he used to do, and that the want of manufactures in this country cost him, during the last war, not less than 10,000 dollars. To us, it always appeared the evidence of perverted intellect, to deny the expediency and utility of every nation's supplying, within itself, all the means necessary for its comfortable existence. That this is a deep rooted conviction in every honest mind, is proved, by the reluctance with which the south receives certain articles, even from their own fellow citizens of the north. It is evidence of degrading dependance, which pride urges us to throw off, by providing for ourselves, but which other causes operate to prevent, and

none more powerfully than *partizan politics*. Such has been the fermentation excited by the activity of a few ambitious aspirants—so deeply have their deluded friends been "committed" on this question, that the whole south now stands on its consistency in proud sulkiness. Nothing but the gratification of their selfish ambition in a few of its leading men, will break the charm which now binds us to our own folly and undoing.

That a tariff of protective duties is necessary for national independence, by continuing in existence our rising manufactories, was the doctrine of the leading men of the convention who framed the constitution—has been the doctrine of our most distinguished statesmen, and the practice of the government from its beginning, and now enlists in its support three fourths of the population of this flourishing empire. As long as legislative enactments are made in other countries to cripple our domestic industry, and keep us still, in effect, in the chains of colonial monopoly, they must be met by countervailing measures on our part. Against such a course of policy emphatically and truly called the American system, the ephemeral writings of the times couch their puny lances, and challenge the wisdom and experience of the age.

COUNTERFEITERS. A gang of counterfeiters of spurious coin, have for a long time carried on their operations at Painesville, Ohio. Some of them were arrested some time ago, but discharged. They succeded in stealing the press with which they work. Two of them named Belcher and Croft have recently been detected and captured. The dies found in their possession bore date 1825, and are said to be admirably executed. The Painesville Telegraph, says:

"Elisha Belcher, jr. a lawyer who resides at Ann Arbour, M. T. was formerly a resident of this county. It appears that he had been on a trip to Pennsylvania, and had in his trunk a superb *die* for stamping half dollars. After undergoing a laborious examination before Mr. Justice Holbrook, he was recognized in the sum of $500 to appear at the next common pleas for this county. The other person arrested was Charles Croft, a young buck of considerable notoriety in this village. He was one of the gang arrested in this village two years ago, and who testified in behalf the state. After his late arrest, and before an examination was had, he jumped from a window of the upper story, (where he pretended to be sick) and escaped from his keepers. He was, however, again dragged from his lurking place on Saturday night last, and it is expected he will undergo an examination to day.

P. S. Croft has again made his escape, by jumping from the second story of a house."

THE MILITIA SYSTEM. The state of Delaware has abolished their militia system altogether. The Philadelphia Aurora says that it is a creditable act, and we cherish the hope that Pennsylvania and other states will follow the example. It has been estimated that it costs the state of Pennsylvania and its citizens, upwards of three millions of dollars annually to support the carricature of an army—to perpetuate a series of periodical nuisances; to scandalize and bring into contempt the military art; to corrupt the morals of the people, &c. without the least particle of benefit, immediate or prospective, to the state. The Aurora further says—

"It has been established by the concurrent testimony of most of the eminent military men of the country, that the militia laws, as universally enforced and observed, in place of promoting military science and discipline, produce a directly contrary result. No dispassionate person, who has ever witnessed our militia musters, trainings, and battalion days, will for a moment doubt the correctness of this conclusion. As military displays, they are a ridiculous burlesque—as schools of vice, deplorable:—many a youth is there initiated into the practice of drunkenness, and the records of the country courts bear testimony to the violence done to morality. Insubordination, disorder, and debauchery reign predominant and uncontrolled."

SELF-LOADING CAR. The Richmond Compiler contains a notice of an excavator, or self-loading cart, invented Mr. W. Beach, of Philadelphia. It is described as loading itself in its progress by means of one of the wheels, which is hollow, taking up 40 square feet of earth in one minute. This is carried to any distance as in a common cart; and the load deposited or unloaded in less than half a minute, without trouble, by opening the bottom of the cart. The inventor states that one of his carts is now at work on the rail road within a mile and a half of the Schuylkill river, near Philadelphia; that it is worked by a man and a boy, and three horses, and removes and embanks in a day twice as much earth as is removed by *three common carts and twenty men*, who are working at the same place. Thus doing (says Mr. B.) the same work at about one-sixth of the cost it would be in the ordinary mode. The excavator can be made for nearly the same price as a common three horse cart, and quite as easily kept in order. It seems to be entitled to the notice of enterprizing contractors.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. Mr. J. B. Neilson of the Glasgow Gas Works, has made a very ingenious discovery, for which he has obtained a patent; that air discharged from bellows, or other blowing apparatus, greatly promotes combustion in fires and furnaces by being heated before it is thrown into them. A series of experiments has been going on for some time on founder's cupolas, and in the blast furnaces at Clyde iron works, where one furnace has been blown for the last ten weeks with great advantage by means of heated air; and where other two blast furnaces are nearly ready to be blown in the same way. It is completely ascertained that a great saving of fuel is accomplished, and that sanguine hopes are entertained that the same work will be done with a less quantity of air, thus leaving what is saved to be applied to the blowing of new furnaces. This discovery will effect a great revolution in the theory, as well as practice of combustion. The blast furnaces at Calder iron-works, have for some time been also blown with heated air, but we have not heard with what success. [*Balt. Gaz.*

RAIL ROAD TO THE ROANOKE. The citizens of Petersburg, Virginia, have seriously taken into consideration the project of a rail road from that town to the Roanoke river. At a general town meeting, held on the 24th ult. the mayor was authorised, in the name of the people, "to request the president of the United States to permit an engineer in the service of the United States, to examine the route of a proposed rail road, from Petersburg to some point on the Roanoke river, and to estimate its probable cost, &c."

ROTTERDAM CANAL. A letter from E. Wambersie, esq. U. S. consul at Rotterdam, which is published in the Boston Gazette, states that the ship canal from Hellevoetsluis to Rotterdam will be navigable in the month of August, ult. The depth of water can be brought to 21 feet, and the width of the locks is sufficient for the largest ship of the line.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN BOSTON. The Boston Patriot says: "Twenty-five years ago there were but three public grammar and writing schools in this city. Now there are eight of these seminaries, and between fifty and sixty public primary schools. These latter receive children between the ages of four and seven years, and the former from seven to fourteen. Besides these there is a Latin school, and English classical school, and schools for colored children: all maintained at the public expense. Connecting with these the infant schools, founded and supported by the munificence of individuals, into which children are received at eighteen months old, it will be seen that in this city the means of education are supplied to the children of the poor as well as the rich, from infancy to that period of youth when they are of age to enter into some one of the busy vocations of life, or to pursue their studies at one or the other of our colleges. No small portion of the city taxes is appropriated to this branch of expenditure, and we verily believe no portion is more cheerfully paid by the citizens. Our schools have earned for themselves a high reputation, and for our city, a character which it will retain so long as her citizens display the same zeal and continue to feel the same interest in the subject of education, which has so eminently distinguished them for years past."

CHOUMLA. The London Literary Gazette, of July 18, contains a notice, with copious extracts, of captain Frankland's travels to and from Constantinople, in 1827 and 1828. The writer, on his way from Vienna, passed Choumla in April 1827, and as this place is looked to with great interest at the present time, we quote what is said of it. [*N. Y. Post.*

"We reached Shumla, or Choumla, at about 2 o'clock, having crossed a very high and steep ridge of sandy but well-wooded hills, in which we were caught by a violent storm of snow and rain. Shumla, or Choumla, is called the Thermopylæ of Bulgaria; and indeed the pass of the mountains which separate it from the Danube, is a very difficult one; but the town itself is commanded by the heights which surround it on three of its sides, in the shape of a crescent. These heights seem nearly impregnable, and form the chief strength of the fortress, or rather vast entrenched camp. We saw here many tailors and braziers at work, which gave the town the appearance of activity and commerce. There are likewise many vines upon the sides of the sandy hills, which nearly surround Shumla, which therefore, I infer manufactures wine. The Russians have twice advanced as far as Shumla, in 1774 and 1810, but have never yet taken it. I should consider the fortress untenable in the hands of European troops. Dr. Clark inclines to think that Shumla is the ancient Marianopolis, the capital of Mœsia Inferior. It is a large and straggling town, having a wall round it, flanked at intervals by brick towers, in many parts broken down and decayed. It has a considerable commerce in braziery and clothing. The country round about it might be even beautiful, at a more advanced season of the year. Here we took coffee at the khan with the Turks, changed horses, and proceeded on towards a village called Dragole, observing on our left hand upon the horizon five very high and remarkable barrows."

REFORMS IN THE EAST. The following, said to be from a French physician, who has resided thirty years in Constantinople, furnishes another evidence that the sultan has resolved to abolish the useless restrictions which custom has imposed upon him, and that the "light of the age" has even penetrated the sanctity of the harem. The doctor observes: "Formerly no Christian was permitted, on any account, to touch a prince of the Ottoman race, much less to draw blood from him; but all Turkey is astonished at the change which the sultan has brought about since the destruction of the Janissaries. The troops now carry muskets with fixed bayonets; the regiments march to European tunes—the drum-major in front; and the grand seignor himself, in the uniform of an officer, issues his commands for manœuvring. These are astonishing, but I have to mention a still more remarkable departure from ancient customs. On the 14th May I received an order to make preparation to vaccinate the children of the sultan. On the 16th I repaired to the palace, and in the presence of the echim bachi, and the chief of the black eunuchs, I vaccinated a young princess about 8 years old, her sister about a year and a half, and a still younger princess—all without the least difficulty or ceremony. Immediately after I performed the operation upon two young ladies of the harem. On the 28th I returned to the palace and found the operation had succeeded perfectly. I was dismissed with a handsome present from the sultan, as a testimony of his satisfaction, and was told that my services would not be again needed until the birth of a new prince or princess."

COMMERCE OF FRANCE. During the first six months of the present year, there have been more clearances from the ports of France than during the corresponding portion of 1828, amounting to 550 vessels, of 137,000 tons. In 1828 there were only 471 vessels, of 118,000. "The commerce under the French flag," remarks the Constitutionnel, "although we are surprised to see it, has also experienced an increase."

There have been more arrivals—707 vessels, of 189,000 tons, of which 477 were French—in the first half of 1828, 650 (165,000 tons) of which 410 were French. The zeal and activity of the merchants, therefore, appears not to have been diminished; but the returns from the revenue show that the consumption of the country is much reduced. The commerce with the new American states and Hayti has fallen off; but this can affect only certain particular ports. With Martinique, Guadaloupe and Bengal, business has been extended.

Bordeaux has had less trade than before with Bengal; but that has been compensated by a more extensive one with Havana and the old Spanish colonies. Marseilles has been unfavorably affected by the Algerine war; 130 foreign vessels have arrived there, with only 75 French. The state of things there has proved particularly profitable to the Sardinian and American flags. Nantes has felt a diminution of her commerce with the West Indies and the Isle of France. Rochelle has done almost nothing; Caen has begun to fit out a few vessels, even some for the Indies; St. Malo is extending her business annually; but the returns are principally made, as in case of other inferior places, through the great ports of the kingdom; Dunkerque, which had formerly scarcely any trade at all with the colonies, has this year sent out 20 vessels, and admitted 27.

There has been a striking reduction in the import of coffee, particularly in direct arrivals from Hayti. The import of sugars from the West Indies has, however, greatly increased; from an average of 55,000 barrels to 74,000. [*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

BRAZIL. The Philadelphia Gazette states, on the authority of letters by the ship Georgia Packet, that Mr. Tudor, our charge d'affaires at Brazil, who had resigned his station before Mr. Adams retired from office, was about to return to the United States.

The copper coinage of Brazil was still going on. The mint advertised on the 3d of July for an additional quantity of sheet copper to be cut into coins, and so great was the depreciation of the paper currency that even copper coins bore a premium of 30 to 32 per cent., although their value as currency was so much greater than their value as metal, that their manufacture was a very profitable branch of business in the hands of individuals, as well as of the government.

In the month of June, there were cleared at the port of Rio de Janeiro, 140 national, and 42 foreign vessels, exclusive of packets, transports, and ships of war.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH, &c. A French editor, whose remarks are translated in the New York Daily Advertiser, congratulates himself upon the freedom of opinion and the press in this country. "The word," says he, "which you would not have written without tremor in 1813, you may speak to-day against the king himself, and nothing will come of it. In a coffee house or a theatre, thunder against the government, all the world approves you: and if a base spy comes about you, to live by the pickings of your discourse, crush him, and the tribunals will hardly ask of you what you have done with his bones. If this is not liberty, gentlemen, go to England—transport yourselves to the United States—and then come back and tell us in what country they breathe a better air of independence than in France."

STOCK SPECULATION. We noticed, in a brief paragraph, some days ago, the recovery had against Rothschild of London, by a person for whom he had at various times bought and sold stocks. Our last London papers furnish the particulars of this trial, as set forth in the decision of the vice chancellor. This decision, if not reversed, establishes the principle "that an individual receiving the authority of another to dispose of stock, shall not himself become the purchaser of it, although it be proved that he took it at a fair market price, and even above what he sold stock of the same description belonging to himself, on the same day, and although a broker is employed; and that at any future time, and under any change of circumstances, the seller may cancel the transaction, and insist upon having his property returned to him."

Up to the day of this decision, such transactions were considered in London as perfectly unexceptionable. [*N. Y. Amer.*

ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITY. Under this head, the London Literary Gazette of the 18th July, gives an account of a curious relict of antiquity, which has been recently discovered in the tomb of St. Cuthbert, at Durham, and thence transferred to the tower in London. It is a part

of the pontifical vestments of a bishop, consisting of a maniple and stole, in excellent preservation, which are ascertained, by an inscription in embroidery, perfectly legible, to have been the gift of Ælfled to Frithestan—a circumstance, says the Gazette, that at once fixes their date to the earlier part of the tenth century. Notwithstanding that these vestments must have been "quietly inurned" for nearly nine hundred years, yet the gold lace, which, from the account, seems to have been constructed solely of fine gold wire, with no admixtures of silk, is said to retain its metallic color and brilliancy almost as freshly as if just fabricated; and the material on which it is wrought is spoken of as having suffered but little from decay. The antiquity of this pontifical robe is rendered certain by the fact, that in the whole catalogue of English bishops there is but one of the name of Frithestan, and that contemporary with him there were three noble ladies bearing the appellation of the donor, one being a daughter of king Alfred, another his daughter-in-law, and the third his grand-daughter. The figures wrought in embroidery on the vestments are said to afford a curious and pleasing illustration of the costume of the period.

ANTI-NEWTONIAN THEORY. The Indiana Journal gives an account of a new theory on the causes of the motions of the planetary bodies of the solar system, which had been recently advanced, by John Richardson, esq. of Illinois, and explained and defended by him in a lecture in that place (Indianopolis.) The gentleman has published a book on the subject, in which he endeavors to show 'that the universe moves by the principles of the laws of attraction and repulsion.' The author proposes to deliver lectures as extensively as may be found convenient, in further illustration of his system. A gentleman who appears to have given attention to the subject, in a letter to Mr. Richardson, says, in the course of his remarks, 'the agency which your system gives to electricity in the solar regions, fully proves that the science of astronomy will be much indebted to your labors.' Another gentleman says, 'Your system has so much of simplicity, that the philosophical world will be much to blame if they thrust it from them without a candid examination; and it recommends itself, by being based on the operation of causes so well understood as electrical attraction and repulsion.' Alluding to the office assigned to electricity by this theory, this gentleman says, your system appropriates the most powerful known agent to the most grand, and to use a homely phrase, the most arduous operation in nature, subject to human observation.' 'Will it not occur to the philosophical mind,' says he, 'that this great and powerful agent (electricity) has never yet had ascribed to it operations commensurate with its energy and apparent universality of presence.'

ELIZABETHAN MANUSCRIPT. There has been recently discovered in the state paper office, London, a translation of Boethius's *De consolatione philosophiæ*, nearly the whole of which is in the hand writing of queen Elizabeth. From another document, recently found, it appears that the queen made this translation at Windsor, during five weeks of the winter season.

SUCCESSOR TO GEORGE THE FOURTH. Many of the English papers are considering the present state of the succession to the throne, and it is stated that the greatest anxiety and concern exists among a large class of the people on the subject. There appears to be no difficulty in the line of descent, nor any cavilling among the claimants, the duke of Clarence being heir apparent, and the daughter of the late duke of Kent next; but from the ill health of the former and the infancy of the latter, there is good reason to apprehend that within a short time after the death of the present king, it will be necessary to appoint a regent. The question is asked, upon whom would the cares and unlimited power and patronage of the sovereign devolve, in case of such an emergency? And it appears to be a hard one to answer. The Morning Journal, an opposition paper, and one extremely hostile to the duke of Wellington, says—"We can imagine a case, and one not of mere visionary application, when the devolvement of royal honors on the next in succession would place in the hands of the prime minister of such a sovereign all the power and patronage of the crown. If such a minister were an honest one no danger might be created, no abuse of power might be indulged in, no arbitrary measures sanctioned, no family interest erected into a monopoly of all the gifts of the king. But if it should happen, as it *might* happen, that the minister of such a sovereign were an ambitious soldier—a man of vast wealth and great family connexions—proud, overbearing, grasping, dishonest, and unprincipled—a man having the army at his command, the navy at his nod—every situation under the crown at his disposal—every sinecurist, every commissioner of taxes, every dignitary of the custom and excise, at his mercy—what could not such a man do to overturn the very throne itself, and prostrate to the earth the laws and liberties of England?"

The same paper intimates that in case the daughter of the duke of Kent should become queen of England during her minority, the nation, with one accord, would point to her uncle, the duke of Cumberland, as her guardian; but it is feared, and perhaps with reason, that the present premier, recollecting the proud title of "regent Murray," would aspire to, and induce parliament to grant him the same rank, notwithstanding the will of the people being expressed to the contrary. Who, says the Journal, would censure the duke of Wellington for aspiring to the station; it would be the *ne plus ultra* of humau granduer to be styled "regent Wellington," and he could not be blamed for his ambition in such a cause.

The Courier denies that there is any ground for alarm on the subject. From indications in other prints, however, we have no doubt it is true that these speculations are more canvassed in certain quarters than is generally known, or acknowledged. [*N. Y. Herald.*

CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATIONS.

The following is an extract of a communication from the secretary of the treasury, to the collector of the customs in New York, explanatory of the order of the 8th ult. published in our last sheet—which order, it seems, has given much dissatisfaction to some persons in that city.

"*Treasury Department, Aug.* 24, 1829.

"The deduction of 5 per cent. on broad cloths is understood to be a usage founded on the well established fact, that such goods strictly measured by the manufacturer will fall short by an average of that amount when cut by the retail merchant. This deduction, therefore, relates to *quantity* not *to value;* and hence, whenever quantity and value are not the same, for the purpose of ascertaining the duties, the deduction must be made with reference to the former. But as the quantity and value under a regular advalorem duty, bear a uniform relation to each other, they have no doubt been confounded in the custom-house calculations before the adoption of the tariff of 1828, which fixes what may be termed a *dutiable value* on these goods, not in any uniform proportion to the real value but in classes; and hence the propriety of looking into the origin of the custom as an unerring guide or an uniform regulation. This was done in framing the recent instruction, the character of which admits of an easy illustration. Suppose for example that the deduction is to be made from the value. A merchant who imports broad cloth at 2 dollars per yard, must pay at the rate (say) of 40 per cent. on $2 50, which is the *dutiable value* fixed by law on such cloths. If a deduction of 5 per cent. upon $2 be made, the price will be $1 90, but the law imposes the same duty upon cloth at $1 90 that it does upon cloth at $2. Hence the importer could derive no benefit from the deduction, unless the value of the cloth should be above the minimum point, and within 5 per cent. of it; whereby it would be thrown from a higher to a lower class; and if from the $2 50 to the $1 class, the deduction, would be, not 5 per cent. but 60 per cent.; a most extraordinary result to be produced under color of an allowance for the shrink of cloth from the manufacturer's measurement. Every principle must be founded in error, which, instead of producing uniform justice, leads to results thus extravagant, irregular, and unequal. It is clear, therefore, that the allowance for measurement ought not to be made in calculating the value. But let us rest the deduction from the *quantity* (as directed in the instruction,) in the same way.

A merchant imports 100 yards of cloth at $2, the deduction of 5 per cent. being made, duty is charged on 95 yards, and at whatever price it may be invoiced or valued by the appraiser. The allowance being made from the quantity will be uniform, and operate alike upon every importation of that description. The importer will thus not depend upon any contingency whatever, for his right to have the duties charged upon the actual number of yards imported: equal and exact justice will be done in all cases, and in strict conformity with the principle of the usage that authorises the allowance.

It was ascertained at the treasury that different rules were observed as to this deduction in the principal importing cities, and it was of the utmost consequence, not only that the rule should be just, but that it should be uniform. For this purpose the supplemental instruction was issued after a due consideration. And while it is to be regretted that any one should suffer by its operation there are higher considerations found in absolute justice that forbid a relaxation of it."

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Providence, June 26th, 1829.

Hon. *William Drayton*:

SIR: I have taken the liberty to send you a small sample of cloth manufactured in Rhode Island by Messrs. Charles Jackson & Co. of this town. The wholesale price of such cloth is 18 cents per yard. It sells, at retail, for 20 cents. At these prices I understand this manufacture can be sustained by a fair profit.

I do not believe any nation on this globe, other than the U. States, can at this time, furnish the material, the machinery, the skill and labor, for such a fabric, at such a cost. It is not recollected by me, that any other region produces the Sea Island cotton of a staple equal to that of the islands of your state and Georgia. The material of this cloth is of that kind, though very far from being the best of that kind of cotton.

We know you of the south produce that kind of that material; but we of the north have not hitherto been enabled to put in operation the appropriate machinery, or America might, at this time, exhibit to the world such fabrics as neither Europe nor Asia ever produced. Although I do not rank weaving, even as practised by the fairest hands of antiquity, among the fine arts, yet I must be permitted to believe that such products of that art, whether in their own native whiteness, or when passed under the operations of that skill which can give such various beauty to their color, would form a drapery, giving to animated intelligent beings a more interesting appearance than the happiest pencil of antiquity could have conferred on the fairest form of muse or goddess, produced and adorned by the painter's imagination and skill.

If the plantations, spindles, and looms of our country could never have produced, it will nevertheless be allowed that they can mightly strengthen our political fabric. These physical do in some degree resemble morals cords of union: they increase in strength as they progress in fineness.

So long as those feelings which in the revolutionary war, united the mechanics of R. Island with the planters of S. Carolina, can be continued in fair operation, the production of your plantations and our looms will be as useful and ornamental to the people of this generation, as those "iron harvest of the field" were beneficial and illustrious to our fathers.

I pray of you, sir, to accept this little sample of our national skill. It is, I confess, but a very inadequate expression of the very high estimation entertained here by me and my friends, of the patriotism and candor of him to whom it is presented.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect, your obedient servant, TRISTAM BURGES.

Charleston, 1st August, 1829.

DEAR SIR: In consequence of my having left New York for Charleston, before Mr. Heyward had received your letter and parcel, they did not reach me until a day or two ago, or I should sooner have done myself the pleasure of answering your friendly letter, and of returning to you my thanks for the specimen of the skill of the Providence looms, which you had the goodness to send me.—Not being a judge of any species of cloth, I asked the opinion of those who were conversant upon the subject, as to your sample. They tell me, that for the price at which it is sold in Providence (20 cents the yard) it is strong, fine and cheap, but that cotton of the same quality, could not be purchased here, for less than 25 to 30 cents the yard, a difference, as you will perceive of from 20 to 33 1-3 per cent. Entirely according with you in the conviction of the immense national importance of permanently flourishing manufactures, I yet am so unfortunate, as to differ from you respecting the mode best calculated to effect that desideratum. I will not tire you with the grounds and reasons of my opinion, in a *written speech*, as nolens volens, you have been, and probably will again be, sufficiently gratified that way. In laboriously and ably advocating the interests of the manufacturers, according to your conviction of what will best promote them, I am satisfied that you are influenced by the purest motives; and however impressed you may be, that I am in error, in taking a view different from yours, I feel assured that you will acquit me of being intentionally wrong.

With great respect and esteem, I am, dear sir, your faithful and obedent servant, WM. DRAYTON.

Hon. *Tristam Burges*.

COTTON SAIL DUCK.

Copy of a letter from Warren R. Davis, esq. to the secretary of the navy, dated

Washington, Aug. 12, 1829.

I take the liberty, partly based on some personal intimacy, but chiefly as one of the representatives of a neglected portion of this confederacy, of addressing you on a subject that I consider of public interest.

I respectfully request that you will cause an experiment to be made in the naval service of the United States, for the purpose of ascertaining the fitness and utility of cotton as a principal element of sails, rigging, &c. and of its comparative cost, strength, durability, advantages and disadvantages. This request is predicated on information I have received of the results of some partial experiments recently made in the United States' sloop of war, the Boston, lately returned from a South American Atlantic station, and on other facts and experiments in the merchant service. That sails, rigging, &c. of cotton fabric, have been long used in the navigation of the Grecian Archipelago is well known; and the fact that the Austrian as well as the Greek ships in the Levant, are clothed entirely with that material, is amply sufficient to prove that cotton is there used, not as a substitute, but in preference to hemp. Hemp is one of the staple productions of that country, and forms an important item in the list of her exports; cotton is not, but is imported from other countries. I am informed that the superior celerity of the Greek ships, and what are usually called the Baltimore clippers, is attributed, in part, to their use of cotton canvass. It is said to hold wind better, and to make a difference of a mile distance in six. The maintopsail of the Boston, which I understand was mostly used and relied on during the long voyage from which she has just returned, was of cotton canvass; and that experiment was abundantly satisfactory to the officers on board, of its strength, durability and usefulness.

An officer of that ship, of skill, science and the most scrupulous accuracy, has promised me a written statement of the facts referred to, as well, also, of some experiments in the merchant service; these shall be furnished you as soon as received. These facts, together with the certificates subjoined, I hope will be considered sufficient to authorize a full and fair experiment; especially as the cost of an extra set of sails, &c. would be but little, and repay that little by their service. This application is justified not only by its probable important results, but by frequent and recent precedents. The navy department have been repeatedly and pressingly importuned to test the comparative merits of American hemp, sail duck, &c.; and in 1828, the naval board of commissioners made a full report on the subject, which was immediately followed by a law imposing the heavy and oppressive duty of £45 per ton on manufactured hemp, until the 30th June, 1829, and $5 per ton, annually, until the duty shall be $60 per ton. A similar call was made in 1827, and responded to in 1828, by the secretary of the trea-

sury, on the culture of silk. If I mistake not, a resolution was adopted by the house of representatives at the last session of congress, directing the secretary of the treasury to digest a plan for supplying the American navy with cordage and canvass of domestic produce and manufacture. The request I make is at least as humble; it is only to an article already within your reach, to test its usefulness and importance.

If the result of the experiment should be, as I most confidently expect, its importance to the nation will be vast indeed. It would increase the demand for almost double the amount of cotton now annually produced in the United States. If successful here, it would be speedily adopted by the navigating interest of other countries, and increase the demand, and open a market for that product to an amount beyond the reach of calculation.—Hemp can be profitably cultivated only on a few rich alluvial spots or veins of land, but cotton, (not unequally burthened as it now is) would yield to honest industry, wealth and comfort, from the 36th degree of north latitude to the utmost verge of our southern and southwestern limits. The wealth added to the general stock of national riches by the cultivation of hemp is small indeed according to the treasury reports from 1818 to 1827, inclusive. During the latter year the exports of hemp, canvass and cordage, amounted only to $63,074, but the exports of cotton, during the same year, from seven states only, amounted to $29,359,540; that article alone being of greater value than all other exports or all other states together, and yielding, by the duties imposed upon its returning exchanged value, more than half the revenue of this government. But however advantageous the experiment may prove to a particular section of our country, I admit that it can properly be asked for or expected on the ground alone of national interest.

In the present case the result can be of no local or sectional interest; unless it proves useful and beneficial to the nation. The former will depend upon, and be the consequence alone of the latter.

Its success and future triumph will require no aid from legislation, no exclusive privileges for itself or burthens upon the industry, or encroachments upon the rights of others.

I herewith enclose you a part of the testimony I have received, and have the honor, &c. &c.

—

Navy Department, Aug. 24th, 1829.

SIR: I have received your communication of the 12th inst. containing your views of the expediency of introducing into our navy the use of cotton canvass.

The testimonials presented by you, from highly respectable sources, of the result of various experiments in the merchant service, added to the trial of a topsail of that material, during the late cruise of the sloop of war Boston, are sufficiently satisfactory to authorize a more extended experiment.

The fitness of this great staple of our country for the manufacture of canvass, suitable for naval purposes, shall, as it deserves, be fully and fairly tested.

I have accordingly, with the approbation of the president ordered a full suit of sails for the sloop of war Peacock, now fitting for sea, to be made of cotton canvass.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JNO. BRANCH.

Hon. Warren R. Davis.

—

Copy of a letter from Isaac McKim, esq. to Warren R. Davis, esq. dated

Baltimore, Aug. 15th, 1829.

I received this morning your letter of the 13th instant, requesting my experience and opinion respecting cotton duck, which I shall give with great candor, as I have no interest in the use of cotton duck, farther than the general interest of the country. Having been constantly engaged in the shipping business as owner, for about 30 years past, and particularly in fast sailing Baltimore schooners, my attention has been constantly applied to whatever would improve their speed in sailing, as those vessels are generally employed in such voyages where every thing depends on fast sailing; and when the British orders in council were in force, France was principally supplied with colonial produce by this description of vessels under French imperial permits—and sometimes I have been under the necessity of standing my own underwriter to the amount of $100,000 on a single vessel—thus situated, every attention was bestowed on the outfit of the vessel, but at this time I was not acquainted with the great value of cotton duck.

It was during our late war with Great Britain, that it began to be introduced, and my first knowledge of it was in about 1813, by being used on a Baltimore schooner, called the Tuckahoe, and which vessel, in consequence, had the reputation of outsailing all the other Baltimore schooners. In 1815, I built two fine schooners, burthen about 200 tons each, the one called the Rossie and the other the Plattsburg, both these vessel's principal sails were made of cotton duck, and fully answered expectation as far as heard from,—both being uncommon fast sailing vessels, and in which I consider the cotton duck had a principal share; in the year 1823 I build the fast sailing schooner Yellott, burthen about 180 tons, and this vessel's sails were entirely made of cotton, both light and heavy sails: her reputation for sailing is not exceeded, if equalled, by any vessel of her class. She has made two voyages around Cape Horn with cotton duck, and two to Smyrna; none but cotton duck has ever been used during those voyages, and so fully satisfied am I with cotton duck, that I shall never permit any other to to be used on board my vessels, as I am fully convinced that it is far superior to all other duck, without exception. In the first place the cost is rather under the best Holland duck—second, that it will outlast any other duck, as it never mildews—third, that a vessel with a suit of cotton duck sails, will sail nearly a mile per hour faster that with sails of any other description—this fact is so well established, that all the fast sailing boats in the Chesapeake bay, as Mr. Hooper, a respectable sail maker of this place, has just informed me, have no other sails than cotton duck, Mr. James Cooper, a highly respectable pilot for the port of Charleston, has informed me, in a conversation respecting cotton duck, within a few days past, that he was obliged to use cotton duck in self-defence, as he found the other pilot boats laid nearer to the wind with cotton duck sails, and outsailed his boat, but when he put the cotton duck on her, she outsailed them. Captain Kelly's fine ship Peruvian, built in this port, has made 4 voyages around Cape Horn with no other sails than cotton duck—he prefers it to all other canvass, as to its lasting and increasing the sailing of his ship. I saw a sail on board the other day, which had made thé above voyages, and looked quite well—he has promised me a certificate respecting the wear of the Peruvian's sails, which, when received, I will send you.

I am much pleased to hear that the secretary of the navy has it in contemplation to make an experiment of cotton duck. I am fully persuaded that it will succeed if attempted, and that it will be a great step for the country, the navy, and all concerned. As it respect the navy, it will give them the capacity of outsailing or catching their enemies, as may best suit the occasion; but I hope the experiment will be fairly made, that is, let a sloop of war, or a frigate, have an entire suit of sails (both light and heavy sails) made of cotton duck, and go out in company with another sloop of war or frigate with the canvass now in use in the navy, and have a trial of sailing—after this has been done, let the vessel with the cotton duck sails unbend them, and put to the yards the canvass now in use, when the difference in point of sailing will be perceived. As for the cost of the experiment, it is not worth mentioning—the sails will not be lost, and in justice to the country the experiment ought to be made without delay; there is only one objection to the use of cotton duck, which requires consideration; and that is, whether it is more likely to take fire in time of action than other canvass—in answer to this, I say, let a fair experiment be made at the navy yard, Washington, under the inspection of the president, secretary, and all concerned.—My plan would be to have an old mast rigged with shrouds, &c. with a fore yard and cotton duck sail affixed thereto, and a similar mast and fore yard with foresail affixed to the canvass now in use by the navy—then let as many 24 pounders be fired at those sails at such distance as the wads would strike, and see which sail caught fire first—the only way to meet objections is to have the experiment made to test them. As to the

strength of yarns by weight, I am not acquainted with that manner of trying; but if a principal sail will make two voyages round Cape Horn, or the Cape of Good Hope, I want no further wear out of it, as it has then more than done its full duty—the mere fact that a vessel with cotton duck sails will sail faster than with any other canvass, is sufficient to cover a great many objections, but I maintain it is cheaper and better in every respect besides the price of the cloths:

Best cotton duck, No. 1,	40 cts. per yard,	22 inches wide.
2, 38	"	"
3, 36	"	"
4, 34	"	"
5, 33	"	"
6, 32	"	"
7, 31	"	"
8, 29	"	"
9, 28	"	"
10, 27	"	"

I think No. 1 rather too heavy for the navy, as it weighs nearly a pound to the yard of 22 inches wide. I, however, make use of this number for the schooner Yellott's three lower sails. As for cotton rope, I am sorry that it is not in my power to give you any information respecting it, as I have never seen any of it used. As for cotton rope or yarn that is exposed to the air for a length of time, I should think it would do it great injury. Plenty of first quality cotton duck can be had here.

MR. SMITH'S SPEECH.

[*From the Charleston S. C. Mercury.*]

We stated yesterday that we were in possession of a copy of the speech delivered by Robert Barnwell Smith, esq. upon the tariff question at the last session of the legislature. We have only room at present for the address to his constituents which is prefixed to it.

To the citizens of St. Bartholomew's parish, Colleton district.

"*Fellow-citizens:* At any time it would be proper, that you should be acquainted with the course of conduct your representative has pursued, even in matters where your general interests only were involved. It would not be too much, were it practicable, that the constituent should know every word uttered—every vote given by his representative, since the power he uses or abuses is the power of his constituents, the interests he advances or destroys, are the interests of his constituents. This accountability, highly proper at all times, has become imperiously necessary from the present situation of your public affairs, which impels you in duty to yourselves, sternly to exact, and your representative, on the fair principle of honesty and of honor, frankly to give a "true account of his stewardship." For these reasons and such as these, I present to you the substance of the argument I made as your representative in your state legislature, however unworthy of you to uphold your *falling liberties* and *violated rights*.

If I have misrepresented your opinions and your feeling, if you either think that you labor under no oppression, or are willing passively to be crushed by it, you will perceive, that I am not the man you should in future select as your representative. Lay me aside, and from a proper regard to your dignity and your conceptions of your own interest, compel your voice to be heard—your will to be obeyed. But if you believe with me that you are oppressed, wrongfully, grievously, unconstitutionally oppressed—*oppressed beyond the toleration of any free people*, since the sun rose upon man in the enjoyment of his rights—*and if it is your will to throw off this oppression, and to vindicate your liberties*, rest upon no *one* man or number of men, *but rely upon yourselves for self protection*. No people were ever yet free, or continued free but by the energy of their own will. Direct, control, command your representatives through the ballot-box; and when the questions made up between you and your government are, whether you shall be made the mere vassals and tributaries to *northern speculators*, or not—whether your property shall be really yours or not—whether you are to live under a free government, or shall become victims of a consolidated empire and sectional tyranny—do not trifle with your situation, and select representatives merely to go on with the little purposes of local legislation, but send forth men who know your will on this one great subject, and who will obey it. Until you shall have done this, hope for nothing as you can expect nothing from your legislature. When responsibility is great, and alarmingly great, it is too much to expect of your public agents a consistent determined course of policy, unless you for whom they act, will direct, sustain and enforce by your instructions.

Fellow-citizens: I hope in these observations I will not be considered as casting reflections upon those who have differed from me—conscientiously differed from me with respect to your situation, and the policy this situation requires. Certainly, sirs, I have no retrospective view in these observations, and have it not in intention to become the gratuitous accuser of any one. In endeavoring to bring your attention to the absolute necessity at the present crisis, in your future elections, of acting for yourselves, I only invoke a discriminating judgment, by which every honorable man would alone wish to stand and would be content to fall. Who would deign to use the power of a people against them, or against their will?—to be their representative, without representing them? All of your representatives have endeavored to do their duty—one not more conscientiously than another; but the question between you and them, is not, have you acted, and will you act *conscientiously*—but it is, will you act RIGHT? It can be no plea to you for future public confidence, that a representative is *conscientious* and *able*, if he is against you: for if he is hostile to your interests, it appears to me that he is so much the worse representative—so much the more noxious instrument, exactly in porportion to his superior ability and conscientiousness. Talent and integrity give power, and if you are to intrust your interests to your foes, the greater knaves and fools you select as your representatives, the wiser will be your conduct, because they will be the less efficient instruments for your destruction.

I will say nothing to you of my gratitude for the tokens of confidence and esteem with which you have repeatedly honored me: I have endeavored to evince my sensibility to your kindness by my actions.

R. BARNWELL SMITH.

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[We have a copy of the speech alluded to. It is chiefly an argument concerning the call of a convention, as discussed in the legislature of South Carolina at its last session. The following are the paragraphs more specially referred to in the preceding address]—

Mr. Chairman, the conduct of our fathers previous to our revolution, has been repeatedly called up during this discussion to teach us forbearance, and peace, and toleration, and to rebuke the rashness and precipitancy of our councils. Sir, when patience under tyranny is the dogma to be taught, it were well to call up the example of crushed and trampled slaves, who have been only fit for the heel of a despot, by their abject submission to his will, and base apostacy to the liberties of their race; but to refer to the example of the noble patriots of our revolution to uphold such doctrines, does indeed appear to me to be "strange—passing strange—pitiful, wondrous pitiful."—When I read from the page of history, the pure and lofty characteristics of these men—their delicate sensitiveness to injustice and oppression—their passionate and almost metphysical love for liberty—their hard, steel-like, all-conquering energy in the maintainance of their rights—their gentleness in courtesy—simplicity in benevolence—frank, open-handed hospitality, and more than Norman heroism in chivalry; and when I turn to the language I have heard upon this floor, and the strange course of argument in which I have been engaged, I do indeed feel weighed down with the consciousness that their posterity have fallen. These men threatened not to threaten again—raved not in words in weak apology for action, but they simply spoke, and the energy of their actions as simply corresponded with their words. They waited not for ten years of grinding oppression, until incumbent ruin should frighten their puny rage, and the goads of poverty should urge on to mighty efforts in words. No sir! not one year—not one day—not one hour did they submit, not to oppression but to exaction that might lead to oppression. But let history attest to the correctness of our views.

The stamp act was passed by the British parliament in January, 1765. The courts of justice were immedi-

ately closed—the stamp officers were compelled to resign, and so determined and violent was the opposition evinced by the colonies that in March, 1766, at the very next parliament it was repealed. In the year after, in 1767, the effort of taxing the colonies was again renewed by parliament, and the tax upon tea, glass, paper and colors became a law. The same violent opposition which had defeated the stamp act, was renewed. Non-importation and non-consumption resolutions were entered into, and after two years ineffectual struggle to obtain submission from the colonies by peaceable means, in 1770 this tax was repealed, with the exception of the small tax upon tea. Even this reservation of the insignificant tax of three pence upon teas on the part of Great Britain, was a reservation of resistance on the part of America. Their "resolutions" of non-importation and non-consumption, still continued with respect to this one article of luxury, and when, in 1763, it was sent into our ports by the East India company, it was violently seized and locked up in store houses, that neither the temptation nor opportunity to purchase should be given to the weak or timid amongst them. Not a cent would they pay to tribute, but they freely poured forth millions and their blood in the maintenance of one abstract, isolated principle of liberty. Talk not then of the example of these pure and noble votaries of freedom, when you bid us bow the neck to the oppressor's wrong. Let their example be covered up in the graves of honor in which they lie, if you can only call it up to pervert and slander its noble tendency. If you value the dignity of consistency between your words and actions, imitate them truly. When your "hopes that some reaction in public sentiment might take place, are all dissipated"—and you "too plainly perceive, that to submit longer to the evils of misrule, founded on usurpation, can have no other tendency than to invite fresh assumptions of power," strike—and casting all—property, liberty and life, on the hazard of one mighty, uncompromising and decisive struggle, call upon the example of your fathers in exulting imitation. Then sound their glory, and it shall not curdle your blood in humiliation and shame.

One word, sir, before I close, to the friends with whom I have the honor to act. We may fail now in this momentous struggle, and the will of a majority may cast the imputation of blindness, of rashness, and of folly, upon the bold policy we recommend, when compared with their own superior wisdom in forbearance, and superior patience in toleration—but if we are true to ourselves, and true to our country "we'll not fail." Our watch-word is the glorious name of liberty, not yet a bye word of pity and contempt. Our cause, is the cause of a people, not yet so ignorant, as not to distinguish between their friends and foes, nor yet so wasted by tyranny, as to be incapable of one great—one glorious, and if it must be, one dying effort for their blood-bought heritage of freedom. Despair we will leave to the weak,—ours will be the energy of those who know that they contend for all that to freemen is worth living for, is worth dying for. We will fight the ship to the very last plank, and still lift the voice of resistance and defiance whilst one rag floats above the waves. But if all must go down—and go down without one struggle—in dishonor—in ruin—in shame,—"a land of slaves shall ne'er be mine." As a moral agent, I cannot leave my posterity, to that last and heaviest of all calamities, a habitation to those who should be free on a soil that a tyrant can curse and trample on. As a freeman, I will not lay the bones of a slave beside those of a free ancestry, but I will fly to some other land, where at least the transactions of the present, will not continually add misery to the recollections of the past. Our fathers had a wilderness to look to, as their last refuge from an over-powering, all-pervading tyranny.—Even this resource is denied to their posterity, but they have still a world before them, and the free mind above a world of slaves.

INVENTION OF INDIAN LETTERS.

(From Knapp's Lectures on American literature.)

"The Indians themselves are becoming philologists and grammarians, and exciting the wonder of the world by the invention of letters. The invention of the Cherokee alphabet has excited the astonishment of the philosopher in this country and in Europe; but as I have not yet seen any satisfactory account of the progress and history of this great effort of genius of the present day, I will state what I know of it, from the lips of the inventor himself.

"In the winter of 1828, a delegation of the Cherokees visited the city of Washington, in order to make a treaty with the United States, and among them was See-quah-yah, the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet. His English name was George Guess, he was a half-blood, but had never, from his own account, spoken a single word of English up to the time of his invention, nor since. Prompted by my own curiosity, and urged by several literary friends, I applied to See-quah-yah, through the medium of two interpreters—one a half-blood, capt. Roger, and the other a full-blood chief, whose assumed English name was John Maw, to relate to me, as minutely as possible, the mental operations and all the facts in his discovery. He cheerfully complied with my request, and gave very deliberate and satisfactory answers to every question, and was at the same time careful to know from the interpreter if I distinctly understood his answers. No stoic could have been more grave in his demeanor than was See-quah-yah; he pondered, according to the Indian custom, for a considerable time after each question was put, before he made his reply, and often took a whiff of his calumet, while reflecting on an answer. The details of the examination are two long for the closing paragraph of this lecture; but the substance of it was —That he, (See-quah-yah), was now about sixty-five years old, but could not precisely say—that in early life he was gay and talkative, and although he never attempted to speak in council but once, yet was often, from the strength of his memory, his easy colloquial powers and ready command of his vernacular, a story-teller of the convivial party. His reputation for talents of every kind, gave him some distinction when he was quite young, so long ago as St. Clair's defeat. In this campaign, or some one that soon followed it, a letter was found on the person of a prisoner, which was wrongly read by him to the Indians. In some of their deliberations on this subject the question arose among them whether the mysterious power of *"the talking leaf"* was the gift of the Great Spirit to the white man, or a discovery of the white man himself? Most of his companions were of the former opinion, while he as strenuously maintained the latter.

This frequently became a subject of contemplation with him afterwards, as well as many other things which he knew, or had heard, that the white man could do; but he never sat down seriously to reflect on the subject, until a swelling in his knee confined him to his cabin, and which, at length made him a cripple for life, by shortening the diseased leg. Deprived of the excitements of war and the pleasures of the chase, in the long night of his confinement his mind was again directed to the mystery of *speaking by letters*, the very name of which, of course, was not to be found in his language. From the cries of wild beasts, from the talents of the mocking bird, from the voices of his children and his companions, he knew that feelings and passions were conveyed by direct sounds from one intelligent being to another. The thought struck him to try to ascertain all the sounds in the Cherokee language. His own ear was not remarkably discriminating, and he called to his aid the more acute ears of his wife and children. He found great assistance from them.

When he thought that he had distinguished all the different sounds in their language, he attempted to use pictorial signs, images of birds and beasts, to convey these sounds to others or to mark them in his own mind. He soon dropped this method, as difficult or impossible, and tried arbitrary signs, without any regard to appearances, except such as might assist him in recollecting them, and distinguishing them from each other. At first these signs were very numerous; and when he got so far as to think his invention was nearly accomplished, he had about two hundred characters in his alphabet. By the aid of his daughter, who seemed to enter into the genius of his labors, he reduced them at last, to eighty-six, the number he now uses. He then set to work to make these characters more comely to the eye, and succeeded —as yet he had not the knowledge of the pen as an in-

strument; but made his characters on a piece of bark, with a knife or nail. At this time he sent to the Indian agent, or some trader in the nation, for paper and pen. His ink was easily made from some of the bark of the forest trees, whose coloring properties he had previously known—and after seeing the construction of the pen, he soon learned to make one, but at first he made it without a slit; this inconvenience was, however, quickly removed by his sagacity. His next difficulty was to make his invention known to his countrymen; for by this time he had become so abstracted from his tribe and their usual pursuits, that he was viewed with an eye of suspicion. His former companions passed his wigwam without entering it, and mentioned his name as one who was practising improper spells, for notoriety or mischievous purposes, and he seems to think that he should have been hardly dealt with, if his docile and unambitious disposition had not been so generally acknowledged by his tribe—at length he summoned some of the most distinguished of his nation, in order to make his communication to them—and after giving the best explanation of his discovery that he could, stripping it of all supernatural influence, he proceeded to demonstrate to them in good earnest, that he had made a discovery His daughter, who was his only pupil, was ordered to go out of hearing, while he requested his friends to name a word or sentiment which he put down, and then she was called in and read it to them, then the father retired and the daughter wrote, the Indians were wonder-struck; but not entirely satisfied. See-quah-yah then proposed that the tribe should select several youths from among their brightest young men, that he might communicate the mystery to them. This was at length agreed to, although there was some lurking suspicion of necromancy in the whole business. John Maw, (his Indian name I have forgotten) a full-blood, with several others, were selected for this purpose The tribe watched the youths for several months with anxiety, and when they offered themselves for examination, the feelings of all were wrought up to the highest pitch. The youths were separated from their master, and from each other, and watched with great care, The uninitiated directed what master and pupil should write to each other, and the tests were viewed in such a manner as not only to destroy their infidelity, but most firmly to fix their faith. The Indians, on this, ordered a great feast and made See-quah-yah conspicuous at it. How nearly alike is man in every age! Pythagoras did the same on the discovery of an important principle in geometry. See-quah-yah became at once schoolmaster, professor, philosopher and a chief. His countrymen were proud of his talents, and hold him in reverence as one favored by the Great Spirit. The inventions of early times were shrouded in mystery. See-quah-yah disdained all quackery.

He did not stop here, but carried his discoveries to numbers. He of course knew nothing of the Arabic digits, nor the power of Roman letters in the science. The Cherokees had metal numerals to one hundred, and had words for all numbers up to that, but they had no signs or characters to assist them in enumerating, adding, subtracting, multiplying or dividing. He reflected upon this until he had created their elementary principles in his mind, but he was at first obliged to make words to express his meaning, and then signs to explain it. By this process he soon had a clear perception of numbers up to a million. His great difficulty was the threshold, to fix the powers of his signs according to their plates. When this was overcome, his next step was in adding up his different numbers in order to put down the fraction of the decimal and give the whole number to its next place—but when I knew him, he had overcome all these difficulties, and was quite a ready arithmetician in the fundamental rules. This was the result of my interview, and I can safely say that I have seldom met a man of more shrewdness than See-quah-yah. He adhered to all the customs of his country, and when his associate chiefs on the mission, assumed our costume, he was dressed in all respects like an Indian. See-quah-yah is a man of diversified talents; he passed from metaphysical and philosophical investigation to mechanical occupations, with the greatest ease. The only practical mechanics he was acquainted with, were a few bungling blacksmiths, who could make a rough tomahawk, or tinker the lock of a rifle; yet he became a white and silver smith, without any instruction, and made spears and silver spoons with neatness and skill, to the great admiration of the people of the Cherokee nation. See-quah-yah has also a great taste for painting. He mixes his colors with skill, taking all the art and science of his tribe upon the subject, he added to it many chemical experiments of his own, and some of them were very successful, and would be worth being known to our painters. For his drawings he had no model but what nature furnished, and he often copied them with astonishing faithfulness. His resemblances of the human form, it is true, are coarse, but often spirited and correct, and he gave action and sometimes grace to his representations of animals. He had never seen a camel hair pencil when he made use of the hair of wild animals for his brushes. Some of his productions discovered a considerable practical knowledge of perspective; but he could not have formed rules for this. The painters in the early ages were many years coming to a knowledge of this part of their art; and even now they are more successful in the art than perfect in the rules of it. The manners of the American Cadmus are the most easy, and his habits those of the most assiduous scholar, and his disposition is more lively than that of any Indian I ever saw. He understood and felt the advantages the white men had long enjoyed, of having the accumulation of every branch of knowledge, from generation to generation, by means of a written language, while the red man could only commit his thoughts to uncertain tradition. He reasoned correctly when he urged this to his friends as the cause why the red man had made so few advances in knowledge in comparison with us, and to remedy this was one of his great aims, and one which he has accomplished beyond that of any other man living, or perhaps any other who ever existed in a rude state of nature.

"It perhaps may not be known that the government of the U States had a fount of type cut for his alphabet, and that a newspaper, printed partly in the Cherokee language, and partly in the English, has been established at New Echota, and is characterized by decency and good sense; and thus many of the Cherokees are able to read both languages. After putting these remarks to paper, I had the pleasure of seeing the head chief of the Cherokees, who confirmed the statement of See-quah-yah, and added that he was an Indian of the strictest veracity and sobriety. The western wilderness is not only to blossom like the rose; but there, man has started up and proved that he has not degenerated since the primitive days of Cecrops, and the romantic ages of wonderful effort and god-like renown"

FISHERIES OF MASSACHUSETTS, &c.

[*From the Gloucester Telegraph.*]

A general account of the fisheries of Massachusetts and its neighboring states from the years 1780 to 1810, made in the year 1815, by a gentleman now deceased, who was well acquainted with the business, and who took very considerable pains to make his statement correct, it having been made by particular request, and for a special purpose. A copy of the estimate here follows:

"My calculation is, that there were employed in the Bank, Labrador and bay Fisheries, in the years above mentioned 1232 vessels yearly, viz. 584 to the Banks, and 648 to the bay of Chaleur and Labrador. I think that the 584 Bankers may be put down at 36,540 tons, navigated by 4617 men and boys, (each vessel carrying one boy.) They take and cure 510,000 quintals of fish; and averaging about three fares a year, and consume annually 81,170 hogsheads of salt. The average cost of their vessels is about $2000 each—the average price of their fish at foreign markets, is $6 per quintal. These vessels also make from their fish annually, 17,520 barrels of oil, which commands about $10 per brl. Their equipments cost about $900 each, annually, exclusive of salt. The 648 vessels that fish at the Labrador and in the bay, I put down at 41,600 tons, navigated by 583 men and boys.—They take and cure annually, 548,000 quintals of fish—they go but one fare a year, and consume annually 97,200 hogsheads of salt. The average cost of the vessels is about $600, and their equipments, provisions, &c. is $1050 each. This description of vessels is not so valuable as the Bankers, more particularly that class which

goes from the states of Maine, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, as they are mostly sloops, of no very great value. Most of the vessels cure a part of their fish near the place where they catch them, on the beach, rocks, &c. and the rest after their return home. Several cargoes of dry fish are shipped yearly from the Labrador, directly for Europe. The usual markets for these fish are in the Mediterranean—say Alicant, Leghorn, Naples, Marseilles, &c. as small fish are preferred at those markets and the greater part of the fish caught up the bay, and at Labrador, are very small. The average price of these fish, at the foreign market is $5 per quintal. These vessels also make from their fish about 20,000 brls. of oil, which always meets a ready sale at a handsome price, say from 8 to $12 per brl. The most of it is consumed in the United States.

Recapitulation. 1232 vessels employed in the Bank, bay and Labrador fisheries, measuring, in tons, 85,140; number of men they are navigated by, 10,559; number of hhds. of salt they consume, 178,370; number of qtls. of fish they take 1,158,700; number brls. of oil made 37,520. There is also a description of vessels called jiggers, being small schooners, of about 30 to 45 tons, which fish in the south channels, on the shoals, and near Cape Sable—their number 300, and carry about four or five hands each, say 1200 men, and take about 75,000 quintals of fish annually, and consume 1200 hhds. of salt, and make about 4000 brls. of oil. Their fish is generally sold for the West Indies, and home consumption.

Their is still another descriptions of fishing vessels, commonly called 'chebucco boats or pink sterns;' their number is 600, from 10 to 28 tons, and carry two men and a boy each, say 1800 hands, and consume annually 15,000 hhds. of salt—they take and cure 120,000 quintals of fish, which are also used for the home and West India markets, except the very first which they take early in the spring, being of an excellant quality, are sent to the Bilboa market, in Spain, where they bring a great price.—These vessels measure about 10,800 tons, and make 9,000 brls. of oil. There are also about 200 schooners employed in the mackerel fishery, measuring 8000 tons, carrying 1600 men and boys, take 50,000 brls. mackerel annually, and consume 6000 hhds. of salt. The alewive, shad, salmon, and herring fisheries are immense, and consume a great quantity of salt.

Total—Whole number of fishing vessels of all descriptions,	2,332
Measuring in tons,	115,940
Number of men employed in them,	15,059
Number of hhds. of salt consumed,	265,370
Number of quintals fish taken and cured,	1,353,700
Number of barrels of oil,	50,520
Number of barrels of mackerel,	50,009

There are many persons who assert that in one year there were at Labrador, and up the bay, more than 1700 vessels, besides the Bankers, but I am very confident that they are much mistaken.

THE CORN LAWS.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Extract from the seventh edition of a highly popular work, entitled "A Catechism on the corn laws, with the list of fallacies and answers;" the first edition published in 1827.

Q. What is meant by corn laws?

A. Laws which enact that the laborer shall not exchange his produce for food, except at certain shops, namely the shops of the land owners.

Q. For whose benefit are these laws?

A. Manifestly, of those who support them,—the land owners.

Q. What are the effects of these laws?

A. The same in kind, as would arise rom limiting the food consumed in the united empire, to what could be produced in the Isle of Wight.

Q. What would be the consequences of such a limitation.

A. That the manufactures, wealth and power of the united empire, must be limited to something like those of the Isle of Wight.

Q. How would this be brought about?

A. First, by a general distress among the manufacturing laborers, arising from employment and wages being reduced to what afforded the smallest pittance of food upon which life could be supported;—as is the case now.

Secondly, By a general glut and stagnation of trade, arising from more goods being manufactured than could possibly be sold with a living profit;—as is the case now.

Thirdly, By the impossibility of any man's prospering in any new manufacture, trade or project;—as is the case now.

Fourthly, By the population both of laborers and traders being limited in proportion to the limitation of food, the first by number, the second by bankruptcy;—as is the case now.

Q. In such a state of things could not able-bodied men support themselves by working?

A. No more than they could support themselves by working in a ship at sea without provisions.

Q. Will not the offer of their produce induce the growers to grow more corn?

A. In the same way as more milking will produce more milk from a given cow. There may never be a time when it is impossible to extract another drop; but nobody will live upon the difference.

Q. Are not the increased rents of the landlords a national gain?

A. In the first place, all that they can gain must be taken from somebody else; which can make no national gain. Secondly, the effect is to keep down the wealth and power of the whole community, in the same manner as would take place if the wealth and power of the community were restricted to what could be supported on the corn grown in the Isle of Wight, to please the landlords there.

Q. What is the difference between preventing men from buying food with the produce of their labor, and taking it from them after they have bought it?

A. That in one case they starve without working, and in the other with.

Q. Are not the increased rents of the landlords their property?

A. No more than the increased prices which a shopkeeper might get, if he could forcibly prevent men from buying at any shop but his own.

So far from allowing rents to be increased by foreible means, a nation where the laws were determined only by justice and the good of the community, would allow no taxation to fall upon industry, as long as it was possible for it to fall upon rent.

BRITISH OPINIONS.

[*From the National Intelligencer.*]

Extract from a prize essay on "the power and stability of federative governments," read at Oxford, July 1, 1829; by *George Anthony Denison*, fellow of Oriel.

[After a general view of the subject of political science, and a variety of illustrations of his argument, drawn from the history of ancient and modern governments, the writer closes his essay by a reference to the constitution and history of the United States. This division of his argument occupies ten pages, from which we select the following passages:]

"We turn our eyes as well from the examples of antiquity, as from those of more recent ages, to the great political phenomenon of our own times. It has been reserved for America to call into renewed existence a form of government, which, among the multiplied parallels of history has scarcely one to command our unmixed approval, or challenge our unqualified applause. But it would be a most uncandid perversion of the truth, were we to extend to the confederacy of the western hemisphere those censures, which are in different degrees applicable to the federal systems of the old world.

"It is a presumption indeed prior to all positive argument in favor of the American union, that it has avoided the glaring errors of former confederacies. The free and enlightened framers of the constitution of 1787, appear to have studied the models of antiquity, in the true spirit of political wisdom. Uniting their own experience of the manifold and incurable evils of a partial union, to the lessons of history, they directed their whole energies to the establishment of a permanent and effective government. They considered that if the association of the states were at all an object, it was clearly one

of the most vital and paramount importance. That in all questions, therefore, of co-existing powers, the first point was to settle the national authority upon a secure basis, by placing in its hands every thing which could be conceded consistently with the preservation of the independence of the state. With this principle for their guide, they proceeded with deliberate caution and consummate sagacity to blend together and adjust an immense mass of complicated and partly conflicting interests. The result of their patriotic labors was that constitution, which, if they never considered it as perfect, as indeed may easily be gathered from their speeches and recorded opinions, was still, unquestionably, the best that the views and circumstances of the country would permit, and few men, we should conceive, however they may doubt its ultimate success, can refuse to it the tribute of admiration and respect.

"We cannot attempt to offer in this place any detailed account of provisions of this famous constitution; but must content ourselves with observing, that it partakes largely of the *national* as well as the *federative* character. A government purely federal would have no vested power of control over the individual citizens of the several states composing the confederacy, but simply over the legislatures of those states. Now, an adherence to this principle is clearly incompatible with a due regard for effective government; and the American acted with temperance and true wisdom, in abandoning an unprofitable independence for the real and tangible advantages of national union.

"The old confederation, under which the United States had achieved their independence, ceased, naturally, with the conjunctures of the revolution, which had first called it into existence. It was not, it is true, annulled by any formal act; but its insufficiency to answer any good end in the time of peace, had become so manifest, that no alternative remained but a dissolution of the confederacy, on the one hand, or a union, constructed upon entirely new principles, on the other. It was fortunate for America that the sound views and enlightened patriotism of the friends of union prevailed over the selfish ambition of men who would fain have reared the edifice of their own power upon the ruins of the confederacy.

"The constitution, then, of 1787, commenced its career under the happiest auspices. The circumstances of the country and the people were all favorable to a republican form of government and the consolidation of civil and religious liberty. But the extreme difficulty of providing for an ever varying and increasing country a permanent and settled government could not escape the statesmen of America. They were well aware that the peculiar advantage at that time enjoyed by their republic, in the absence of an impoverished and idle population, could not in the nature of things continue, for any very lengthened period, the same and unimpaired. And although the facilities for obtaining subsistence, and many of the comforts of life, have as yet prevented any very serious evil from the rapid increase of the population, coupled with the extended principle of the elective franchise, it is impossible not to foresee, that, sooner or later, the time must come when the antidote will cease to operate, and the poison begin to work; when the republican constitution, founded upon the basis of equal representation, will degenerate into the turbulent and ungovernable licentiousness of a wild democracy. It will then remain to be seen how far popular election of the chief magistrate is compatible with the internal quiet and stability of the union. Even at the present day, these elections give occasion for a display of faction and party hostility, which, in any country of Europe, possessing a more condensed population, and a standing army, would inevitably terminate in a civil war. In America, the spirit evaporates and dies away, owing to the absence of these motives to excitement.

"*England may justly be proud of her child: America may regard her parent with affection and respect: both may concur in displaying to the world the power of enterprise and active industry; the inestimable benefits of popular representation in government, of equal and impartial laws: both may diffuse over either hemisphere, and, if united, with tenfold power, the light of civilization and the blessings of freedom.*

DISTRESSES IN TRADE.

The London Weekly Messenger of the 16th July, contains an article on the "*continuing embarrassments in trade, and decline in the prices in goods*" in Great Britain. The writer thus commences, in terms neither pleasant nor flattering:

"Nothing can be a more alarming feature in the present time than the constant declension in the market of industry and the reduction, almost hourly growing worse and worse, in the great staples of the country.

"Iron, lead, copper, and tin, and all the produce of our numerous mines, have fallen in price beyond example. The price of wheat, notwithstanding the scarcity of the last harvest, is far from remunerating the grower and enabling him to pay his rents; and our internal manufactures of all sorts, whether of necessity, elegance, or luxury, have become so fearfully reduced in value, that the astonishment is how the looms, machines, and wheels, by which those fabrics are made, are kept going by any means. From Manchester the accounts are truly appalling; there are, and have been, 20,000 hands out of employ since the month of March; and although the capitalists have greatly reduced the basis of manufacturing, there is no improved demand for goods. Every where there is a stagnation and embarrassment. It is the same in the clothing districts in Leeds, and the west of Yorkshire; and the same in the hardware towns—Birmingham and Sheffield. There is the like monotonous aspect of declension and district in colonial produce, whether imported from our own colonies or from foreign states. The produce of the East and West Indies is alike become a drug; and cotton, formerly worth ten pence or fourteen pence per pound, cannot now command sixpence or seven pence in the market.

"In the mean time, and during the downfall and precipitation of prices, the country abounds with wealth.—Never was there more unemployed capital, or greater abundance of riches in private hands. The stocks are rising weekly; and money, as appears by our city report, is to be obtained on good bills at three per cent. Our own fixed opinion is, that the low price of goods is principally to be ascribed to our *restricted* circulation, and to our obstinate adherence to a metallic currency."

The writer then proceeds at length, and with great force, to show the advantages which would accrue from resorting to a paper currency, and offers an alarming estimate of the mischiefs which have arisen from adhering too pertinaciously to a metallic currency. He then goes on—

"Thus, it is evident, that we have paid very dearly for the *blessings* of a metallic currency, which, by impoverishing our foreign customers, cost us, in 1827, the enormous sum of fifteen millions sterling. Indeed, no very large portion of our circulating medium can consist in precious metals, without producing indescribable embarrassment in all those foreign states where our manufactures are principally concerned: and as the pressure will become still greater as we proceed in the course of suppressing our paper currency, we shall witness restrictive tariffs increasing in severity, and possibly ending in war, as the consummation of our improvidence.

"If the measures for re-establishing a metallic currency had never been adopted, no such tariffs as that which has recently been adopted by the United States would have been enacted. But the fact is, that the bill of 1819 reduced so much the prices of manufactures in England, that our manufacturers and merchants were unable to hold stocks; and goods were sent to America to be sold, either by public auction, or at any price that could be obtained. To pay for these goods the American merchants were obliged to send silver, gold not being in general circulation in the United States; and that silver, at a considerable expense, was circuitously exchanged on the continent for gold. To prevent this constant drain the tariff was adopted, having for its object to lessen the force of our demands upon the Americans for their metallic wealth.

"These measures in America are undoubtedly designed for the purpose of limiting our money power over the Americans; because our severe currency measures, by drawing out their precious metals, and thereby contracting their cridit and capital, were extracting the vital

source of their productive energies and commercial prosperity. But it is a purely defensive act, forced upon them by our exertions to deprive them of their metallic wealth, and has no connexion whatever with a spirit of hostile rivalry between two independent states.

"We implore ministers to re-consider again, before it has gone too far, the present state of our currency. No man doubts, whatever his antipathy may be to a paper circulation, that much of the present distresses of the country have been produced by the attempts now making to extirpate country bankers, and to establish a purely metallic currency. The national debt of England, the large basis of our trade, the rate of wages, and our general national habits, can never permit this measure to take full effect, without general distress and ruin.'

IMPORTANT LAW CASE.

From the Litchfield Con. Gazette.

Phœnix bank, vs. Oliver Wolcott. &c. } *Litchfield supreme court, August term, A. D. 1829*

Hon. David Daggett, judge.

This was an action upon a note of hand for forty thousand dollars, payable to the plaintiffs, or order, on demand, and executed by Frederick Wolcott, as principal, and Oliver Wolcott, as surety, dated Nov. 26, 1821, and on interest from the 29th of the same month. Frederick Wolcott, admitting the justice of the claim, suffered a default. Oliver Wolcott rested the defence on the following facts:—

The Phœnix bank held six notes, signed by Frederick and indorsed by Oliver Wolcott, amounting to about 20,000 dollars. The branch bank of the U. States, then located in Middletown, held a note of twelve thousand dollars, and the Eagle bank of New Haven another of seven thousand, executed and indorsed in like manner. All these notes were over due, and the United States branch and Eagle banks were pressing the defendants for payment. Oliver Wolcott made a written application to the plaintiffs, requesting them to pay the notes due to the branch and Eagle banks, consolidate the whole into one sum, and take the joint note of himself and Frederick for the amount, payable on demand with interest, and secured on a mortage of real estate, of which he gave a schedule Frederick Wolcott was the proprietor of a woollen manufactory, which he was then letting for five years, to Joshua Clapp, of Boston, who was to pay him a rent of about eleven hundred dollars a year and a certain proportion of the profits. The defendants, wished the revenue of this establishment to be applied towards the principal and interest of their debt to the Phœnix bank. It was accordingly agreed that the plaintiffs should pay the notes due to the United States branch and Eagle bank, and the defendants gave the note in question, (which equalled the consolidated debt into about 200 dollars, which was paid); that the defendants should not be pressed for judgment during the continuance of the lease—that during that time the note should stand on the same ground as a succession of notes renewed at 98 days, (or 95 days and grace), and the interest on so much as should be due upon it, from time to time, should be paid in advance at the commencement of each period of 98 days, on the principles of a common discount, in the same manner as if actual renewals were made. The parties preferred this to actual renewals, as it left the defendant equally at liberty to pay the note when they pleased, saved the trouble of executing and recording new mortgage deeds whenever a new note should be given, and rendered more simple and certain the stipulations in a voluminous and complicated covenant relative to a lease of the manufactory, between Frederick Wolcott and Mr. Clapp; in which, among other things, the latter agreed to make the above mentioned payments towards the interest and principal of the forty thousand dollar note. The cashier of the Phœnix bank computed the interest on the notes which were over due, and the discounts upon the forty thousand dollar note, at the rate of 30 days for the 12th part of a year.

Upon these facts, Oliver Wolcott, by his counsel, insisted that the note was usurious and void. *First*, on the ground that the interest was to be paid in *advance*, by way of discount at the commencement of every period of 98 days. *Secondly*, because the interest was computed on all the notes at the rate of 30 days for a month.

The plaintiffs proved, by the depositions of numerous mercantile gentlemen, and officers of banks residing in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and elsewhere, that whenever the time of payment was expressed in a note by a certain number of days, this mode of computation had always been customary.

Mr. Clapp paid the discounts on the note during the period of the lease, but the principal and the residue of the interest were still unpaid.

The court charged the jury, that neither the payment of interest in advance, nor the computation on thirty days for a month, did, in this case, of itself, constitute usury; but if they should find, that the arrangements between the parties were made with the corrupt intention to evade the statute and secure to the plaintiffs more than lawful interest, of which he saw no evidence, they must return a verdict for the defendants.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs.

R. M. Sherman and Asa Bacon, esqrs. for plaintiffs.

N. B. Benedict and Truman Smith, esqrs. for defendants.

LAFAYETTE.

A Paris correspondent has transmitted to the editors of the New York Herald the subjoined copy of an interesting speech delivered by general Lafayette in the French chamber of deputies on the 9th July. The question under discussion was the accordance of an eventual credit of 52 millions of francs.

"Gentlemen," said Lafayette, "though I have voted against according the budget of expenses, in the hope that its refusal would prove the prompt and efficacious means of obtaining those institutions and economies which France has for so long a time expected, yet, I feel disposed to vote in favor of the credits demanded, provided the chamber receives those explanations, which it stands so much in need of. I do not see, said the general, in the great quarrel of the east, as regards ourselves, any thing beyond our importance as an intermediate power, in that which is called the balance of Europe; only two classes, the oppressors and the oppressed; in the demarcation of states, nothing but their natural limits; in the well being of a people, nothing but the advantage of all; and in the policy of France, nothing but a liberal and independent part to act. You know gentlemen, that great and powerful alliance, which would enslave and brutalize the human family. It covers the peninsula with blood, oppresses Italy and throws other states into disorder. Vienna is its metropolis, and in spite of other pretensions, Don Miguel is its faithful emblem.

England has pretended to favor the world with another beacon, whose light is sometimes extinguished, and at other times shine but to decoy; upon this point enquire of Italy, of Spain and of Portugal. It is for France then, gentlemen, which finds herself more in accord with our ideas of the new civilization, to place herself at the head of that civilization; in that consists her glory and her interest, there too in case of need will be found her ambition, and there also, the dignity and the safety of her government; but to perform that noble task, it is necessary that the government resolve, no longer to fear either a representative, or an armed nation, and that abandoning its former relations, it may be able to say to foreign powers—"next to God, it is to the people of France, that I am indebted for being elevated above your influence, and for being unconnected with your speculations." I will confine myself gentlemen, to a few remarks on the grounds, to which our attention has been invited, by the application made for the credits now under consideration. Some of my honorable friends have spoken harshly of the expedition to the Morea; they have even thought that it was in no degree whatever entitled to public approbation; but, I have so ardently desired some kind of interference, particularly French interposition in behalf of Greece, that I cannot join them in their criticisms, and as to our portion of that generosity which was manifested in the relief afforded, without speaking of Russia, whose motives are obvious, it would be sufficient to advert to two discourses from the throne, in one of which the battle of Navarino is called by Charles X. *glorious*, while from George the Fourth it received the appellation of *untoward*, to prevent us from confounding the shades of

the two interests, in the cause of Greece, and to mark the distinction between the cannonading at Terceira and the hospitality at Brest. The last protocol, however, from London, has humbled my pride and diminished my expectation.

Why, gentlemen, have the Greeks taken up arms, why have they endured so many calamities, why have they so freely shed their blood? It was to free themselves from paying tribute to the Turks; to build up again their ancient country, and to enjoy in their own way the blessings of self-government. But now, gentlemen, the protocol brings into fresh existence the odious tribute; the greatest part of Greece is shut out from Greece; and to govern the small portion which remains, it is proposed to look, I know not where, or for whom—but for some foreign prince, a hospodar, a mongrel of the east and of the west, in whom the Greeks will only behold a vassal of the porte, and for whom they must pay an additional tribute.

All this, gentlemen, may be very agreeable to Russia, which dreams already of new subjects there, and to England which has always feared, that in that country she would find rivals in the coasting trade; but not to France, whose interest it is to have there a friendly and a powerful nation, a barrier against the conquering and commercial ambition of other powers. Upon that topic it is, that we look for explanations. The government of Italy are enslaved by the influence of Austria. Italy, were she free, would be our friend. Spain, whose distributing justice consists in strangling by turns, the patriots and the Carlists, will never, in truth, be our ally, until she again become constitutional. As to Portugal, it is in vain that the English government has lately sought to balance the mock sovereignty of the cortes of Miguel, against those institutions which the British ambassador, let it be said by the bye, had imported for it, from Brazil. Gentlemen, the partisans of national law, cannot accept this concession; there is no legitimacy there where nothing can be found but a despotic violation of all rights, social as well as natural. Besides, do we not know in what manner this pretended cortes has been formed, and how the deputies, who were not of Miguel's choice, were rejected? Let us hope, gentlemen, that public indignation and the stupid attacks which have been lately made on the flags of other nations, will soon put an end to this infamous usurpation, and that in the mean time France will ever protest against the horrid expedient which would deliver up a young and innocent victim, to the brutality of Don Miguel. I will not deny, gentlemen, that there have been troubles in South America and in Mexico, and that perhaps they yet exist there. These troubles, however, have been exaggerated—I attribute them principally to two causes: to the threats, the impotent threats of Spain which leads to the permanence of of disproportioned armies and the agitation of their leaders; the other cause is to be found in European intriguers, who persevere in obstinately attempting to introduce their old institutions, into these new states. Put a period to the two causes and the tranquility of commerce will be immediately restored. The minister of commerce observed a few days since, that there was nothing in common between diplomatic relations and commercial interests in these countries. I have, however, in my possession a *Mexican Gazette*, that contains a decree by which the productions of states that shall not have recognized the republic in the course of the present year, shall be subjected to an additional duty, whilst those which shall send during the year 1829, diplomatic agents to that country shall be treated more favorably. It is time gentlemen that the government should at length yield to the commercial views of France. As regards Algiers, I will leave that question to one of my honorable friends, who is better acquainted with it than myself; but I cannot forbear referring to a more serious attack on the national honor, than that of the dey of Algiers throwing his fan. I allude to what has passed lately relative to the expulsion of Galloti. The delivering up of an alien for political causes has been unanimously reprobated in every age and by every country. Eminent jurisconsults have assured me that the laws of our country have been violated by the expulsion of that individual. I am willing, however, to admit that there has been, on the part of French agents, error and precipitancy, and consequently, as I doubt not, repentance. There has been however, somewhere, deception—and violence has been offered to the honor of France. Highway robbery and judgments in this case have been referred to—but are you ignorant of what judgments are, or of what they may be under absolute governments? Suppose for example, Don Miguel were to say:—"Behold the man who has in the palace of the king assassinated with his own hand the marquis of Lonke, the best friend of my father! Give him up to me that I may punish him for the crime," Would the accusation be believed?

In a word, gentlemen, the honor of France has been outraged; justice must be done—Galloti must be demanded—the demand must be enforced—he must be restored to the soil of France—and the national honor must in some way receive signal reparation.

I will conclude, gentlemen, by observing that the explanations which the discussions may produce, shall decide my vote."

SLAVE MARKET AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

I had an opportunity afforded me of seeing this horrid place, where perhaps, the loveliest women in the world are bought and sold like cattle, inspected by every scoundrel who wears a turban, and submitted to the scrutiny of every virago who affects to be a judge of slaves. Franks are not suffered to visit this bazaar; but now and then, when an opulent slave-merchant falls sick, a Christian *hakkim*, or doctor, gains admittance. The slave bazaar is a large quadrangular court-yard, with a shed running along, a range of narrow cells on the ground floor, and a gallery above, which surrounds the building; on the second stage the chambers are reserved for the Greeks and the Georgians; below are the black women of Darfur and Sannaar, and the copper-colored beauties of Abyssinia; the latter are remarkable for the symmetry of their features and the elegance of their forms; they commonly sell for 150 dollars, (30*l.*) while the black women seldom bring more than 80 dollars (16*l.*) The poor Greek women were huddled together: I saw seven or eight in one cell stretched on the floor, some dressed in the vestiges of former finery, some half naked; some of them were from Scio, others from Ispara; they had nothing in common but despair! All of them looked pale and sickly, and all of them appeared to be pining after their homes they were never more to see again, and the friends they were to meet no more. Sickness and sorrow had impaired their looks; but still they were spectres of beauty; and the melancholy stillness of their cells was sadly contrasted with the roars of merriment which proceeded from the dungeons of the negro women. No scene of human wretchedness can equal this. The girl who might have adorned her native village, whose innocence might have been the solace of an anxious mother, and whose beauty might have been the theme of many a tongue, was here subjected to the gaze of every licentious soldier who chose to examine her features or the form, on her pretence of being a buyer. I saw one poor girl, of about 15, brought forth to exhibit her gait and figure to an old Turk, whose glances manifested the motive for her purchase; he twisted her elbows, he pulled her ankles, he felt her ears, examined her mouth and then her neck, and all this while the slave-merchant was extolling her shape and features and protesting she was only turned of thirteen, that she neither snored nor started in her sleep—in every respect she was warranted. I loitered about the bazaar until I saw this bargain brought to a conclusion: the girl was bought for 280 dollars, (about 55*l.* sterling.) The separation of this young creature from her companions in wretchedness, was a new scene of distress; she was pale as death, and hardly seemed conscious of her situation, while all the other girls were weeping around her and taking their last farewell. Her new master laughed at the sad parting, and pushed her before him to the outer gate; but there she stopped for a moment, and entreated permission to go back for the remainder of her Greek attire, which I dare say she prized more than any thing in the world, for probably it was all on earth that remained to her of what she brought from home, which he had for ever left. The old Moslem accompanied her back, and in a few minutes I saw her returning to the gate, with a little bundle under her arm, trembling from head to foot and weeping bitterly.

[*Madden's Travels.*

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

STRAW PAPER. We thank the editor of the Hingham, Mass. Gazette for his notice of our wrappers—and in reply to his question state, that the "*straw paper*" is made in Pittsburg, Pa. and sold in Baltimore, retail, at $2 per ream. It is of a large imperial size. Preparations are making in the vicinity of Baltimore to manufacture it on a large scale. A letter from a postmaster in Ohio, says that the straw paper wrappers are the best which are received at his office.

INVASION OF MEXICO. According to information received from the captain of one of the transports, it appears the troops had all safely disembarked upon the Mexican coast—one half of the number within the bar of Tampico, and the rest about six miles below the city, amounting in the whole, to 3,300 men. Immediately after the landing of the troops, a body of Mexican cavalry to the number of 400, marched down to the shore with the colors of the republic flying—but upon approaching the encampment, they hoisted the Spanish flag and joined the invading forces. The Spanish commander then presented to each of the soldiers a doubloon, and paid the amount of the arrears due them by the Mexican government.

On the 10th of July gen. St. Anna and his army arrived in the city of Vera Cruz. Three days after he demanded of the merchants of that place $50,000 for the support of his troops, but was only able to obtain 16,000. On the 15th he laid an embargo on all the vessels in the port of Vera Cruz and the island of Sacrificio; and on the 22 issued a proclamation forbidding the different consuls to hoist the signal of their respective nations. On the 31st July the embargo was raised. Another account says, the Mexican government has negociated a loan with several wealthy individuals to meet the exigencies of the invasion, which, will no doubt, cause an accumulation of misery—affairs appear to be in a most wretched condition.

The foreign merchants throughout the country were apprehensive of a second attack on their property, and were shipping their most valuable articles as fast as possible in British and French vessels of war. A vessel had been despatched for the troops which were below New Orleans, and the transports re-engaged to carry additional troops.

MAIL ROBBERY. *Wilmington, (Del.) Sept.* 1. An embezzlement to a considerable extent has lately been detected in the post office of St. George's in this county. We understand, that several letters containing sums of money, having failed to reach their destination, circumstances led to the belief that the fraud was perpetrated in this office by a youth of about 16 years of age, who was employed as a clerk in the office. He had been discharged, or left the office from some cause, and was residing in this place with his parents, when the postmaster, Dr. Sutton, convinced of the youth's guilt, obtained a search warrant, and found about $500,—which the culprit acknowledged he had purloined from different letters. He was committed to prison, where he now awaits his trial.

In Belfast, Maine, a young man named William Butler, has also been arrested on a charge of robbing the mail. He gained access to the mail key in the post office, and was thus enabled to pillage the letters.

NAVAL. The U. S. sloop *Florida*, Lt. Josiah Tatnall, has arrived at Norfolk from Washington, and will sail in a few days on a survey.

The U. S. ship *Falmouth*, capt. Morgan, arrived at Pensacola on the 11th ult. The *Grampus*, capt. Latimer, is giving convoy from Havana and Matansas twice a week. The *Hornet*, capt. O. Norris, sailed from the above port on the 16th ult on a cruise.

A letter from on board the *Delaware*, 74, received in Norfolk, dated July 30th, says, "up to this time we have passed the summer very agreeably. The *Porpoise* left us about a month since for Malta and Algiers—we have been for the last week looking for her return."

The U. S. ships *Hudson*, com. Creighton, and *Vandalia*, capt. Gallagher, were at Rio de Janeiro 21st July—all well—the latter to sail for the river Plate next day.

The U. S. ships *Brandywine*, com. Jones, *Vincennes* capt. Finch, and schr. *Dolphin*, capt. Bousseau, were at Valparaiso, 10th May, the former to sail same day for Callao.

The U. S. ship *Guerriere*, capt. Thompson, 107 days from *Norfolk*, and 47 days from Rio de Janeiro, bound to Valparaiso, all well, was spoken June 5, in lat. 37 51 S. lon. 79 13 W.

The U. S. ship *Ontario*, capt. Stevens, from New York, bound to the Mediterranean, was off St. George's banks 24th ult.

The U. S. ship *Natchez*, capt. Claxton, bound to the coast of Brazil, was spoken 16th Aug. in lat. 38, lon. 65 27.

At Curacoa the Natchez met three English frigates; admiral Fleming, the commander, treated capt. Claxton, his officers and crew, in the most polite and hospitable manner, and offered his schooner to convey our new minister to Maracaibo.

AMERICAN CLOTH. A gentleman of this town, in some remarks made touching the tariff at a meeting preparatory to the late election, took occasion to urge upon his fellow citizens the importance of practically supporting the American system, by giving a preference to American cloth, and American productions, whenever they may be substituted for foreign. This advice has been often urged, but fashion has so long succeeded, in resisting its influence. The period has now arrived when the skill of the manufacturer supplies materials of sufficient fineness and beauty to satisfy the most fastidious taste, and motives to economy should urge their use, even setting aside considerations of national interest. We saw as fine a blue broad cloth coat, as any gentleman need desire to appear in, the cloth for which was manufactured at the establishment of Z. Allen, esq. of this town, and cost but $5 the yard. It was ornamented with the excellent buttons made by R. Robinson & Co. in Attleborough, and we believe, was sewed with Connecticut silk, thus being purely an American article throughout. There are now few materials of personal decoration and comfort that cannot be furnished in high perfection by American skill. [*Prov. Am.*

DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. The editor of the "New York Mercantile Advertiser" has recently visited the dyeing and printing establishment of Mr. Bryan, at Greenwich, and from his description of it, we infer that it is a very extensive concern, in which every species of dyeing and printing is executed in the most faithful and beautiful manner. A steam engine, of ten horse power, keeps in motion a set of works reaching through several hundred feet of building, heating, and turning the heavy calenders which give the last gloss to the different articles submitted to their polished surfaces, and turning the rollers employed in printing the cotton goods, which also are finished by Mr. Bryan. The pattern room, or that in which the blocks used in printing are manufactured, in all their parts, from the carving of the designs, to the slitting and other operations upon the sheets of copper, that are minutely fashioned into all the thousand shapes that fancy suggests for the different patterns, is worthy of notice.

One of the great objections urged against American dyed and printed goods, was that the colors would not stand—but so rapidly have we advanced in this depart-

ment of the arts, that colors as durable, and even superior to the foreign, have been produced by our chemists.

GALENA. This town is situated in the state of Illinois, at the head of steamboat navigation on Fever or Bean river, six miles from its mouth, and two and a half miles east from the Mississippi; and is north of St. Louis, Mo. 500 miles. It is rising most rapidly in importance, and ere long, will become one of the most flourishing towns in that section. The lead mines in the neighborhood are capable of supplying lead for the consumption of the whole country, and, recently, a new source of wealth has been discovered in valuable copper mines. The tract in which this mineral has been found, is twenty five miles long, and three or four in width; its manufacture will, no doubt, be immediately commenced, and from its abundance become an article of exportation.

In the neighborhood of the town, are found extensive quarries of soap stone, which it is thought will be of great service in the construction of ash furnaces, or any other requiring a considerable degree of heat. Beautiful white clay is also found in large veins, which is sought after by the Indians, to use as a paint for the decoration of their persons, and which will prove valuable hereafter in the manufacture of porcelain.

How little do we know of the great resources of our country—but what will they avail if a cruel policy prevents them from being developed, and a base subserviency to the interests of enemies to our prosperity, impedes our march to independence.

Much discussion has taken place as to the proper appellation of the river on which the town is situated; but the editor of the "Galena Advertiser" discards that of *Bean*, and thus accounts for the name by which it is generally known. "At the close of the old French war, the Fox Indians, who had been employed as allies against the English, returned home to their nation, then living on this river, and the creek below, and in the neighboring country, and brought in their blankets the fomites of small pox, which caused the death of more than one half of their tribe. Hence they gave the name of Mo-kor-pe-a Se-po, to both streams; calling one the great Mo-kor-pe-a, and the other the little Mo-kor-pe-a river. The small pox was called by them Mo-kor-pe-a, and by this term is designated *Fever*, and both streams are known by the same name to this day. Hence, the French traders who settled on the Mississippi, called this river 'La Riviere aux Fievres,' and hence too, it is universally known by the English name of Fever river, and the creek below by the name of Small Pox."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN PA. The Miners' Penn. Journal, states that between three and four miles of the Schuylkill Valley Rail road are now in complete order for use. The road has been laid with a double track, is substantially constructed, and the cost, including iron, averages about $2500 per mile. Several cars of different models are now running on it as a matter of experiment. The lateral roads, leading to the coal mines of the different individuals along the route, are nearly completed. The same paper says:—

Two miles of the Mill Creek rail road, extending up to Mr. Nichols' plantation, have been completed under the auspices of Messrs. Nichols, Morris, and the lessee of the coal mines. The road is now in travelling order, and will send a vast quantity of coal to Port Carbon. It consists of a single track, and is built in a very permanent manner.

The *Mount Carbon rail road company* have chosen their president and directors, who are daily expected to commence operations. If sufficient activity is employed, it may be completed this fall, at all events we hope the track may be cleared and levelled before snow falls, so that the rails may be laid early in the spring.

GREECE. *Count Capo d'Istrias and Mr. Dawkins.* The Boston Daily Advertiser of the 2d inst. contains the following abstract of the correspondence between Mr. Dawkins, the British minister in Greece, and the president of the Greek government. It is gleaned from the Paris *Journal des Debats* of July 26.

Mr. Dawkins communicates a copy of the protocol of March 22, and after alluding to the determination of the allied powers to require the Ottoman Porte to maintain the armistice announced by the reis effendi on the 10th Sept. 1828, as existing *de facto* on the part of the Turks, expresses his conviction that the Greek government will meet the hopes of the allied courts, by declaring immediately a cessation of hostilities on all points in which the struggle is continued, or by recalling their troops within the limits of the territory placed under the guarantee of the three powers by the act of Nov. 16, 1828.

The count in his reply to this letter, expresses his gratitude for this first official communication of the acts of the allied courts relative to measures for carrying into effect the treaty of July 6th. This communication however, he says leaves much to be desired by the Greek government, of information which has not yet reached it. It had received no official notice of the note of the reis effendi of Sept. 10, on which reposed the hope of an armistice. If this document corresponded with what it had been represented to be by his private correspondents, the Greek government could see in it only an evasive answer, by means of which the porte rejected once more, in principle, the mediation which was offered to him by the treaty of July 6.

In resting upon an armistice *de facto*, which is in effect a defensive attitude revokable at pleasure, in declaring on its part, and on this basis, the cessation of hostilities, the Greek government would place itself without the principles laid down by that treaty, and would contract, at the same time, an engagement which it would not be in its power to fulfil. He proceeds to say that he is ignorant of the limits of territory guaranteed by the alliance, as the protocol of Nov. 16, 1828 has not been communicated to him—that the inhabitants of the provinces without the isthmus of Corinth, with those of the peninsula and the islands, have contracted solemn engagements, in the day of trial and misfortune, never to separate their cause—which engagements are confirmed by the double sanction of the acts of the national congress, and of the oaths of the people. The Greek government therefore, has no power to draw a line of separation between continental Greece and the Peloponessus, especially as it is to the immense sacrifices of those countries, that the Peloponnesus has more than once owed its safety. He mentions the recent surrender to the Greek army of the fortresses of Volitza, Lepanto, Missolonghi and Anatolico, and intimates his expectation that Athens and two or three other places, will soon follow their example. He reserves for a further communication some remarks on several articles of the protocol.

STEAM BOATS. *From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.* Frequent complaints have been made of the conduct of masters of steam boats, in landing passengers in small boats without stopping their engines, and thereby endangering their lives. It may be useful to let the public, as well as those who may be more immediately interested, know in what light this matter is considered by the law. A complaint of this kind was lately brought before the lord mayor of London, against a master of a steam boat, when the facts appeared to be as follows: The steam boat was on her passage from Gravesend to London. Being off a landing place, the engine was stopped, and a wherry came alongside to take out three passengers, who being all in a small boat, the word was given by the man at the gangway, that "all was right," when the master gave orders to go on; but immediately perceived that there was some difficulty in getting the wherry clear, he ordered the engine to be stopped, when he found that the waterman in the wherry had fallen overboard. The power of the steam was not again put on the steam boat until the whole of the party going on shore were safe.

The lord mayor did not consider the facts thus sworn to as mitigating the case in the least. The master laid the blame upon the man at the gangway; but the lord mayor said, "if the boat had been upset and lives lost, as would in that case certainly have occurred, *the master would have been guilty of manslaughter*, and have been transported.

The laws of England and this country, on this subject, we presume, are the same; and if so, the destruction of life in this mode, would be considered the same offence here as there. Manslaughter, it would seem, in England,

may be punished by transportation to Botany bay. Here we believe, it subjects a person convicted of it *to confinement at hard labor in the state prison.* A master of a steam-boat should think seriously before he incurs the risk of such a penalty, for the childish purpose of outsailing a rival vessel. We know very well that this hazard is often incurred in a thoughtless manner, and under excitement. But that does not alter the nature of the offence, nor will it change the mode of punishment.

AMERICAN CLAIMS ON FRANCE. The Paris Journal du Commerce of 17th July contains the following remarks on this subject, which, though written in a spirit of candor, are averse to the granting of the claims. In this particular, there is too much reason to believe that the editors of this journal speak the language of the great body of the French nation.

The *Quotidienne* recurs with much bitterness to the resolutions adopted at a meeting of merchants in N. York to request the president of the United States to send a special mission to France, and makes them the text of a violent philippic not only against the United States and the new chief, gen. Jackson, but against the people of the whole American continent, excepting perhaps the capuchins of California.

"Notwithstanding the representations which you desire should be made to the French government in order to recover the indemnity which is due to you, the president," says Mr. Van Buren, "has not thought that any change ought to be made in the manner of negociating with France. Mr. Rives, charged with representing the United States at the court of France, will be directed to make all possible efforts to obtain an act of justice, which is demanded by every American citizen, and which it ought not to be doubted, will be rendered by the government of his M. C. majesty."

At present, that in order to give a view of the public opinions in the United States, the *Quotidienne* should talk of hostile plans, relate phrases more or less offensive from certain newspapers, is it not much the same that one should look into the columns of the *Quotidienne* for indications of the public feeling of France? *As to those claims themselves, we believe with that journal, that the new envoy of the United States, Mr. Rives, will soon satisfy himself that they are not admissible, and that if Mr. Brown has failed to have them acknowledged, it has not been for lack of zeal in behalf of his countrymen.*"

[*N. Y. paper.*

TREMENDOUS HURRICANE. The following account of a hurricane in Gates county, (N. C.) is communicated from a respectable source, and satisfactorily vouched for; indeed we should otherwise have hesitated to publish it, so extraordinary are the facts which it details.

"*Sunsbury, Aug.* 28th.

"During the easterly blow on Monday afternoon, Mr. Costen of our neighborhood, witnessed one of the most awful and destructive whirlwinds, ever experienced, perhaps, in this part of the world. When the blow came on he was standing under a shelter adjoining a house in which there was a considerable quantity of cider, low wines, &c. and was in the act of coopering a cask. He describes the sound of the rushing whirlwind as resembling the detonation of a vast number of cannon joined in one continued roar, in its approach to the spot where he was, and fully equal to the sound was the violence of its effects on every object with which it came in contact.—large trees were prostrated or twisted off at the roots in the twinkling of an eye, and fences swept from their places and whirled aloft through the air like chaff. Mr. Costen stood aghast at the approaching devastation, which was literally sweeping all before it with the besom of destruction, and threatening with utter annihilation. As his only hope of preservation he threw himself prostrate on his face, until the tornado had past, and thus escaped its fury without any serious injury, while every object around him was swept away before it. The shelter under which he lay, was gone! and incredibly as it may appear, the still house to which it was attached, though very strong built, and 30 feet square, with its contents, was hurled from its foundation to a considerable distance. A barrel of low wines which was under the shelter, was taken up, and borne along with the blast to a distant part of the field. The large cider trough, full of pomace, and weighing about half a a ton, was blown to an incredible distance—a fact which I could not believe, until I saw the situation it was in after the storm was over. After it passed the distillery the whirlwind took a southerly direction and came in contact with 4 or 5 negro houses and other buildings, all of which were demolished and their fragments scattered afar—the roof of one of them has been found something like a quarter of a mile from the spot where it was taken from. It would be too tedious to mention all the particulars, how far beyond Mr. Costen's plantation the devastating effect of the storm has been traced, I have not yet learnt. Mr. C. estimates his loss at $800. What is, perhaps, as remarkable as any other fact in this case, though there were people in several of the houses which were demolished, not one was seriously injured.

YELLOW FEVER. The Spanish emigrants from Mexico, who had arrived in great numbers at New Orleans, are suffering severely from yellow fever; a large number had already died, and the poorer classes of them were suffering from the combined effects of poverty and disease—subscriptions were making for their relief, and the corporation had appointed committees in each of the wards to aid the indigent sick, generally. The physicians and druggists have tendered their services and medicines to them gratuitously.

The New Orleans papers say that in addition to the horrors of the disease, which carriers off from 30 to 50 daily, the streets are in such wretched condition, from continual rains, as to render it difficult to convey the bodies to the grave. Upon this subject the Courier of the 12th August, says—"the streets leading to the Protestant cemetry, are [utterly impassable for a hearse with a corpse; several hearses have been broken down this morning, and the coffins have to be taken out every square." The same paper, adds "we are sorry to say, so far as our knowledge extends, the number that recover bear a very small proportion to those who die. The lists of mortality have been frightfully swelled these few days past."

EXTRAORDINARY FANATICISM. A remarkable case of abstinence from food is mentioned in a paper printed at Little Falls, N. Y. Mr. Rueben Kelsey, under the influence of a religious madness, refused all kind of nourishment except water. Exhausted nature could hold out no longer than the *fifty-third day* of his starvation, and the unfortunate youth expired on the 24th August. He omitted going to the well for water, (as was his usual practice during this extraordinary fast), on the day preceding his decease, and his friends induced him to take two table spoonfulls of *water gruel* at that time, which, as they all aver, and the physicians acquainted with the case believe, is the only article of sustenance which had been taken for *fifty-two days*! His body is represented to have borne the appearance of a mummy—the flesh being wasted away, the skin discolored and dried to the bones. The deceased appears to have labored under the delusion of an extraordinary revelation being committed to him, telling his friends it was his lot to fast for forty days. At the expiration of that time, it was expected that persuasion might induce him to eat; but he persisted in saying that he had no divine command to eat, but wonders would yet be wrought by him, &c. In this way he continued, till fasting rendered his speech quite inarticulate and his remaining faculties gradually failed. [*Boston Cour.*

MAMMOTH. The Chamberburg Repository of the 1st inst. contains an account of the discovery of the remains of a mammoth in Franklin county, Penn. on the west Connococheague, by men employed in widening the tail race of a mill on gen. S. Dunn's farm. There was discovered a tooth seven feet long and fourteen inches in circumference. A large portion of the jaw and many other bones were dug up at the same time, but they discomposed, on an exposure to the air. The tooth weighs about 70 pounds, and forms a regular curve of about one foot from a straight line. The enamel is very firm, and was broken with difficulty by a man with a pick.

FRENCH NAVY. A great effort is making by France to augment her navy, which is second only to that of Eng.

land. According to a statement by the minister of the marine, she will have, on the 1st January next, 52 ships of the line and 63 frigates, besides a great number of sloops of war and brigs. The present number of officers is 1,001; or including the *eleves*, 1,365. The estimate of vessels to be employed at different stations in 1820, is 128, among which we notice 6 for the suppression of the slave-trade, and 4 for hydrographical surveys. The navy of France is to that of England as 6 8-10 to 12.

The French army. In 1825, a superior council of war was created in France, the study of which is to discuss bills, ordinances, regulations, and decisions relating to the organization and legislation of the army, before they are submitted for the king's approbation. It consists of their excellencies the minister of war, the marshals duke De Belluna, duke de Raguse, and Marshal Molitor; lieut. generals Reille, Bordesouille, Bourmont, Dode de la Brunerie, d'Ambrugoac; peers of France; Rogniat, Valle, Girardin, Preval, Loverdo, Pelleport and Foissachatour.

It appears that after they had been engaged in the duties of the council for about fifteen months, during which a number of subjects had been taken into consideration, they appeared to be in favor of making the following changes in the military establishment of the kingdom, most of which we shall expect to see laid before the chambers at the next session,—First: a reorganization of the infantry and cavalry so as to have one hundred regiments and three battalions, of the former; each battalion to consist of four companies in time of peace, and of six in time of war, each with four officers. The cavalry regiments to be reduced from six squadrons to five—a third part of the infantry soldiers to be always on furloughs. All officers qualified by age or service to enjoy half pay, to be admitted to it at their request. These changes alone, to which the assent of the king is believed to have been obtained, would affect a saving in public expense of about four million of francs in the cavalry, and above eight million in the infantry. With regard to the changes proposed in the artillery and engineers, the question of improvement is considered doubtful, and that of economy still more so.

With respect to the Garde Royale, it is proposed to reduce the eight regiments to six, and to get rid of the Swiss. On this latter point, the French papers we have seen appear to be decidedly of opinion that the measure contemplated ought on every account to be adopted.—They mention that the invidious distinction made, in the preference given to these foreign soldiers over those of the kingdom, is highly unjust and offensive to Frenchmen. The utmost favor that ever ought to be expected by a mercenary soldier, says one of the writers, is to be treated and paid as well as others. But to be better treated and over paid, as the Swiss troops now are, is highly improper and injurious. Neither, as is asserted, would they suffer at present from being dismissed; the demand for manufacturers in Switzerland being greater than heretofore.

It is insinuated, however, that this proposal has proved so offensive to the aristocratic pride of certain persons in power in France, who were desirous of keeping up the show of foreign troops, that there is no hope of the measure being adopted; and that even the superior council of war has in consequence been suppressed.

[*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Census of Paris. From the census just taken, Paris appears to contain 718,765 inhabitants; the number of births in one year is 25,136, of marriages 6,465 and of deaths 22,917. There are in the capital 346,188 men and 397,796 women, 224, 922 different families, 366,000 persons live on private incomes or the fruits of their industry, 340,000 subsist by daily labor, 77,192 depend on charity; there are 3,987 sick in the hospitals, 12,580 foundlings, 16,000 troops in garrison, 429 high functionaries, 10,450 employed in public offices, 246 individuals belonging to the judicial order, 1,139 to the institute and university, 47,000 students in various branches, and 80,000 servants.

Marriage. *Mean age of marriage at Paris.* From 482 instances, taken indiscriminately amongst all ranks, and orders, its results, that at Paris during the eighteenth century, the mean age of a man at the period of his marriage was 29.68 years, and of a women 24.72 years; the mean age between the parties being 4.96, or very nearly 5 years. It further appears from 505 observations made on the male, and 486 on the female sex, that the mean age of a father at the birth of a son has been 33.31 years, and that the mean age of a mother at the same epoch, has been 28.17 years. The duration of a generation at Paris in the eighteenth century, would on this hypothesis, amount to 33.31 years. [*Edin. Review.*

Royal marriages. Don Pedro of Brazil, as the London papers inform us, is anxiously awaiting the arrival of his bride, the princess Amelia Augusta, of Leuchtenburg; she is the third daughter of Eugene Beauharnois, the exviceroy of Italy, and of the daughter of the late king of Bavaria—one of her sisters is married to the crown prince of Sweden, and the other is duchess of Hohenzollen Hechingen. The king of Spain is to be married to a Neapolitan princess, and he has sent his *only* ship to bring her to his arms.

Crimes of London. The author of a recent and able treatise on the police and crimes of London, states there are, probably, seventy thousand persons in that metropolis who regularly live by theft and fraud. "Most of these," he adds, "have paramours; and their offspring, as a matter of course, follow the example of their parents, and recruit the general mass of mendicancy, prostitution and crime." Supposing that the population of London has increased during the last seven years in the same ratio as in the interval from 1811 to 1821, the present number of inhabitants amounts to *one million four hundred and ninety-two thousand.* The population within a radius of eight miles round St. Paul's cathedral, is estimated at near seventeen hundred thousand. The total civil force of the metropolis is 4365, to which must be added one thousand justices of the peace in Westminster and Middlesex. The annual amount of the depredations committed on property even exceeds two millions sterling.

Porter. One million two hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-one barrels of porter were brewed by the first ten houses in London, during the year ending 5th July, 1829. The quantity brewed by the same houses in 1828, amounted to 90,030 barrels more than in 1829. The deficiency in 1829 is partly attributed to the bad state of trade, and partly owing to the increasing consumption of ardent spirits.

Sale of a town. A late London paper gives the subjoined account of an auction sale, which is, perhaps, unprecedented in any part of the world. The statement may furnish an idea of the immense wealth of some of the people of England.

Francis Vincent, bart. Yesterday, June 25th, a sale unparalleled in this country for extent and the amount produced, took place at the mart, which was crowded with the most respectable assembly, including several eminent capitalists of the city, and many of the chief landholders in the kingdom.

The first property comprised the freehold Crowland estate, Lincolnshire, comprising 43 farms, containing about 6320 acres, chiefly arable and pasture land, with homesteads, farm houses, and agricultural buildings, producing an annual rental of £11,761 18*s.* 10*d*; added to this is the Crowland manor house, together with the rights, royalties and immunities, including the town of Crowland, containing 132 houses and 1980 acres, which is tributary to the estate, the whole estate estimated to produce about £14,000 per annum, subject to a deduction of between £300 and £500, for a land tax and drainage. Mr. George Robbins, after a long and able address, proceeded to take the biddings. The first bidding was 25,800 guineas, and after a spirited competition, was knocked down at 332,000 guineas. This estate was the property of Mr. Orby Hunter.

Bremen. The following has been communicated to the consul of Bremen at Boston, by the president of the Bremen senate, under date of 13th May last.

"We are now engaged in preparing an artificial harbour at Bremerhaven, 7 [German] miles below Bremen, at the confluence of the rivers Geeste and Weser, which promises to be one of the most convenient anchorages, and as well arranged for loading and unloading vessels as any in all Germany. The building of this dock will probably be finished by the end of this year, but certainly in the following spring. At the entrance is a basin or lock, with gates of the most approved construction, 27 [Bremen] feet deep, 80 feet wide and 265 feet long. The dock itself, or inner harbour, is 200 feet wide, more than 2,600 feet long and 24 feet deep. The whole cost of the new dock is over 600,000 rix dollars in gold.

The German mile is equal to about 4 2-3 English land miles. The Bremen foot is about 7 pr. cent. shorter than the English.

Russian piety. A curious display of piety in the Russian commander in chief, in his despatch announcing his victory over the Turks, is noticed by the London Examiner. He says, "immediately after sending off this despatch, I shall set out with all my troops to Marasch, in the hopes of finding there the grand vizier with the remains of his army. May the God of war grant us his blessing for their entire destruction."—This was very pious to be sure—but it does not seem that count Diebitsch was at all fastidious as to the particular God that aided him. His God of war does not belong to the Christian faith, although in the same bulletin he describes his soldiers as dying gloriously for their *religion*—which by the bye, we all know has nothing to do with the war against the Turks. [*N. Y. Herald.*

Spain. The editor of the New York "Daily Advertiser" in commenting on the attempt of Spain to reconquer Mexico, gives the following statement of the condition of her finances.

During the current year Spain was obligated to make the following payments:—

Perpetual rents	6,839,100 francs.
Interest on the royal loan	3,381,750
Reimbursement of the 6th series	4,509,000
Annuity due to France	750,000
English debt against Spaniards, which Spain has promised to pay, and the payment of which is demanded by England	5,040,000
	20,525,850 francs,
or about	$4,000,000

Now Spain would persuade France that her debt can be paid, by thirty-one annual payments of four millions of francs. It is true the first six months has not been suffered to pass without its instalment due. But this was effected by means of a loan negociated in that country, which has no prospect of ever being reimbursed. And such being the pecuniary condition of Spain at home, how can she perform any thing that requires money abroad? As for France, the Constitutionnel remarks, with great force and truth—"eternal justice has condemned her to reap as she sowed. Spain wished deliverance from that absolute power which had made her wretched and a bankrupt for two centuries: our courtiers, our gentlemen on the right, required us to expend hundreds of millions to aid and assist that absolute power—We have re-established it, and bankruptcy along with it."

Important decision. We find in the British Traveller a notice of a decision in London, in the court of king's bench, which is certainly of an important nature. The action was brought by the assignees of a bankrupt to recover the amount of sales made to the defendant, who had been in the habit of purchasing goods from the bankrupt at a loss of 35 per cent. under the invoice price. A distinction having been taken between the sales made before, and the sales made since the act, a verdict was returned for the full amount of the sales made subsequently.

This is not the first decision of the kind, but as the circumstances were perfectly clear, it is supposed that the principle is now established. [*N. Y. Herald.*

Bible societies. Some interesting facts were communicated at the past anniversary of the Bull (Eng.) Auxiliary Bible Society, which was celebrated in that place on the 26th June last, in the Mariner's church. These facts are alike interesting to the American as the British public, and we therefore devote a portion of a column to an epitome of them, condensed from a letter published in a late New-York Journal of Commerce.—From statements made on this occasion it appeared that a very large increase had taken place within the year, both in the society's income and the issues of books; the increase to the fund this year amounted to £7000, while that of the year previous was only £400: total amount of the fund, £86,000. The number of bibles and testaments issued last year, exceeded by 42,000 that of any preceding year; that of the present year again exceeds the last by 29,000; the total numbers being 164,193 bibles 201,231 testaments—in all 366,424.

From a statement made at this meeting by a delegate from the British and foreign Bible society, it appeared that the funds of the parent institution had increased £7314, and the issue of books 29,000—exceeding one thousand a day. The whole number of copies circulated at home and abroad, by the parent and auxiliary institutions, was about 10,273,350.—The scriptures have been translated into several additional languages, and among others into that of the island of Madagascar, on which it supposed there are not not less than 4,000,000 inhabitants.

From the continent the intelligence communicated appears to have been no less favorable as to the result.—The Parisian society issued 14,614 copies last year; total 91,664. In addition to this, the agent of the British society had issued 60,025. In Germany, one agent, a clergyman of the church of Rome, had circulated 20,740 copies. At Frankfort, another agent had circulated 10,000 copies. In Sweden, the circulation was considerably on the increase. Last year it was 32,000. In Norway, 15,000 copies were circulated last year. To Greece 7500 copies had been granted within the year, and the demand had increased. It had lately been resolved by the committee to undertake a translation of the old testament into modern Greek. The agent in Syria had disposed of about 6000 copies—850 at Constantinople.

In Persia a new edition of the testament had been printed, with the book of Genesis; and Isaiah was now printing. At Calcutta, the issues last year were 8,107, total 141,000: some soldiers of a regiment who were stationed several years in the Upper Provinces, gave annually a day's pay in support of the society there. In Ava, Dr. Price, (an American,) has established schools of instruction for the young nobility, and in them the scriptures were regularly read as a class book. At Serampore 6 new versions or translations had been completed, 3 more were nearly ready; making a total of languages, into which the whole or part of the bible had been translated there, of 32.

The increase in America of socities and the issues of books was adverted to with satisfaction by one of the gentlemen present, who stated that the number of copies exceeded by nearly one half the issues of any other year, and the new societies amounted to upwards of 80.

The Catholic question. The following is an extract from an able article in the last Edinburg Review, on the history and effects of the Catholic question, and the acts for the relief of the Catholics of Great Britain. The remarks are original, just and forcible.

"This act has, in one hour, expunged the national debt of hatred which had been so long accumulating against us, and which was worse than one of the three per cents. Seven millions of injured countrymen were more formidable antagonists even than the 8, with the eight succeeding ciphers, which is so awfully arranged against us. Amenders of our law have done well indeed to tear out of the statute book the waste paper which embarrassed the custom house and the Old Bailey. But there was no encumbrance so great, no subtleties so disgraceful, no consequences so appalling, as hoarding up the follies and the passions of former times. Even lord Eldon will live to see that his king, O'Connell, has lost the crown of Ireland, and it is again on the head of George IV.

We have taken off our standing premium on faction, and given loyalty its due and honorable encouragements. A Roman Catholic will no longer get more by his faults than by his virtues, or be bound to a litigous obedience in his own defence. We no more insist upon his qualifying by political indiscretions, before he can become a member of our Magdalen asylum. * * * "It will be henceforth a matter of indifference what is the creed of any jurymen. One law for the rich and another for the poor, will soon be as incredibable as among ourselves. We need no more alternate between the rival dangers of Ireland's strength and Ireland's misery. That withered arm is restored to health and vigor. Her prosperity is now all ours. We shall feel it in the budget when Irish taxation pours in its supplies. We shall feel it in the release of those numerous regiments that have stood sentinel over our prisoner. We shall feel it in the respecful caution of those continental courts which have lately trespassed on our divisions, and defied our weakness. To foreign protestants it is a cup of peace, to foreign despots one of wormwood."

GRAIN FROM THE CLOUDS. An article is copied into the National Gazette, From a French journal, which gives an account of "grain, which fell from the sky in Persia." A packet containing a portion of this substance was lately received in France by *Mons. Thenard*, which had been received by lt. general Soklen, who had served in Persia. It appears that it fell in the province of *Romoe*, not far from *Mount Ararat*, and covered the ground about six inches deep. The sheep were discovered eating it, which induced the inhabitants to gather it, and on trial it was found to make a tolerably passable bread. The same phenomenon occurred in 1824. On being examined by *Mons. Thenard*, he pronounced it to be a species of *Lichen*, belonging, perhaps, to the *genus Lecidea*.

ENGLISH CHINA TRADE. The last number of the London Quarterly, speaking of the acquisition by the East India Company, as the fruit of the recent war with the Burmese, of a harbor in the gulf of Martabar, "sufficiently capacious to hold the whole British navy," thus remarks as to the China trade: "It is not improbable that the China trade may ultimately be wholly carried on in these quarters. The rush of adventurers which would flock to Canton on the present restriction being removed, (and there is some reason to fear that the short sighted eagerness of a commercial party may be able to carry this measure), would, in all probability, be the cause of excluding us entirely from the Chinese ports. In that case, probably the China trade would be conducted by Chinese junks, as a part of it now is in the straits of Singapore, and Malacca, to which they proceed without fear or difficulty." The dread which seems to be entertained, not by the Quarterly alone—for we have seen the same idea prominently stated in most of the arguments against abolishing the exclusive right of the East India company, of the erruption of English adventurers into China, is another and familiar illustration of the impolicy of all such monopolies; of which the very restrictions create the danger, they are then maintained to ward off. Americans, who, in matters of commerce particularly, are no less adventurous than Englishmen, are all at liberty to come and go between Canton and their own country—yet has no inconvenience or misunderstanding with the Chinese ever arisen from this unrestricted intercourse, nor has any "rush" taken place of mischievous adventurers. [*N. Y. American.*

TASTES OF ROYALTY. In the account of Mr. Crawford, the British commissioner, of his embassy to Ava, the capital of the Burmese empire in India, he mentions, among other "out-door amusements," to which the sovereign was partial, that of riding upon a man's shoulders. "No saddle," says the narrative, "is made use of on these occasions: but for the bridle, there is a strap of muslin put into the mouth of the honored biped." * * * "I ought to observe," it continues, "that the practice of riding on a man's shoulders is not peculiar to his present majesty, but has often been practised by other full grown persons of the royal blood."

Upon this last passage, the London Quarterly Review observes,—"not often, we hope, beyond the confines of Ava. We have heard, indeed, that the amiable youth of royal blood, (Don Miguel), who, as sir James McIntosh says 'exhibits in the face of Europe, the brand of parricide on his brow,' who incarcerates by hundreds, and hangs by dozens, and plunders indiscriminately his enlightened subjects, who possess any property on the banks of the Douro and the Tagus, was in the constant habit, on the other side of the Atlantic, of amusing himself riding with spurs on the naked shoulders of negro slaves." [*ib.*

MADEMOISELLE SONTAG, the celebrated singer, is treading upon the hands of the people of Germany in admirable style. It is related in the London Court Journal that lately, at one of the public places in Germany, the people insisted upon her "stepping upon a temporary pavement, *composed of a few out-spread hands*, the stones on which she would otherwise have trodden being slightly damp!" The Germans are now pronounced more *flighty* and *imaginative* than the French.

[The above singer has recently been delivered of child, of which public opinion has pronounced the duke of Saxe Coburg, husband of the late princess Charlotte, the father!]

LONGEVITY. There are six brothers now living, of whom judge Chipman, late of Richmond in this county, now of Sheldon in the county of Genessee, is one; the eldest of whom is 77, and the youngest, 64, years, of age. The aggregate of their ages is 423, and the average, 70 years and a fraction over. These brothers were all born in the N. E. corner of the state of Connecticut, from whence they went to Vermont about the year 1774.—Four of them were lawyers and two of them physicians; and all of them have been remarkable for their industry and early rising. [*Ontario Repository.*

THE SEIZURE. On last Saturday evening, about 10 o'clock, a waggish Yankee knocked at the door of Mr. Savage, the collector of his majesty's custom for this port, and, in the character of an informer, received $5 for pointing out to him a contraband depot containing five barrels of American whiskey. Down sallied the collector, hired a team for $2, rewarded a sailor with a dollar to roll the barrels out of the lake where they had been hid—had the seizure carried to the cellar of the king's auctioneer, congratulating himself on his nights work, when Mosely suggested to him the propriety of tasting the spirit. He did taste it, and found himself the fortunate captor of five barrels of the pure water of lake Ontario! [*York, (U. C.) Advocate, July 21.*

ITEMS. *Philadelphia.* There are now building in Philadelphia, a United States naval asylum—the mint—a state penitentiary—two spacious edifices for the literary and medical departments of the University—a hall for medical lectures, in Locust above Eleventh—a hall for the society of "Odd Fellows," Fifth below Walnut—three Presbyterian churches, besides two just completed—a German church—and a Baptist church will be immediately commenced, in Spruce, below Fifth.

Mr. *Rebello*, Brazillian minister, has retired from the duties of his appointment, and is about proceeding to Brazil. Mr. Rebeiro will remain at Washington as charge de affaires. Few foreign functionaries have given more satisfaction than Mr. Rebello; and his politeness and courtesy are generally acknowledged.

Consul. The president of the United States has appointed *Savage Mercken*, of Philadelphia, to be consul of the United States, at Martinique.

Philip S. Markley has been appointed attorney general of Pennsylvania, in the place of Amos Ellmaker, esq. resigned.

Mr. *Skinner*, the able editor of the American Farmer, has been complimented by the agricultural society of South Carolina, with an elegant piece of plate, as a mark of their respect, and sense of the service he has rendered to the agricultural and planting interest, by his valuable journal.

Rapid communication. The York Colonial Advocate mentions that the Commercial Advertiser was received

on the 25th ult. containing Paris dates of the 21st July; being only a month and four days from Paris to York in Upper Canada.

Fruits of the season. A number of apples have been presented to the editors of the Baltimore "American," that were gathered promiscuously from a tree in the orchard of col. Weatherby, of Patapsco neck, measuring *fourteen inches* in circumference. The Yorkville, S. C. Pioneer states that two grapes, gathered from one of the Madeira vines of a gentleman in the neighborhood, weighed eighty grains—and that grapes from Muscatel vines averaged fifty grains each.

Hay crop. The Norfolk Herald states that from a small enclosure, near the navy yard, one-fourth of an acre, 19 poles and 13¼ yards, two crops of excellent hay, weighing 1,575 pounds have been cut, during the present year, and that the fall crop will produce 1,025 pounds, making in all 2,600 pounds from this little pasture. Hay sells in Norfolk from $15 to $20 per ton—a pretty profitable business on a small scale.

Died, in the Augusta, Maine, jail, *Henry Mc Causland,* aged seventy years, of which he had been imprisoned for thirty-five. He was insane—and under an impression that his sins could only be pardoned by making some great sacrifice, he murdered a woman and burned a church. He was tried for murder, but his insanity being evident, he was kept in solitary confinement.

The viceroy of Egypt is about to make an arrangement with an English company for lighting Cairo and Alexandria with gas. He has already made an experiment at a palace of his own near Cairo, and is said to have been much delighted with the effect produced.

On Saturday, last week, before the court of Hustings at Richmond, came on the trial of Jasper Ellis, a colored man charged with the design of promoting an insurrection of the slaves, about the beginning of August. A witness related the conversation which he had overheard between Ellis and another colored man, relative to the supposed rising of the blacks. The case was submitted to the court without argument, when the prisoner was acquitted.

The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser states that *table salt,* equal in every respect to the English basket salt, is made by Messrs. Burson, at the Short Creek Saline, in that state.

Cruelty. At the present term of the Litchfield, Con. court, an action was brought by the daughter of *Samuel Griswold,* of Winchester, against her father, for beating and otherwise maltreating her—and after a full investigation of the case, the jury brought in a verdict against him for *fifteen hundred dollars.*

A late N. Y. paper says—A few evenings since, at 8 o'clock, a gentleman was stepping on shore from one of the North River steam boats, with a bundle of money in each hand; when noticing a lady about going on shore also, he thurst one parcel into his pocket, in order to render her some assistance. But an instant had elapsed, when returning his hand for the money—it was gone.—"I am robbed," he exclaimed. "There goes the scoundrel," said another gentleman, and gave chase. The thief finding the pursuit gaining upon him, threw the bundle in the dock, when it floated under the pier and was taken up in the adjoining slip. It contained $2,000.

Mr. Rivadivia, formerly president of Buenos Ayres, has arrived in France.

A Paris correspondent of the Journal du Havre, says that all the sovereigns of Europe have agreed to confirm the usurpation of Don Miguel.

Upwards of thirty-one thousand children, including both sexes, between the ages of five and fourteen years, have been instructed at the public schools, in the 1st district of Pennsylvania, since their establishment in 1818.

The Methodist conference of Upper Canada, has determined to establish a college in York for the education of students in divinity. A printing office, newspaper, bookstore and bindery, will be also called into existence by the same body in that city.

On Thursday morning last as the steamboat Columbia was entering the Patapsco river, she run foul of a sloop and killed two men who were on board.

The Troy Budget speaks of the drought in that section of the country as excessive, and says the farmers are fearful of losing every late vegetable. The Albia cotton factory, in that neighborhood, had been compelled to stop operations for the want of water, a very uncommon circumstance.

The ship William and Henry, arrived at Gloucester, from Sumatra, has brought home the skin of an ourang outang, which when alive must have stood three or four feet high. The head, feet, and hands were taken off in order to preserve it. The skin is covered with long black hair, and very fine.

Canal tolls. The tolls on the Erie canal up to the 1st, Sept. are said to have fallen short $100,000 of the amount during the last year, up to the same date. The deficiency is attributed to the late period at which the canal was opened the present year.

Curiosity.—A few days since, a party of gentlemen and ladies from Pulteneyville, made an excursion of pleasure, in a small sail boat, on lake Ontario.—While at the distance of about half a mile from the shore, they saw a large seal swimming in the lake.—It soon approached the boat, and attempted to come on board, first at the bow. Failing there, it went round and made another effort at the stern, where the ladies were sitting. They had the courage to repel the unwelcome visiter, and the party returned to the land, without the company of the singular animal. It is a very rare thing to see one of these animals in our lakes. This is the first time that we have ever heard of one having been seen in lake Ontario. [*Wayne Sent.*

Handsome silk ribands are manufactured in Baltimore from American silk.

Types for the blind. The gold Vulcan medal of the society of arts has been presented to Mr. G. Gibson, of Birmingham, Eng. who, being blind himself, has invented a set of types, whereby he can write down his thoughts, perform arithmetical operations, and communicate the results of them not only to those who can see, but to persons laboring under the same privation with himself.

FOREIGN NEWS.

[*From London and Liverpool papers to the 31st July, inclusive.*]

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The crops in various parts of the kingdom present a most flattering prospect, and a belief is entertained that the harvest will be abundant. So there is no hope that starvation will bring about a reception of our commodities, and misery overturn the theory of British "free trade."

All parties agree in stating that the lord chancellor must go *out* of the ministry, and that Mr. Huskisson will *go in.* The "Courier" says "we again say that every thing stated respecting offices to individuals, dismissals from office, arrangements, and the frequent and importunate applications made by the duke of Wellington to many (or indeed to any members of any party) to join his administration—are false."

A terrible storm visited Boston and vicinity on the 28th July. Amount of damage estimated at £70,000.

Spain and Mexico. The London Courier of the 31st states that some gentlemen from the city had an interview with lord Aberdeen the day previous, on the subject of the invasion of Mexico by Spain. "Lord Aberdeen gave the most satisfactory assurances that the British government would take the most effectual measures within their reach for the protection of British persons and property in Mexico. It was suggested to his lordship that Great Britain having, two or three years since, intimated to Columbia and Mexico, when an expedition against Cuba was preparing, that she could not see with indifference any attack upon that island, it seemed to be only reasonable that Spain should, on her part, be prevented from attacking Mexico and Colombia from Cuba; to which Aberdeen replied, that the circumstances of this armament having been fitted out from Cuba, materially altered the position of affairs, under which the kind of prohibition alluded to had been imposed on Mexico and Colombia, and that the government would not fail to take into consideration the new position in which affairs had consequently become placed.

FRANCE.

The French ministry.—Paris letters of the 27th July state the following as the new appointments in the French ministry:—M. Polignac, to be president of the council, and minister of the household; M. Hurnalan, to be min-

ister of finance; Martignac, to be at the head of foreign affairs; Debelleyme, minister of the interior; the other ministers to remain as before.

A Paris papers says: "It seems that the sum o 175,000,000 of francs, which has been offered to the Spanish government for the conquest of Mexico, would be produced by a loan, to be made by the ancient possessors of that country, who have been expelled from it.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Mr. Gordon and general Guilleminot arrived at Constantinople on the 20th June, when they were received with the greatest demonstrations of regard and joy by the people. A formal audience with the sultan had not yet taken place, but would be granted in a few days. The subjects of France and Great Britain, who had been placed in the absence of the ambassadors, under the protection of the Netherlands minister, had returned under that of their own governments. Mr. Van Zuylen, the Netherlands minister, had received, in acknowledgment of his services, from the king of France, the grand cross of the legion of honor, and from the king of Great Britain, a snuff box valued at £5000 sterling.

Provisions in Constantinople were still abundant and cheap. They are principally supplied from the Turkish Asiatic ports of the Black Sea.

The Russians gained a victory over the Turks at Potzow, in Asia, on the 14th of July. The details of the action are not known; but the Russian force was composed of the united detachments of major generals Murawisco and Burzow. The Turks, 15,000 strong, are said to have lost their camp, which was taken by storm, with a large quantity of provisions, arms, &c. with 400 prisoners and all their artillery. The Russian loss in killed and wounded is stated to be small, but the Turks had 1200 men killed and wounded.

Count Paskewistch was still at Kars, but was preparing to attack the Seraskier himself, who with an army of 50,000 men is about 60 wersts (40 miles) from that fortress.

The prince of Persia has proceeded to St. Petersburg, and was honored on his route by the most servile attention of the Russian authorities.

The camp at Adrianople has been broken up, and the troops marched for Choumla—preparations were making for the departure of the sultan to take the field.

General Geismar is said to be making active preparations for the attack of Nicopolis, and the Russian armies are generally moving to follow up the late successes.

The Journal des Debats of July 26, contains a note from the English consul general to the Greek government, enclosing a copy of the protocol signed by the allied powers 22d March, directing it to recal its victorious troops from the territory so dearly purchased from the Turks. The president, Capo D'Istria, in his answer, refuses to comply; for, as he thinks, insurmountable objections, growing out of the state of the country. The Journal is of opinion that the sultan will simply reject the terms offered by the allied powers. See page 54.

The empress of Russia had arrived at Konnigsburg on her way to the capital. The 13th day of July, her birthday, was observed with great splendor.

Count Capo d' stras, president of Greece, had issued a proclamation convoking the national congress at Argos on the 13th July.

Advices from Malta of June 17, say that the pacha of Egypt had officially notified to the consuls, that no foreigner would in future be suffered to land in Egypt, unless under the personal guarantee of the consul of the nation to which he belongs, or of some other respectable resident.

ITALY.

His majesty, the king of Sardinia, arrived at Genoa on the 19th July, on his return from Naples. This event was celebrated by brilliant fetes, and thus all the reports of the transfer of the kingdom fall to the ground, which the journals had thought fit to spread before the king embarked on his voyage.

PORTUGAL.

The contents of the Portuguese papers show that the system of horrible tyranny and confiscation is still pursued by the Miguelite party against all those who have the misfortune to possess property, and are even suspected of being favorable to constitutional principles.

Oporto, July 6. The *Correo* contains a resolution of the tribunal for the trial of twenty persons, of whom six are under arrest, and fourteen have fled. Those who are at present here have five days allowed them to prepare for their departure. Of the fourteen who are absent, five were formerly colonels, three lieut. colonels, five majors, and one captain.

A degree of dissention has occurred among the troops at St. Michael's occasioned by disputes as to whom should command the division which was to act on the festival of the "*corpus Christi.*" Each commanding officer claimed the right, and hence contusion and disorder. Terceira has been recently reinforced, and holds out bravely.

COLOMBIA AND PERU.

By an arrival at Baltimore, we learn that Bolivar had entered Guayaquil, and that the Peruvian army had abandoned it after destroying or carrying off every thing like ammunition or articles of war, and was now at Piura.

There had been a revolution in Bolivia; general Gamara had sent the president of Bolivia, general Lamar, on board a vessel sailing for Chili, with private orders to shoot him on the passage. General Santa Cruz has been elected president of Bolivia, and has dissolved the congress. It was the general opinion at Panama that there was much important information suppressed by the officers and others who arrived in the vessel at Panama.

OUR INDIAN TRIBES.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have received from the hands of a friend a printed pamphlet, containing an account of the recent formation and proceedings of an association in the city of New York, for the emigration, preservation, and improvement of the aborigines of America, together with an address delivered before the association, by Thomas L. McKenney, esq. chief of the office of Indian affairs, in the war department, and various letters and official documents relating to the concerns of the Indians, the objects of the association, &c. We have not room for the interesting and sensible address of Mr. McKenney, nor for any more of the correspondence, at present, than the subjomed letters, which we select, on account of the official character of one of them, and it formal elucidation of the views of the executive, in relation to those of the Indian tribes which remain within the limits of some of the states:

To the president of the United States.

New York, Aug. 14, 1829.

SIR: The condition of the Indian tribes, and their present relations to the general and state governments, have occasioned among the friends of those interesting people, feelings of deep anxiety, and awakened a disposition among various citizens of the union, to harmonize, if possible, the present discordant relations, and in a way that shall secure to the Indians peace and prosperity for the future. Participating in this common feeling, an association of citizens of various denominations has been formed, with a view of contributing to ends so important.

The principles on which the association proposes to act and be governed, are disclosed in the accompanying documents, which embrace the preliminary proceedings, the origin of the association, and the constitution of the board.

By a resolution therein, you will perceive that it is made my duty to communicate, for the information, and with a view to obtain the approbation and co-operation of the executive, a copy of those proceedings to you.

The board look with confidence to the executive of the United States, for such patronage as it may have the power to bestow; and with deep anxiety to the congress, to whom it doubts not the executive will submit the subject for those ways and means upon which reliance is placed for the promotion of its benevolent intentions.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI BALDWIN,

Corresponding secretary of the Indian board, &c.

To the rev. Eli Baldwin.

Rip Raps, Va. August 25, 1829.

SIR: Last evening, by the steamboat Norfolk, from Baltimore, your letter to the president was received at

this place, with a transcript of the constitution, relating to the Indians, recently adopted at New York by your convention. With the course pursued at your meeting, the president is much gratified, and desires me so to declare to you. He cannot but appreciate highly the views taken by you of a course of policy which justice to principles recognized, and humanity towards our Indian brethren, constrained him as matter of conceived duty to adopt. He regrets that so many inaccuracies, both as to object and motive, should have found a place in the public journals of the day, evidently misrepresenting, and calculated to produce incorrect impressions. The great consolation entertained by him though is, that time will prove that his only end, and object, and purpose, is to do full and impartial justice, to the extent that his official discharge of duty will sanction.

I beg leave to assure you, that nothing of a compulsory course, to effect the removal of this unfortunate race of people, has ever been thought of by the president, although it has been so asserted. The considerations which controlled, in the course pursued, were such, as he really and in fact believed, were required, as well by a regard for the just rights which the state of Georgia was authorised to assert, as from a conscientious conviction, that by it, humanity towards the Indians would more effectually be subserved. Of this they have been assured, and in that assurance, no other disposition was had than to explain fully to them, and the country, the actual ground on which it was believed they were rightfully entitled to stand.

How can the United States' government contest with Georgia the authority to regulate her own internal affairs? If the doctrine every where maintained be true, that a state is sovereign so far as by the constitution adopted, it has not been parted with to the general government, then must it follow as matter of certainty, that within the limits of a state, there can be none other, than her own sovereign power, that can claim to exercise the functions of government. It is certainly contrary to every idea entertained of independent government, for any other to assert adverse dominion and authority within her jurisdictional limits: they are things that cannot exist together.

Between the state of Georgia and the Indian tribes within her limits, no compact or agreement was ever entered into; who then is to yield, for it is certain that in the ordinary course of exercised authority, that one or the other must? The answer heretofore presented from the government, and which you, by your adoption, have sanctioned as correct, is the only one that can be offered. Georgia, by her acknowledged confederative authority, may legally and rightfully govern and control throughout her own limits, or else our knowledge of the science and principle of government, as they relate to our own forms, are wrong, and have been wholly misunderstood.

Sympathy indulged is a noble and generous trait of character, but it should never assume a form calculated to outrage settled principles, or to produce in the end a greater evil than it would remedy. Admit it were in the disposition of the government at Washington to hold a course and language different from that they have heretofore employed, and to encourage the Indians to the belief that rightfully they may remain and exercise civil government in despite of Georgia; do those who are the advocates of such a course, and consider it reconcileable to propriety, dream of the consequences to which it would lead, or consider after what manner so strange an idea could be put in practice? Have they looked to the state of Georgia, conscious of the rectitude of her own construction of right, demanding of the United States their constitutional authority to interfere, and appealing to the states to sustain her against encroachments, which, if submitted to, might, in the end, prove destructive of the whole? If nothing else can be traced through such an appeal and in such an issue, I think the good and the humane may at least perceive that in it peril is to be discerned, and that the weak and undisciplined Indians, in such a contest, would be so utterly destroyed, that the places which now know them, would presently know them no more.

From the conversations had with the president, recently and formerly, on the subject of the Indians, I am satisfied, that no man in the country entertains towards them better feelings, or has a stronger desire to see them placed in that condition, which may conduce to their advancement and happiness. But to encourage them to the idea, that within the confines of a state, they may exercise all the forms and requisites of a government, fashioned to their own condition and necessities, he does not consider can be advantageous to them, or that the exercise of such a right can properly be conceded. What would the authorities of the state of New York say to an attempt, on the part of the *Six Nations*, to establish, within her limits, a separate and independent government? and yet their authority to do so, would be as undeniable as that of the Creeks or Cherokees, within the territories of Georgia, or Alabama. Would they agree that the Indian law of retaliation on the next of kin should be enforced for the accidental killing of one of their tribe?—Or, that nothing of trade and commerce, by her citizens, should take place within their limits, except in conformity to the provisions of their municipal code? Would they assent to have their citizens rendered liable to be arraigned at the bar of an Indian court of justice, and to have meted out to them the penalties of their crimmal code? It is obvious, that no state of this union would grant such authority. Concede, however, that these Indians are entitled to be considered sovereign within their own limits, and you concede every thing else as matter of consequence. Admit the principle, and all is admitted—and what then? The sword, the alone arbiter in any community, where questions of adverse sovereignty and power are to be settled, would, in the end, have to be appealed to: and, when this shall be the case, the humblest prophet in our land cannot but discern what will be the *finale* of the contest. Is it not preferable, and does not their own peace, and quiet, and happiness, demand, that they should surrender, at once, such visionary opinions, and, by retiring beyond the Mississippi, place themselves where every conflict, as to state authority, will cease; and where the most enlarged and generous efforts, by the government will be made to improve their minds, better their condition, and aid them in their efforts of self government? For your efforts, and those associated with you in convention, furthering this liberal and only practical scheme, the time will come when all good and generous men will thank you.

In conclusion, the president desires me to thank you for the communication made to him, and to offer you an assurance, that every legitimate power of his, will be freely bestowed to further and assist the laudable and humane course which your convention has adopted.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, JOHN H. EATON.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A brief sketch of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Jefferson—A distinguished statesman and philosopher—a native of Virginia; born April, 1743; educated at William and Mary; and studied law under that distinguished civilian and patriot, Chancellor Wythe. In his 26th year, a distinguished member of the Virginia legislature, in 1773 appointed a member of the "committee of correspondence," the most efficient body in directing and maturing the material from which sprang the revolution; elected to congress 1775, re-elected '76. Member of the committee which drafted the declaration, consisting of Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston, and as chairman made the original draft, conformable to which, 28th June, he introduced a resolution "*that these states are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states,*" which was seconded by John Adams, and unanimously passed 4th July, '76. Governor of Virginia '76—'34 minister to France, which station he held until appointed secretary of state by president Washington, '89; vice president United States '97, and president 1801, which place he held eight years. In the 83d year of his age, on the 50th anniversary of our independence, he died at Monticello, the seat of his fathers, having filled the highest offices and enjoyed the greatest honors within the gift of his countrymen.

Benjamin Franklin—A printer, philosopher and statesman, a native of Boston; born 17th January, 1709. At

the age of 30 appointed clerk to the general assembly, and postmaster at Philadelphia, at 38 a member of the assembly. About this time he identified electricity and lightning to be the same, by drawing the lightning from the clouds, and many other ingenious experiments; commissioner to Great Britain from the colonies, examined before the bar of the house of commons with great credit to himself; elected 1775 and '76 member of congress; one of the committee to hear propositions of reconciliation; commissioner to France in the 71st year of his age; concluded a treaty with that power in 1778; and in 1782 concluded a treaty with Great Britain, by which the war was terminated and our independence acknowledged; elected to the high honor of foreign associate of the academy of sciences, at Paris, in 1781. After his return to America, he was president of the commonwealth, and of the state convention which adopted the new constitution. After a long life, spent in the most active and useful pursuits, he died in his 84th year, 27th April, 1790.

Francis Hopkinson—A lawyer, and a man of elegant literary attainments; a native of Philadelphia; born 1737. A member of congress 1776, and voted and subscribed the declaration. He died in his 53d year, 9th May, 1791.

Robert Treat Payne, L. L. D.—A lawyer of eminence, a native of Boston, born 1731. For several years past a member of the legislature of Massachusetts; a member of the provincial congress, 1774; a member of the first and second general congress; a member of the committee of five to consider the state of Massachusetts, and supreme judge; died 11th May, 1814, aged 84.

Thomas Hayward—Born in the parish of St. Lukens, South Carolina, 1749. Educated in America, studied law in the Middle Temple, London, spent several years on a tour through Europe; 1775 and '76 a member of congress; afterwards a supreme judge of his native state; was wounded at Beaufort; taken prisoner at Charleston; was in the state convention for forming a new constitution, 1770; died March, 1809.

Benjamin Rush, M. D.—Born near Philadelphia, 24th December, 1745. A physician of great eminence; studied at Edinburg, Paris and London; his name is written as indelibly if possible, on the scroll of medical fame, as on the declaration of our rights. A most successful teacher in medicine; in 1812 not less than 430 pupils attended his lectures; he was successively chosen professor of chemistry, of the theory and practice of medicine, of the practice of physic. Chosen in July a delegate to congress, he was not present when the declaration was adopted, but signed it on taken his seat; a member, also, of the Pennsylvania convention to form and adopt her constitution. Died 19th April, 1813.

William Hooper—A lawyer of eminence, born in Boston, 1742, and educated at Harvard college. Removed early to North Carolina; a representative to the general assemby for several years; a member of congress of 1774; and the succeeding until the adopting and signing of the declaration; a judge to settle the dispute between New York and Massachusetts. Died, October, 1790, in the 48th year of his age; having retired several years previous from the cares of public life into the joys of domestic happiness.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, only surviving signer, at this time, (1829), was born September, 1737, at Annapolis, Md. Being of Roman Catholic descent, he commenced his education at St. Omers, Great Britain, and finished it at Rheims, France; studied law in Paris and London; an active and efficient newspaper writer, in favor of the cause of the colonies. Being a Roman Catholic of education and fortune, was selected as one of the committee to visit Canada, early in 1776, to make overtures to the Catholics of that province to join the colonies. During this tour, the declaration was adopted, but was promptly signed on his return on the 2d of August: soon after a member of the board of war; in 1801, retired from public life, after having been a member of the first committee of safety and observation; twice in the convention of Maryland; twice a delegate in congress; once a senator in the United States senate—and four times in that of his native state.

Cæsar Rodney, born in Dover, Delaware, 1730; a member of the legislature several years; a member of congress of 1774; continued until '75; an active leader in the war upon "the tented field;" a general in the army; and the intimate friend of Washington.

Benjamin Harrison, a native of Berkley, Virginia; the descendant of a very respectable, ancient and wealthy family; early a member of the provincial legislature; a member of the first congress, and of those succeeding, until the honor of voting for and signing the declaration; a member of the committee of safety; chairman of the "board of war." After resigning his seat in congress, a member and president of the colonial assembly; governor of Virginia in 1782; and re-elected the year following. Died 1791, at his residence, honored and respected by his countrymen.

William Paca, a fine scholar and an eminent jurist; born 1740, at Wye-Hall, Eastern Shore, Maryland; a member of the first and several succeeding congresses. Immediately after voting for and signing the declaration, elected a member of the "navy board;" twice governor of Maryland, and twice chief justice on the bench of her judiciary. Died 1799, aged 65 years.

Arthur Middleton, a fine scholar, having taken the bacealaurate degree of A. B. at Westminister, England, and a gentleman of fine fortune; born in S. Carolina, 1743; spent two years in a tour through Europe; a member of the "secret committee of five"* in 1775; a member of congress in '76; took an active part in the war; a soldier; taken prisoner at Charleston, and sent as such to St. Augustine; suffered, with the rest of his fellow prisoners great hardships; elected again to congress, 1782. Departed for the better country beyond the grave, at his country seat, on the Ashly, aged 45.

Elbridge Gerry was born July 1744, at Marblehead, Massachusetts. Took his degree of A. B. in the 18th year, at Harvard—a merchant by profession; a member of the general court of Mass. Bay, in his 29th year; a member of the new committee of safety for Mass., an active and efficient leader during the revolution. He spent the evening previous to the battle of Bunker's Hill with a few of his friends, in a house not far from the road to Lexington, among whom was the brave and early lamented general Warren; on parting in the morning with the general for the scene of danger, this brave man, all devotion to his country, dropped these classic words —"*Dulce et decorum est, pro patria mori*"—before this night was an example. A member of congress of '76; a member of the convention which formed the new constitution; minister to France; several times governor of Mass.; vice president of the U. States in 1812. Died 23d November, 1814, on his road to Washington as vice president of the U. States, aged 70 years.

George Ross was born in Newcastle, Del. in 1730. A scholar; became a lawyer of eminence after he removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania; a member of the legislature of Penn. as early as 1768; a member of the first congress, and of the three succeeding; several times a member of the state legislature: a member of the board of admiralty of Penn. Died July 1779, aged 49 years.

John Adams, a lawyer and statesman of great eminence, was born at Quincy, Mass. 19th October, O. S. 1735, of puritan parents; a writer and active leader preparatory to the adopting and signing the declaration; a member of the first committee of safety for Boston; had the honor of nominating gen. Washington to congress, as commander-in-chief of the American armies; and of making the motion to adopt the declaration, which he supported and advocated with his powerful eloquence: a member of the first and many succeeding congresses. Some idea may be formed of his business habits, when it is stated that he was a member of ninety committees, and chairman of 25; commissioner in France in 1771, and minister to the same power in 1781, and minister to England in 1785: a member of the convention which formed the constitution of his native state; vice president of the U. States twice, and president once; retired from public life in 1801, and

*It was this committee, which consisted of Charles Coatsworth Pinckney, Wm. Henry Drayton, Wm. Gibbes, and Edward Waymar, that resolved on having recourse to force, in 1770, in setting the difficulties between the colonies and mother country, and the public arms, then in the possession of British keepers, were taken possession of accordingly.

about 4 o'clock, P. M. on the fiftieth anniversary of our independence, he expired, in the 91st year of his age.

Richard Henry Lee, a native of Virginia, and an elegant scholar, was born 20th January, 1732.—Like many of the distinguished men of his time, he was educated in England; he, early in our struggle, become a political writer; and in the hour of peril, a soldier; early a member of the house of burgesses, of Va. a polished and elegant speaker, he was called the Cicero of America; a member of the first congress; he first introduced a motion in congress, 10th June 1776, "*that these United colonies were and of right ought to be free and independent states.*" Being called away by sickness in his family, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in his place on the committee to which the resolution was referred; and filling the vacancy of the mover, Mr. Jefferson became chairman, and thus became draftsman of that instrument which has so justly given celebrity to his name. Once president in congress; he died in the 64th year of his age, loaded with the honors of his countrymen.

Francis Lightfoot Lee, youngest brother to R. H. Lee, a man of fine abilities, and extensive information, though not much inferior in education or eloquence to his brother; several years a member of the house of burgesses; several times a member of congress, from Richmond, the metropolis of his state; a member of the senate of his native state. The particulars of his death are not recorded by his biographer.

Samuel Chase, a lawyer and jurist of great eminence, was a native of Md. born 17th April 1741. Early a member of the colonial assembly; a member of the first and four succeeding congresses; a member of the mission to Canada, in '76, with Charles Carroll and Dr. Franklin; at his suggestion, the convention of Md. rescinded their instructions to their representatives, not to vote for declaring the colonies independent; the early patron and benefactor of the distinguished William Pinckney;* a member of the Maryland convention which adopted the new constitution; chief justice of Md. and appointed by Washington an associate judge of the U. States court.

Samuel Adams, a native of Boston, a fine scholar, a merchant by profession, was born 22d September, 1722. He reported the first resolution to the citizens of Boston, denying the right of the mother country to tax the colonies against their consent for purposes of revenue; a political writer of eminence, a member of congress eight times; a member of the convention which formed the constitution of his state; and of the convention which adopted the constitution of the U. States; lieut. governor and gov. of Massachusetts; one of the proscribed patriots, whom the British authorities proclaimed beyond the reach of pardon. Died, 3d Oct. 1803, in his 82d year.

John Hancock, a scholar and a man of immense wealth, was born near Quincy, Mass. 1735. A member of the general court; chosen speaker, and rejected by the governor; acted with Samuel Adams in remonstrating against the massacre by the soldiers on the 5th March, 1770, and in procuring the removal of the troops from the city. On the 5th March, the year following, pronounced his celebrated speech on the massacre occasion; was one of the proscribed patriots with Samuel Adams. A member of the first congress; and president of the second and third, in which capacity he signed the Declaration of Independence, which separated the colonies from the mother country for ever; governor of his native state, a series of times. He spent large sums of his ample fortune in benevolent charities; and was "gathered to his fathers" in a ripe old age, loved, revered and lamented.

*Judge Chase being at Annapolis on business attended a debating club composed of a number of spirited young men. During the debate he discovered one who spoke with remarkable ease, eloquence and fluency; after the debate was through, the judge sought an acquaintance with the young man, and learned his name was Pinckney, that he was poor, and was then earning his bread by his services in an apothecary's shop and designed studying medicine. The judge advised him to study law; and offered him the use of his library, and invited him to live in his family until he had completed his studies—these propositions were gladly accepted, and young Pinckney put up his trunk immediately for the judge's residence. This same young man afterwards became one of the most distinguished lawyers of his time; attorney general of the United States, and minister to Russia and G. Britain.

THE CORONATION.

The entrance of the Russian emperor into Warsaw on the 17th May, has been already announced. The ceremonies attending his coronation as king of Poland, we translate from a German paper, as given in a schedule issued at Warsaw a few days before the event occurred.

The place selected for the coronation ceremony is the senate chamber. On the day appointed, their majesties and their imperial highnesses, with the whole court, will move thither in solemn procession. After his majesty has arrived and taken his place upon the throne, he beckons to the primate, who approaches and offers a prayer for the blessing of Heaven to descend upon his majesty. This being done, the primate presents to his majesty the imperial robe, with which to invest his highness, saying, "In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The emperor and king then desires the crown. The officer who has brought it, takes it from the table and delivers it to the primate, who presents it to his majesty, with the words, "In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." His majesty puts on the crown, after which the primate presents to him the chain of the white order of the eagle. His majesty calls to him her majesty the empress queen, and places upon her this chain, which two maids of honor fasten upon her robe. His majesty then desires the sceptre and the imperial ball, which the primate delivers to him, with the words, "In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The primate then exclaims three times, with a loud voice, "VIVAT REX IN ETERNUM." At the same moment the bells of all the churches, begin to ring, and a salute of 100 guns is fired. The clergy and assistants manifest their congratulations to his majesty the emperor and king, by three low obeisances.

Immediately after, and as soon as the ringing of the bells and the thunder of the artillery have ceased, his majesty the emperor and king, after delivering the royal sceptre and imperial ball to the persons who brought them in solemn procession, kneels down, and with a loud voice repeats from a royal book spread before him by the minister of religion, the following prayer:—

"Almighty God! God my Father! King of Kings! Thou, who by a divine word didst create the world, and whose infinite wisdom fashioned man to govern it in the way of truth; Thou hast called me to be king and judge of the brave Polish nation. With holy reverence I acknowledge the manifestations of thy heavenly grace towards me; and while I give thee thanks for all thy kindness, I also bow myself in humility before thy holy majesty. Enlighten my footsteps with thy grace, O Lord God, in this my elevated way, and so guide my conduct that I may fulfil my high calling. Grant that the wisdom which encircles thy throne, may be with me. Let it descend from Heaven, that I may be penetrated by thy almighty will, and by the truth of thy commands. Let my heart be in thy hand, and enable me to rule for the happiness of my people and the honor of thy holy name, according to the constitution given me by my exalted predecessor, and already sworn to by myself,—that I may not fear, on the day of thy eternal judgment, to appear before thee—to the praise and through the mercy of thy divine son, Jesus Christ, and with the grace of the beneficent and all quickening Spirit, for ever and ever, amen." As soon as his majesty finishes his prayer, and has arisen from his knees, all present (with the exception of his majesty), will kneel, and the primate, also on his knees, will offer an earnest prayer to heaven, that its blessings may attend the reign of his majesty. Their majesties will then retire to St. John's church, where a Te Deum will be sung, after which they will return to the palace.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

The editor of the "Baltimore Gazette" has visited the whole line of this great national work, from its termination at Pratt street to the upper section at the forks of the Patapsco; and gives the following interesting detail of its

progress. It is made up from information that may be relied on.

Of the first thirteen miles, that is, to Ellicott's mills, there are ten miles which are in a situation to receive the rails, and of the twelve miles above the mills, there are nine miles which are also ready for the rails;—of the remainder, including the deep cut, the bridge at Gwinn's falls, the bridge over the Patapsco, the filling at Gadsby's run, and the other unfinished parts, there is, on a general average, three fourths of the work done. This estimate, we believe to be within the mark rather than beyond it—the proportion of the completed work being greater than we have stated.

Commencing at Pratt-street, you follow the road, now, nearly completed for the rails, to the bridge at Gwinn's run, which is finished, as is also the superincumbent embankment—which last is fast advancing to the corner stone. The bridge at Gwinn's run is a substantial and well built structure. The stones in the arch are all arranged in parallel courses, on the principle of brick work, which causes an equality of strength that must insure unalterable permanency. Executed in this manner, there can be no doubt of the largest arches resisting the heaviest pressure to which they can be subjected; and, while it may be a dangerous experiment to construct a large arch of the usual masonry of house building, technically, we believe, called rubble work, there can be no doubt of the efficiency of an arch whose courses of stone are ranged and dressed like those of the bridges on the first twelve miles of the rail road. The bridge at Gwinn's falls has advanced rapidly in the last month, the abutments are raised to the springing of the main arch, the centring of which is put up; and the arch for the road on the western side is contemplated. The impression is, that this bridge will be ready for the rails in all October. From the bridge at Gwinn's falls, the road is ready for the rails, with the exception of about fifty yards on the south of the Washington road to the deep cut—along this part of the road we remarked the rails placed ready for laying.—The bridge over the rail road at the Washington turnpike, will be opened by the end of this week. At the deep cut the recent excavation has been immense, the highest part remaining unexcavated, being only fifteen feet above the proper level, and this but for a short distance. It is understood that the deep cut will also be ready for the rails in all October. But a short distance remains open between the embankment from the deep cut and the finished section near the Annapolis road, which being filled with the earth removed from the deep cut, will be finished at the same time with this last. The bridge at the seventh section is finished, and the embankment already rises high above it. The remainder of the embankment, here upwards of forty feet, will be made from a hill through which the road passes, and which is now rapidly disappearing. From this to the filling at Gadsby's run, the road, including the viaduct over Gadsby's lane, is ready for the rails—at Gadsby's run the necessity of allowing time for the immense embankment of fifty-six feet to settle, has for a short period suspended the employment of the great force heretofore at work there. It is confidently stated, however, that this section will be completed by the first of December, in readiness for the continuance of the rails which will then have progressed so far on their way from Baltimore. From the deep filling you pursue the course of the rail way, uninterrupted, over the embankment, (which is completed) at Still-house run, of fifty-five feet high, and through the rocky cutting where the road first strikes the river, past the Avalon works for some distance, to a bridge now within three or four weeks of completion. From thence to the bridge of the Patapsco, the road, except where two or three minor bridges unfinished, interrupt it for short distances, not exceeding fifty yards in any instance, is ready for the rails. The Buzzard rock has yielded to the labour bestowed on it, and the road passes smoothly round it. The western abutment of the bridge over the Patapsco is finished; the centre pier is above the water, and preparations are making for the eastern abutment—Great part of the stone for this bridge is already prepared for laying, and we are told, that, by the first of December, the road way over the bridge will be ready for the rails. The contrivance for carrying the stone from the quarry to the spot where it is wanted, by a temporary rail road is one of the greatest curiosities in the road. From this point to Ellicott's mills, with the exception of two comparatively small points of rock, the road is ready for the rails; one track of which is already laid for about three hundred yards, southward of the mills, to a quarry in the road bed. From the mills westward, the quantity of work that has been done far exceeds what we had expected—the whole line is in progress—nine miles of it are ready for the rails, and in less than two months the whole can be prepared.

It is barely two months since we heard it asserted, that the deep cut could not be finished for a year from the coming November, and that the Buzzard rock would not be completed much earlier. The deep cut may now be ridden through on horseback; and, by the first of November will be done; and the Buzzard rock has already disappeared from the road bed. The other parts of the work are, in proportion, advanced.

We see, in fine, the expected consummation of one of the greatest undertakings of the kind ever commenced by a corporate company—and we have the satisaction of knowing that the greatest difficulties are already overcome—the levelling on the banks of the Patapsco *above* Ellicott's mills, we were informed, might be taken as a fair specimen of the expected levelling between that and the Ohio river, and when compared with the levelling between Ellicotts's mills and Baltimore, is almost trifling.

We consider the season of doubt as to the execution of the work according to the original estimate to be now over; and so will any one who will travel along the road from Baltimore to the forks of the Patapsco—see what has been effected, and compare the difficulties of the first twelve miles with those of the second, and the impossibility almost of the same expense being ever again incurred on the route of the road which the necessity of bringing it into Baltimore in a certain direction and at a certain height, occasioned. Such a ride would not only give satisfaction to the friend of the road; but would highly gratify the admirer of the wild and beautiful in nature.—We can conceive of no more beautiful scenery than will be presented in October on the banks of the Patapsco along the course of the rail road; when all the gaudy colouring of an American autumn, will be exhibited on the hill sides which are now covered with the deepest and most uniform verdure. When rail roads shall become (as they one day must become) as common as turnpikes in this country, the valley of the Patapsco will still attract hundreds to its scenery.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Yeoman's Mass. Gazette gives the following summary view of the principal canals now finished, in progress, or in contemplation in the United States:

This subject is ever important and interesting. So much has already been done, and so much more proposed, though not yet accomplished, in relation to it, that it is not easy to keep the run of all the projects of this kind, which a few years have brought forth. Even the most attentive find it difficult to obtain all the desired information concerning the canals and rail roads which are completed or proposed. To throw some light on this subject, we give the names, lengths, such localities, and other facts as can be furnished of nearly or quite all the canals in the United States.

1. *Middlesex canal.*—This has been finished and in operation for several years; its length is 29½ miles; it has 136 feet lockage. It runs from Boston harbor to Chelmsford, in this county.

2. *Blackstone canal.*—This undertaking is not yet finished, but is in rapid progress. Its length is 45 miles, from Worchester, Mass. to Providence, R. I.

3. *Farmington canal.*—This is unfinished.—Length 87 miles, from Northampton, Mass. to New Haven, Connecticut.

4. *Hudson and Erie canal.*—This is in operation.—Length 360 miles, from Albany to Buffalo, N. York.

5. *Champlain canal.*—Completed; length 63 miles, from Albany to White Hall.

6. *Oswego canal.*—Completed; length 38 miles, from Salina to Oswego, connecting the Hudson and Erie canal, with Lake Ontario.

7. *Seneca canal.*—Completed; its length 20 miles, connecting the Seneca and Cayuga lakes with Hudson and Erie canal.

8 *Delaware and Hudson canal.*—Length 65 miles, from Delaware in Orange county, to the Hudson near Kingston.

9. *Morris canal.*—This is in progress; its length 86 miles, from Easton to Newark, N J.

10. *Chesapeake and Delaware canal.*—Completed; length 14 miles, from Delaware river to Chesapeake bay.

11. *Port Deposite canal.*—Completed; length 10 miles, from Port Deposite on the Susquehannah to the Maryland line.

12. *Chesapeake and Ohio canal.*—This was begun on the 4th July, 1828, when ground was broken by the president of the United States. Length 360 miles, from Georgetown, D. C. to near Pittsburg, Pa

13. *Ohio state canal.*—Unfinished. Length 306 miles from Cleveland on Lake Erie to the Ohio, at the mouth of the Sciota.

14. *Miama canal.*—Unfinished; length 265 miles, from Cincinnati to the Maumee, near the head of lake Erie.

15. *Lehigh canal.*—Unfinished; length 46 miles, from Stoddartsville on the Lehigh, to Easton, on the Delaware.

16. *Little Schuylkill canal.*—Its length 25 miles from the mouth of Little Schuylkill river to the coal mines.

17. *Conestogo canal.*—Length 18 miles, from Lancaster to the mouth of Conestogo creek.

18. *Schuylkill canal.*—Finished; length 108 miles, from Philadelphia to Mount Carbon.

19. *Union canal.*—Finished; length 79 miles from Reading to Middletown.

20. *Pennsylvania canal.*—In progress, it having been commenced at both extremities; length 296 miles, from Middletown to Pittsburg.

☞ The three last mentioned canals form a line from Philadelphia to the Ohio, at Pittsburg, and may be considered parts of the same great enterprize.

21. *Ohio and Erie canal.*—Its length 213 miles, from Pittsburg to Erie, on lake Erie.

22. *Delaware canal.*—This will run from Philadelphia to meet the Delaware and Hudson canal. It has already been begun.

ON THE EFFECT OF STEAM POWER ON MARITIME WAR.

We take the following letter from Blackwood's Magazine. It purports to be written by two captains in the British service; and although the writers are evidently enthusiastic, and carry their views somewhat too far, we think the letter will be found interesting; it certainly contains valuable remarks upon the use of steam for warlike purposes, and some entertaining anecdotes concerning the British navy. We cannot preface it better than with the following very striking passage from the address of Mr. Webster, delivered before the mechanic's institution in this city, as an introductory lecture to this winter's course. We cannot give, accurately, Mr. Webster's language, but believe our notes and recollection retain the substance of the passage. "After other mechanical powers, comes the potent energy of steam. What centuries of improvement has this single agent comprised within the last fifty years. Every where practicable and efficient, it has an arm a thousand times stronger than that of Hercules, and to which human ingenuity fits a thousand times as many hands as belonged to Briareus. Steam is found in triumphant operation on the seas, and under the influence of its strong propulsion, the gallant ship

——against the wind, against the tide,
Still steadies with an upright keel.

Steam is on the rivers, and the boatman may repose on his oars, it is on the highways, and begins to act along the courses of land conveyance; it is a thousand feet below the earth's surface, in mines. It pumps, it digs, it paddles, it carries, it draws, it lifts, it hammers, it weaves, it prints. It seems to say to the class of artisans, give over your manual labor, your bodily toil; bestow on the directing of my power, your skill and reason, and I will do all the labor and bear the toil, with no muscle to grow weary, no nerve to relax, no breast to feel faintness. We cannot know what further improvement may yet be made in the use of this extraordinary power. We do know, however, that it has essentially altered the condition of the world, and no limit yet appears which must arrest its progress." [*New England Galaxy.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The writers of this letter have, from a sense of duty, made it their business both to study the principles and nature of the steam engine, and to make *many* voyages in steam vessels, for the express purpose of obtaining *information*; and therefore their opinions are not formed on hearsay or hypothesis, but on the sound basis of practical and theoretical knowledge. We have been on board of them in storms, and in all situations, and have positively ascertained what their qualities are of every description; and although like others, who have looked forward to see their flags displayed at the mast head of a first rate, we had regarded steam vessels as something beneath the character of the British navy; we *now* find it our duty to discard these selfish prejudices, and declare what we have by experience found to be the *truth*.

We believe no person conversant with naval tactics will dispute that the steam vessel has in velocity a decided advantage over sailing vessels, under every circumstance; it must therefore be admitted that she can obtain, without difficulty, any *relative* position; and also that she can maintain it in spite of her sailing opponent. The steam vessel, depending on only one element, and being moved by machinery, is not impeded in her velocity by any additional weight, added to strengthen her construction, or to render her proof against shot at a particular distance; while shot thrown from her at this distance would be effectual against a sailing vessel, which cannot be so protected without injury to her sailing qualities. We have ascertained that steam vessels can be made proof against shot; and that even the paddles can be fully protected; therefore, the objection, that a 'shot in the boiler,' or in any other part of the machinery, would disable them, is completely done away, and they are thus rendered secure from damage whatever may be the force of their oppouents. The sailing vessel is much more dependent on trim and symmetry of construction, than the steam vessel, in which, acting by momentum, when one put in motion, the *vis inertiæ* is increased by her solidity. The advantages are so perfectly evident and undeniable, that it might be fairly asked, why do not all naval officers agree at once on this important subject? But it is not difficult to understand the reason. Officers who are high in rank do not like to look forward to this apparently uncomfortable mode of warfare; and they show a reluctance to study a new system of naval tactics. They cannot easily or willingly abandon the near prospect they have of proudly displaying their flags at the mast-head of a first rate ship of war, one of the most beautiful and splendid objects in the world, and when compared, even in imagination, with the smoky steamer—alas! what a galling humiliation! Can we expect those who have been so long prejudiced in favor of a system which has led the nation to the pinnacle of glory, and who have no opportunity, or even *desire*, of inquiring into the true state of the case, should at once abandon what has been dearest to their hearts for forty years? But it is *too true*—no longer can the British first-rate man of war be considered the monarch of the ocean, or the gallant admiral and commander in chief of the British fleet, pace the quarter-deck of such a ship, even in security from the attack of a little steam ship with only *one gun!* For if the steam vessel is made effectually proof against the battery of her opponent at the distance of 600 yards, and can maintain that distance, which are facts now beyond a doubt, it matters little whether the sailing ship has one gun or one hundred, since they cannot produce any serious consequences to the assailants; who, on the contrary, fire in security, red-hot shot, and missiles of all descriptions, every one of which must tell on their opponents, and eventually sink, or oblige the ship, which may verily be called defenceless, to strike her colors!

Much has been said respecting the comparative safety of steam vessels in stormy weather; but it is only by those who have had no experience, that they have

been deemed unsafe. Those who have had practice, and also every unprejudiced seaman, must admit that the superiority in this respect, too, is most decidedly in their favor. Steam vessels have at all times precisely the masts and sails which every seaman would wish to have in a storm; therefore, they may truly be said to be always prepared for one. They cannot upset in a squall, or be sent down stern foremost by being taken aback. A mistake, neglect, or error in judgment, which might be fatal in a ship, would be, in a steam vessel, attended with no serious consequences. The paddles, and various projections from their sides, are much in their favor, instead of against them, as generally supposed; for by breaking the wave before it reaches the ship, it is rendered comparatively harmless. It is well known, that if a ship were surrounded with *chevaux de frise*, she would never ship a sea, because it would always be broken before it reached the body of the ship; for it is only when a heavy *unbroken* billow rolls over the gunwale in an *entire* mass, that there is any danger. The top branches of a common fir tree will break, and render harmless the heaviest wave in the Bay of Biscay. If the steam is kept moderately applied during a gale of wind, it must have the salutary effect of keeping the ship's head or bow in the easiest position for resisting the waves, and prevent her *falling off* into the hollow of the sea, which is the situation of greatest danger; therefore, besides making less lee way, she must be actually more safe. When a steam vessel is near a lee shore at the commencement of a gale, she can ply directly in the wind's eye, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred, get into a position of safety, at a distance from the shore, or perhaps into a harbor, when a sailing vessel cannot accomplish either of these objects before she is overtaken by the storm; and the steam vessel will often make way against a gale when *all* other vessels are obliged to *bear up* or *lie to*. We were on board a steam ship, and made our passage, from Liverpool to the Isle of Man, directly against the memorable storm which did so much damage to the breakwater at Plymouth, on the 23d November, 1824. It has been advanced by some, that the machinery of the steam engine description is liable to get out of order; but as this arises principally from inexperience in the practical part, either of the construction or the management, it only shows more forcibly the necessity of our naval men becoming better acquainted with the subject; and it is another powerful reason why steam navigation should be, in preference, practised and encouraged, that the most advisable and perfect methods both of construction and use, might be established, taught, and understood, by those who are to have the management of them, in the defence of the nation.

We have heard the opinion of several of our brother officers of the royal navy, who, like ourselves, have thought it incumbent on them to study the subject, and annually make several voyages on board steam ships, on purpose to make themselves masters of the operation of the steam engine, and also the tactics peculiar to these vessels; and we find them unanimously of opinion, that steam navigation, even in its present state, has a decided superiority. They affirm, that if those officers who, as seamen, have their profession *at their fingers ends*, think they have nothing to learn in steam navigation, they will find themselves wofully mistaken. The several excellent works written by admirals Penrose, and Ekins, captain Griffiths, and others, on practical seamanship, which would have been invaluable during the late war, to which they were unfortunately subsequent, are now no longer of any service. The methods of manœuvring a fleet of men-of-war, and a flotilla of gunboats are completely at variance; and whenever a false or injudicious evolution is performed in a steam vessel flotilla, immediate advantage can be taken of it; the modes of attack and defence are essentially different; and, in short, nothing can be effectually performed in the management of these vessels, without a thorough knowledge of the theory, and very considerable practice, by those who have the responsibility and the chief direction.

The Regent, Britannia, Howe, Nelson, and Vincent, each of 120 guns, have been built, at an enormous expense, about the close, and since the conclusion of the late war, and none of those magnificent ships have ever been at sea. It is a lamentable truth, but it is *indeed too true*, that the best, nay, the only use they can be put to, when the nation is again plunged into war, is *to carry coals* for steam vessels, which will *then* most assuredly form the nation's bulwark, and the protection of our commerce! Alas! instead of inhabiting a *palace* like the spacious and superb accommodations of a first rate ship of war, our gallant admirals must condescend to live in *one* small cabin like that of a sloop of war, and the *blast* of the superfluous steam pipe must supply the place of the band of music! Yes, there is another use they can be put to—they will make good transports, if *protected* by steam vessels.

There are yet circumstances which require the serious consideration of those at the helm of affairs. The security of England from foreign invasion, was mainly, but naturally, owing to the superiority of her harbors for large ships over those on the opposite coast; indeed, it may be said, that there was no harbor, where a formidable fleet of men of war could be assembled between Brest and the Texel, and large sums of money were very properly expended in the improvement of this great national advantage. But *now* things are most completely changed, by the revolution which steam has occasioned in naval warfare. Harbors fit for any number of steam vessels are to be found every where on the French coast; and, therefore, that natural advantage is entirely at an end as also the blockade system, and, indeed, every other system which has hitherto been pursued with effect. We, therefore, most respectfully submit, that the attention of our ministers should be directed to these important circumstances. The fine and spacious harbor of Plymouth-Sound, which has cost nearly two millions, will not henceforth be the place of rendezvous. We shall want our steam vessels on every point which is nearest or most adjacent to that harbor where the enemy has chosen to collect his force, or the place most convenient for offensive operation, as the case may be. Any little harbor is just as good and as convenient for steam ships, as the great harbor of Plymouth Sound: both Falmouth and Dartmouth will be much better, as being more advanced into the channel, but Shoreman will probably be the principal harbor in Great Britian.

We may, before we proceed farther, advert to our progress in naval architecture. During the late war of 20 years, the philosophical theory of ship building was in England neither studied nor regarded; an individual, without a mathematical education, entered into one of our dock yards, where he served his regular apprenticeship to *chip wood* in the building-yard, mast-house, boat-house, &c.; he passed successfully through the gradations of journeyman, foreman, quarterman, and, after some years, mast-maker, or boat-builder; if his character was good, he became assistant, and lastly, master shipwright, or naval architect, without any knowledge of the subject, but what was necessary to join together pieces of timber in the strongest manner, that is, without a particle of philosophical knowledge, or acquaintance with the mathematical, (the most essential) part of his profession.

The Victory, of 100 guns, built above 60 years ago, combines all the good qualities which a ship of that class could have, which, besides the beauty of her model, were so well known and appreciated in the navy, that during the 100 days' war, every admiral who had any interest or prospect of a command, applied for that favorite ship, in preference to the Howe, Vincent, or Nelson, new ships, at least one third superior in force or weight of metal. It is notorious that the prince of Wales, Boyne, Dreadnought, and Impregnable, were successively ordered by the admiralty to be constructed precisely after the model of the Victory, and, it is equally notorious, that all these ships were miserable imitations. In short, not one of them was *the least* like the Victory; and what is still more extraordinary, they were as little like each other in appearance, although they had *all* every bad quality, and none of the good properties which a ship ought to have; they were ugly, bad sailers, worked and steered badly, carried their guns low, and stowed provisions, water, and stores badly. One was four feet broader, another was as much shorter than the Victory, and they were in comparison *all tubs*. They were not thought worth repairing for active service. Whereas the Victory

has been several times rebuilt, as the *only method* of preserving her beautiful model. The Amethyst and Penelope frigates were built together from the same mould, but they were as unlike each other as frigates of the same class could be; the one was several feet longer, and the other broader by several inches, their qualities were totally different while under sail, one having the advantage in light winds, the other when blowing fresh, and they were no less unlike in regard to stowage, and height of their guns. The Weazel brig of 14 guns, commissioned in 1799, was built for a privateer, in a merchants' yard, but purchased by government, and on trial, beat every vessel of her class. Consequently she was ordered into dock, and her model taken; two brigs, the Hunter, and Gannet, were built after it, but they did not in any one respect resemble the Weazel, and were under every circumstance inferior in sailing; proving that in every class our ship-builders failed in their endeavors *even to copy* a good model--and often when employed to repair a ship, the alterations they made were known to spoil her sailing—of which the San Joseph, *once* the finest ship in the navy, is an instance.

We cannot conclude without calling the attention of our brother officers, to whom the nation looks in the time of need for security, to this highly interesting and important matter. We see them daily parading the streets of our metropolis, and those of every town and village in the kingdom, apparently idle and unconcerned. But we respectfully submit that since steam navigation has now become a part of their profession, it has also become their duty to study, and to make themselves masters of its theory and principles, if not of its practice; and we can assure those who are young and aspiring that the pains they now bestow, will, in the next war, be amply rewarded by wealth, honor and promotion.

We are, sir, &c.

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********* } *Captains, N. R.*

PATENT LAWS.

To the editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: I am obliged by your having placed in my hands the communication of your correspondent "Franklin," as it will afford an opportunity for correcting a false impression respecting a late decision of the supreme court, which has been noticed in most of our daily journals in a manner well calculated to mislead the public.

The subjoined article was prepared by me, and published in the last number of the journal of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania. It will be evident to every one that there is nothing new in the principle upon which the supreme court acted; but that although it had not been absolutely ruled, it had been distinctly advocated by several of the judges, in cases where they had occasion to advert to it. Without pretending to be a judge, when principles of law are in question, allow me to say, that it appears to me that the recent decision is founded upon the plain principles of reason and common sense, and that to secure general approbation, it needs only to be correctly understood. In the case which gave rise to the decision, the invention had been perfected, and publicly used, for several years before a patent was demanded, and the whole extent of the decision is, "that the first inventor cannot acquire a good title to a patent, if he suffers the thing invented to go into *public use*, or to be publicly *sold for use*, before he makes application for a patent."

Yours, respectfully,

THOS. P. JONES.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

Patent cause.

Decision of the supreme court of the U. States, on the effect of delaying to obtain a patent after an invention is completed; in the case of Abraham L. Pennock and James Sellers, versus Adam Dialogue.

The question has frequently been agitated, whether an inventor could sustain a claim to a patent, which he had obtained, after having allowed the invention to go into public use. Although this question had remained undetermined until the decision alluded to in the title of this article, had been incidentally brought up in our courts of law. In the case of Whittemore vs. Cutter, 1 Gallison's Reports, 478, judge Story declares, that, if the original inventor of a machine, &c. suffers it to be freely and fully used by the public at large, for such a length of time, that this devotion to the public use can be fairly inferred, he cannot afterwards resume the invention, and take out a patent. In the case of Evans vs. Weiss, (Fessenden on patents, page 52,) judge Washington is represented to have said:

"It must be confessed that cases of great hardship may occur, if, after a man shall have gone to the expense of erecting a machine, for which the inventor has not then, and never may obtain a patent, he shall be prevented from using it, by the grant of a subsequent patent, and its relation back to the patentee's prior invention.

"Not only may individuals be injured by a liberal construction of the words of the law, but the public may suffer, if an obstinate or negligent inventor should decline obtaining a patent, and at the same time keep others at arm's length, so as to prevent them from profiting by the invention for a length of time, during which the fourteen years *are not running on.*"

In the case of Pettibone vs. Derriger, tried before judge Washington, in 1818, it appears he did not then consider this question as settled—but he observes, that,

"If the patent may relate back to the discovery, however remote, it is obvious that the inventor possesses, to a certain degree, all the rights of a patentee, in addition to those rights which are secured to him by patent.—For, in the case of costly machinery, what man would venture to construct and use it, without the permission of the inventor and without purchasing from him that permission, if the inventor might, at any time afterwards, take out a patent, and forbid the subsequent use of it? Thus the inventor may hold all the world at arm's length as long as he pleases; and enjoy, to a certain degree, the fruits of his discovery during all that time, and finally secure the right, in its full extent, for fourteen years more, by obtaining a patent."

In the case of Huntingdon vs. Morris, judge Thompson is of opinion,

"That no man should be permitted to lay by for years, and then take out a patent; but that, if he was practising his invention, with a view of improving it, and thereby rendering a greater benefit to the public, before taking out a patent, that should not prejudice him."

He also observes:

"It should always be a question submitted to a jury, what was the intent of the delay of the patent, and whether allowing the invention to be used without a patent should not be considered an abandonment, or a present of it to the public."

By the kindness of the reporter of the supreme court of the United States, who has placed his MS. report in our hands, we are enabled to present our readers with an abstract of the case named at the head of this article, and of the opinion thereon delivered by judge Story.

This case was brought before the court, on a writ of error, to the circuit court of the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

In that court the plaintiffs had instituted their suit against the defendent, for an infringement of a patent right for "an improvement in the art of making tubes or hose for conveying air, water, and other fluids." The invention claimed by the patentees was in the mode of rivetting the hose, so that the parts so joined together would be tight, and as capable of resisiting the pressure as any other part of the machine. From the evidence given in the circuit court it appeared that the invention was completed in 1811, but that the letters patent were not obtained until 1818, and that, in the interval, upwards of *thirteen thousand feet of the hose* were made and sold in the city of Philadelphia, by an individual who had been instructed in the mode of making, and permitted to sell it, by the inventors. It was not alleged, on the part of the plaintiffs, that, during the period which has elapsed, the manufacture had undergone any important modification, or improvement, but they claimed before the jury that all the hose which had been made and sold, had been so under their permission.

Upon the whole evidence in the case, the circuit court charged the jury:

"We are clearly of opinion that, if the inventor makes his discovery public, looks on, and permits others free-

ly to use it, without objection, or assertion of claim to invention, of which the public might take notice; he abandons the inchoate right to the exclusive use of the invention, to which a patent would have entitled him, had it been applied for before such use. And, we think, it makes no difference in the principle, that the article so used, and afterwards patented, was made by a particular individual, who did so by the private permission of the inventor. As long as an inventor keeps to himself the subject of his discovery, the public cannot be injured; and, even if it be made public, but accompanied by an assertion of the inventor's claim to the discovery, those who should make or use the subject of the invention would, at least, be put upon their guard. But, if the public, with the knowledge and tacit consent of the inventor, is permitted to use the invention without opposition, it is a fraud upon the public afterwards to take out a patent. It is possible that the inventor may not have intended to give the benefit of his discovery to the public, and may have supposed that, by giving permission to a particular individual to construct for others the thing patented, he could not be presumed to have done so. But, it is not a question of intention which is involved in the principle which we have laid down, but of legal inference, resulting from the conduct of the inventor, and affecting the interests of the public."

Upon this charge, the jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

The exceptions taken to this charge, by the plaintiffs, were, in substance—

That, from its nature, the trial of the article was necessarily public, and its abandonment was rebutted, by the article being made and sold exclusively under their permission: That this use of the invention, thus guarded, could not take away their rights, unless after an unreasonable lapse of time, or gross negligence in applying for a patent: That the jury ought to have been instructed that the making by permission was an assertion of their claim, and that the public, by purchasing under this permission only, acquired no title to the invention.

We do not deem it necessary to state the points contended in the arguments of Mr. Webster for the plaintiffs, and of Mr. Sergeant for the defendant; those interested will find them in the volume of reports, when published; we proceed, therefore, to our abstract of the opinion of the court.

The whole of the testimony in the case, given before the circuit court of Pennsylvania, was embodied in the bill of exceptions; but this was considered by the supreme court as altogether extraneous, and not properly before them for consideration; the single question being "whether the charge of the court was correct in point of law." That an inventor may abandon his invention to the public was considered as an undenied fact, and that, after doing so, he could not at his pleasure resume it; gifts once made to the public becoming absolute, the question which generally arises being rather on the fact than on the law; that is, whether the acts of the party furnish a sufficient proof of abandonment.

The facts stated in the charge of the court, it is observed, are not to be reviewed independently of statutable provisions; the proper exposition of the patent law being necessary to the correct answer of any such inquiry. The constitution gave to congress the power "to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, by securing, *for limited times*, to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings or discoveries." The limited time was fixed by the act of 21st February, 1793, which also prescribes the terms and conditions, which must be strictly complied with. The thing patented is to be such as was "*not known or used before the application;*" and the patent is granted "*for a term not exceeding fourteen years;*" and gives "the full and exclusive right of *using, and vending to others to be used,* the said invention or discovery," &c. A defendant, charged with having infringed a patent, may plead, "that the thing was not originally discovered by the patentee, *but had been in use*, or, had been described in some public work, *anterior to the supposed discovery by the patentee.*"

These clauses were considered as materially bearing upon the question before the court.

The meaning of the words "*not known or used before the application,*" cannot be, that the thing was not known or used by the inventor himself, as it is upon his knowledge that he obtains a patent; and, without which, he could not judge of its competency to the end proposed. The words, therefore, must mean not known or used by others, excepting so far as the employment of others, might be necessary to its completion, and excepting, also, the case of piracy. The true meaning, the court concluded, was, *not known or used, by the public, before the application;* and, thus construed, there is much reason for the limitation thus imposed by the act;" with the exception of the limited time, the public have a right to the thing invented. "If an inventor should be permitted to hold back from the knowledge of the public the secrets of his invention; if he should, for a long period of years, retain the monopoly, and make and sell his invention publicly, and thus gather the whole profits of it, relying upon his superior skill and knowledge of the structure; and then, and then only, when the danger of competition should force him to secure the exclusive right, he should be allowed to take out a patent, and thus exclude the public from any further use than what should be derived under it, during his fourteen years, it would materially retard the progress of science and the useful arts, and give a premium to those who should be least prompt to communicate their discoveries."

The court noticed the similarity of the provisions of the patent law of England and that of the United States, as respects the requirement that the thing patented be new, and in the practice under the English law, cited the case of Wood vs. Zimmerman, (1 Holt's N. P. rep. 58), where the inventor suffered the thing invented to be sold, and go into public use, for four months before the grant of his patent; and it was held by the court that, on this account, the patent was utterly void. Lord chief justice Gibbs said:

"The *public* sale of that which is afterwards made the subject of a patent, *though sold by the inventor only*, makes the patent void."

It is observed, that, although the words of our statute are not identical with that of England, yet their structure is so similar as to render it evident that they were in the contemplation of the framers of it. The hardship which a particular construction of the words may be thought to import, in particular cases, cannot be made the rule of their interpretation.

"If an invention is used by the public, with the consent of the inventor, at the time of his application for a patent, how can the court say, that his case is, nevertheless, such as the act was intended to protect? If such a public use of it is not a use within the meaning of the statute, what other use is? If it be a case, within the meaning of the statute, how can the court extract the case from its operation, and support a patent, where the suggestions of the patentee are not true, and the conditions on which alone the grant was authorized to be made, do not exist?"

The operation of laws having similar objects, the policy of bringing inventions into early use, and the fair construction of the words of the statute were considered as sustaining the opinion given, and manifesting the will of the legislature; a will which the court were bound to obey.

After some remarks upon certain expressions in the sixth section of the act of 1793, which might at first appear to militate against the construction given to other parts of the same act, the opinion concludes as follows:

"It is admitted that the subject is not wholly free from difficulties, but, upon most deliberate consideration we are all of opinion, that the true construction of the act is that the first inventor cannot acquire a good title to a patent, if he suffers the thing invented to go into public use, or to be publicly sold for use, before he makes application for a patent. His voluntary act, or acquiescence in the public sale, or use, is an abandonment of his right, or rather creates a disability to comply with the terms and conditions on which alone the secretary of state is authorized to grant him a patent.

"The opinion of the circuit court was, therefore, perfectly correct, and the judgment is affirmed, with costs."

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THE FUTURE.

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☞ The senior editor of the REGISTER has returned from a very interesting journey through parts of New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont—and will speedily attend to the numerous private, or personal, matters that have accumulated in his absence. He takes this opportunity to express his heartfelt thanks for the great kindness and courtesy with which he was every where treated, in his free and frequent communications with gentlemen, without respect to political parties—but in regard to an interest infinitely more important than the affairs of *ins* and *outs*. He hopes that, by some personal inspection and much information from intelligent persons, (which, indeed, made up the leading purpose of the excursion), he will be better enabled to advocate the cause of domestic industry *versus* foreign imposition and fraud—a cause in which his feelings, while yet a youth, were enlisted, and which, at the present period of his life, he religiously believes is of the *first* consideration to the welfare of his country—east, middle, south or west, in their varied productions of *agriculture* and *manufactures*, or as affecting the *commerce* of all: and he is more and more convinced, that, without the kindred and combined operations of agriculture and manufactures, aided by commerce, (interior or exterior), as their "handmaid," it is morally impossible that the people of this republic can reach the high destinies they aim at, and which nothing can prevent them from attaining but dirty transient politics and mean sectional notions—in neither of which due care is exerted to discriminate the right from the wrong, passion and prejudice being suffered to usurp the places of reason and justice. He pretends not to an exemption from the prominent failings of his countrymen—but knows that he has *endeavored* to controul their operation on his own mind: with what success, others may better judge than himself—self-knowledge being about the most difficult of all things. But of this he is satisfied—that that course of policy, the promotion of internal improvement and the protection of domestic industry, which has caused the prosperity of every country that embraced it from the earliest period of history to the present time, and with respect to every nation, has not lost any part of its power to do good, when applied to these United States; but is recommended to them by considerations that never entered into the composition of slaves—a high-souled independence.

TEXAS. Many rumours have been afloat as to a project entertained by the executive to acquire the Mexican province of Texas, by purchase or in exchange for other lands. The Richmond Enquirer, of Saturday last, has the following paragraph on the subject:

"We hazard very little in asserting, that when the facts come out, this administration will be found equally vigilant in watching over the *southwestern* border of our country. We have so much confidence in the sagacity and good sense, which now presides over the government, that we shall not be surprised to see, from the public documents, what prompt attention has been paid to the situation of Mexico. It will be seen by the latest intelligence which was received by last evening, how much the invasion of that republic has attracted the notice of the British government. Has our own administration been less upon the alert? The statesmen who are at the head of our affairs, are not the men we take them to be, if they have not already pursued the proper steps for obtaining the cession of Texas, even before the able Nos. of Americanus saw the light. But *nous verrons!*"

The National Intelligencer expresses a decided opinion, that "it has been determined to obtain possession, by purchase from Mexico, of the province of Texas, embracing a domain of something like 300,000 square miles, west of the western line of Louisiana."

Various publications in other papers, especially in those of Nashville, strongly indicate that such determination has been formed; and the embarrassed situation of Mexico is urged for the immediate accomplishment of the project.

In the present state of this matter, we shall suffer it to rest without further remark than to say—that we regard it as pregnant with more important events, (being accomplished), on the domestic and foreign relations of the United States, than any other that has yet happened—involving many of the most delicate as well as most important political considerations, and tending to have a mighty influence over the population and production of the cotton-planting and sugar-making states, on the various relations which exist between the different states, and upon the affairs of the union, generally.

THE TWELFTH OF SEPTEMBER, the anniversary of the battle of North Point, was observed with much spirit by the military of Baltimore. Several volunteer companies from Philadelphia, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. joined in the ceremonies of the day, and, by their soldier like appearance and conduct, commanded the highest admiration.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. On the 21st inst. in pursuance of the system of public education adopted by the city of Baltimore, the first public school will be opened; and arrangements are in progress for extending them to all sections of the city. The terms are $4 00 per annum.

We sincerely rejoice at the commencement of a system of public education in Baltimore, and are assured that she will reap a rich inheritance in the superior intelligence of the rising generation. Our Sunday and charity schools have been highly successful, but it is only a general dissemination of the means of knowledge that can render a community morally and intellectually pre-eminent.

STATE RIGHTS. A disagreeable collision has taken place between certain citizens of New York and the inhabitants of Perth Amboy, N. J. and its vicinity, as to the right to catch oysters near the latter place. It appears that the citizens of Amboy have planted, at great expense, a bed of oysters opposite their town and within the waters over which the state of New York claims jurisdiction; and that the New York fishermen, amounting to about 150, armed with muskets, &c. intruded upon the premises, with an intention of making summary work of the shell fish; when they were met by the Jerseymen, and promptly repulsed, but not until several guns were discharged, which, fortunately, did no injury.

The ring-leaders in this affair should be promptly apprehended and punished, and the heart-burnings which have so long existed between the parties, settled by a definition of boundary; a question, we are sorry to say, which is not in the most flattering train for adjustment.

[Passing near the scene of this contest the other day, we noticed, perhaps, more than 250 men, having 100 small boats, engaged in catching oysters. From the *manner* of their operations, though we know not to what party they belonged, it was evident that the bed was to be totally destroyed.]

SOUTHERN EXCITEMENT. The returning good sense of the people of the south, has nearly extinguished that phospohrus-light, which designing politicians kindled, and called the fire of patriotism; but among the embers there are a few sparks, which, in emitting a dying ray, shine with a fierce and unfriendly light. The "Southern Radical" having answered "the purposes of its establishment," enveloped in its winding sheet, instead of the toga, thus oraculously and threateningly makes its exit.

"We did think—we have always thought, and we still think, that the true and best policy for this country, or any other, is to meet encroachment at the very *threshold* with resistance—with firm, unwavering, unblenching resistance. Nothing has ever yet been or ever will be gained either by nations or individuals, by pursuing a temporising, prudential and calculating policy.

"It is a doubtful question whether prudence is at any time a virtue—If it is however, and there ever can happen circumstances under which it may cease to be so considered, we do most humbly conceive that there can be no more appropriate an occasion for it to throw aside that garb, than when the honor and the dearest interests of nations are implicated. It was in compliance with these principles that we took the decided stand which we did in opposition to the usurpations of the general government—and called upon our state legislature to nullify the *tariff law*, and put the state immediately upon its sovereignty. What we then said, we again reiterate, and we repeat as the last *official appeal* which we shall ever make. In the spirit of patriotism then, fellow citizens of South Carolina—by the injuries which you have sustained—by the shades of your revolutionary fathers—by your Pinkneys, your Rutledges, your Draytons, your Marions—by the lion-soul of your living Sumter—by the manes of Rawlins Lowndes, that man who opposed the federal constitution because he foresaw that it was nursing the Nemean monster that would one day strangle the liberties of the south—by the streaming blood of the constitution—by your violated league—by all you hold sacred to yourselves and dear to posterity—RISE UP AND REDRESS YOUR WRONGS!!! Strike for country and for home. Now's the time and now's the hour. Remember that *procrastination* is slavery—and forget not we conjure you, that one hour of virtuous liberty is worth a whole *eternity of bondage.*"

[And so—"*exit in a passion.*"]

American blistered steel. We yesterday saw a specimen of blistered steel, made from American iron, by Mr. O. L. Clark of this city. Not being able to judge of the quality of the article ourselves, we can only say that it has the appearance of the best steel, and understand that the opinions of numerous manufacturers in the city, founded on experiment, are uniformly and strongly in its favor.

Mr. Clark assures us that nothing but encouragement is wanted to secure a supply of American blistered steel for the demand of the United States, as the process is of such a nature that it can be afforded much less than the imported article. English steel, which is kept at its price by a monopoly, cannot be imported as we are informed, under fourteen cents a pound: while this can be afforded at ten cents by the quantity. As a considerable quantity has been manufactured, and about seven or eight tons have already been sold to persons in different places, it is in a fair way of being more generally proved and known. An article of much importance and general use, it is of the greatest importance to us to be able to produce it in this country. Our numerous and rich iron mines have hitherto afforded us no advantage in the steel manufacture; but it appears that one species of American iron has been found capable of being made into steel of the first quality. A specimen of the steel is left at this office. [*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Lowell, Mass. A gentleman who has recently visited this flourishing village, thus describes it in a letter to a friend.

"I have just returned from Lowell, the greatest manufacturing village in the United States.—The agent gave me an opportunity of examining all the extensive establishments, and hardly ever have I spent four days of more instruction and amusement. Lowell is situated at the confluence of the Concord and Merrimac rivers. The soil is sandy, unfit for cultivation, but the water privileges have rendered the spot admirably adapted to the establishment of factories. Some enterprising and wealthy gentlemen of Boston were sensible of this fact, and commenced the grand operations. There are four companies, viz: Merrimac, Hamilton, Appleton and Lowell. The Merrimac company is the most wealthy and extensive. In consists of four splendid brick 6 and 5 story buildings, besides dyeing, printing and several other necessary establishments. There are upwards of twenty thousand spindles in constant operation. One of the buildings, as you know, was destroyed last winter by fire, but activity and enterprise have erected it again, so that it is now ready for the reception of machinery. The buildings are fifty feet distant from each other, and to prevent the communication of fire, they have now resorted to sheet iron window blinds, so that no wood work is exposed to the contact of flames or heat. The printing works are most admirable for their ingenuity and rapid execution: block printing is laid aside except in some indispensable cases. The process is now by means of beautifully polished brass cylinders which have upon them the stamp which is to be transferred to the cloth. They are wrought in England at a great expense; however there is a *secret* room in which something of the kind is attempted here by the ingenious. The agent of this company enjoys a salary of five thousand dollars per year. The other companies are not so rich as this one of the Merrimac, but they are constantly making new improvements and launching out into more extensive and higher operations, which give them a character and superiority over any other works in the country. A manufactory of carpets is now put into effect, though its origin is very recent. Kidderminister and Brussels, have already been woven. The latter is necessarily very complicated. Three men are required to perform the weaving; about three yards only can be worked in a day. It is however as beautiful and handsomely wrought as any I have ever seen.

About five thousand persons are employed in all these factories, of every age and sex. The females are paid in proportion to their industry. The average wages are $1 75 per week besides board, which costs $1 25. The men mostly receive $1 per diem; *monthly* payments are made to every individual."

Indian antiquities. The editor of the Mercury, published at Jackson, Mo. thus describes two specimens of earthen ware which were found in digging a grave a short time since, in Matthew's prairie, Scott, Co. The largest of the two vessels will hold nearly half a gallon; it is of a round form, with the likeness of a human face on the top, the aperture of the vessel at the back of the head; and from its construction, we cannot conceive of what utility it could have been for domestic purposes. The composition of the vessels seem to be something more than our common clay, and as an evidence of its strength, we are informed that in digging the grave, the larger one was struck with the mattock which cut a piece from it without fracturing it. The smaller vessel of the same construction, has at its top the figure of an owl. We are satisfied that any description we could give of those vessels would be imperfect; they exceed in composition, firmness, &c. any thing of the kind that we have seen or heard of among the present Indian tribes.

The grave above alluded to, is situated on the top of one of those mounds which are so common in the valley of the Mississippi, and has stumps on it two or three feet over, the trees from which have been cut, from all appearances, at least fifteen or twenty years. There were also dug from the same grave, the bones of a human being, though they have become almost, as brittle as common clay; they are longer and larger than the bones of the present generation.

Chloride of lime. We have seen numerous articles recommending the chloride of lime as a powerful purifying agent, and have no doubt, from our own experience, but that the experiments about to be instituted, in obedience to the circular below, will be found serviceable to the health of the navy and supersede all former plans for removing the disagreeable smells on board ships, which in many instances, cause a great destruction of life, especially in southern latitudes.

CIRCULAR.

To the officers commanding the different squadrons of United States ships of war.

There being reason to believe that a proper employment of the new disinfectious agent, the chloride of lime, would add very much to the comfort, and perhaps to the preservation of the health, of the crews of the United States ships of war, it is desirable that a series of exper-

iments be forthwith instituted to test the efficacy and usefulness of this interesting article.

With this view you are required to cause a sufficient supply of the chloride of lime to be provided, and direct the same to be distributed amongst the surgeons of the different ships under your command, and to order the same to be applied according to the instructions hereinafter given.

The surgeons should, in the first place, be required to observe the effects of this article, in removing the disagreeable smells of the confined or other parts of the vessels, and the length of time the foul air so corrected retains its freshness and purity; and also, if any ill odour is substituted for the one dispelled; and whether any unusual degree of dampness and heaviness of air succeeds the application of the corrective; and generally to notice any other, and all the effects, which may appear to result from the experiments made of the material, all of which they are required to report to the department in their quarterly returns.

It cannot be presumed that the surgeons of the navy are unacquainted with the ordinary method of applying the chloride of lime as a disinfecting agent. When therefore the usual method of its employment is mentioned, it is not because they are presumed to be ignorant of this usage, nor is it intended to prevent them from employing it in any other way that their discretion may lead them to believe will advance the general objects the department has in view, that of promioting the comfort and healthfulness of the crews of the United States' ships of war.

If therefore, the water for the ships should become fœtid and unpalatable, the surgeons will, if they think proper, try the effect of mixing in it a half pint of the filtered solution of the chloride of lime to each cask, and notice the effect of this addition, not only as to the taste, but also as to its efficacy in quenching thirst, &c.

The ordinary method of using this salt to purify foul air, is to dissolve one quarter of a pound in one pint of water. When about to be applied, let this be mixed with about forty times the quantity of fresh water, and sprinkled over the part infected, until the state of the air is corrected. (Signed)

J. BRANCH.

CIRCULAR TO MARSHALS. *Treasury department, September 14th*, 1829. Sir: The house of representatives, at its last session, directed "the secretary of the treasury to ascertain, and at the next session to report, the number and nature of the salt works established in the United States; the places where established; the capital invested in the works; the number of persons engaged in such manufacture; the common price and kinds of salt manufactured at the different works; and all such other facts as shall, in his opinion, furnish data by which to judge the capacity and facility of the country to increase and extend the manufacture of salt in the different parts of the United States."

To enable me to fulfil this duty, I have prepared a letter to those persons who are engaged in, or connected with, the manufacture of salt, requesting of them any information on the various points presented in the resolution, which they may have it in their power to communicate. As such of those persons who reside in your state, are known to you, or to your several deputies, I have enclosed to you some copies of the letter, which I will thank you to cause to be directed and sent, as early as may be, to all whom you may think likely to communicate any portion of the information. That these letters may be distributed free of postage, by the mail, they are already franked by the department.

Although a confident expectation is entertained that the information sought for by the house of representatives, may be obtained in this manner; it is nevertheless proper to secure as much of it as our own means will supply. I will, therefore, ask the favor of you to prepare such a statement, as your own knowledge, or any that you can avail yourself of, may furnish of the salt manufactories within your state, including as many as you can of the facts which are particularly desired.

In consideration of the public character of the inquiry and the high quarter in which it originates, I cannot doubt that you will cheerfully give all the aid which your official opportunities will afford, in enabling me to satisfy it.

I shall be glad to receive your answer before the close of the month of November next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL D. INGHAM,
secretary of the treasury.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Mr. Pinckney, editor of the "Mercury," has been elected intendant of Charleston. The ticket headed with his name, was thus announced to the public:

To the electors of the intendant and wardens of the city of Charleston. The friends of the ADMINISTRATION, the opponents of the TARIFF, the advocates of *liberal principles*, of whatever sect or denomination; the defenders *of the constitution* and of *state rights*, respectfully recommend to their fellow citizens, the following ticket, as entitled to their undivided support at the approaching election.

WHIRLWINDS, TORNADOES, &c. The St. Johnsbury, Vt. Herald relates that a whirlwind commenced in Peacham, at 5 o'clock, P. M. on the 9th ult. As it advanced eastwardly, it took down an old barn, twisted off trees two feet in diameter, took up a boy and carried him some rods, and then took down a barn on the bank of Harvey's pond in Barnet. The air appeared to be full of timber; two sheep and a colt were carried into a pond, together with shingles, hay, &c. and a column of water was raised, from 100 to 200 feet in the air. It destroyed Mr. Brock's orchard, and unroofed barns and sheds. A man was carried 6 or 8 rods, and struck several times in his course by falling timber, and at last was stopped by the fence, much bruised. It is singular that the timber, &c. were carried north westerly, though the direction of the whirlwind was the reverse. Where it passed through forests, more timber fell north and northwest, than in an easterly direction.

CANALS, &c. *New York*—has borrowed nine millions of dollars, to complete her Erie and Champlain canals.

Ohio—has borrowed and will require five or six millions, to complete her canals.

Maryland—will want and must barrow, at least eight millions, before her rail roads are completed.

Pennsylvania—has borrowed and now owes about seven millions of dollars, including 2,200,000 of the last loan, all of which is not yet taken—and from this sum, five million may be deducted for bank stock and other property belonged to the commonwealth; leaving only two millions actual debt, up to the present time. Is there a state in the union, that can show such a statement? Besides, two thirds of the state work is now finished, and, of course, two thirds of the expenditures disbursed, on the Pennsylvania canal, uniting with the Union canal at Middletown, to Pittsburg; on the lateral branches on the Susquehannah, and on the Delaware canal, from Bristol to Easton.

Philadelphia—has disbursed nearly as much money on canals, as the state itself:

The Schuylkill canal, (in round numbers,) cost,	1,800,000
The Union canal,	1,900,000
The Chesapeake and Delaware,	1,700,000
The Lehigh,	1,000,000
	$6,400,000

[*U. S. Gazette.*

TRANSPORTATION OF LEAD. *Trade of the Ouisconsin and Fox rivers.*—A gentleman from Dodgeville a village 50 miles from Galena, on the route to the portage, states, that gen Dodge intends conveying his lead (or a portion of it,) by the way of those rivers to Green bay, and thence toward the eastern cities; and that he is actually engaged in hauling lead to the Ouisconsin, about 12 miles distant from Dodgeville, with a view to that object. The lead will be conveyed thence up the Ouisconsin, unshipped, hauled across the portage, (a distance of 1½ miles) to the Fox river, re-shipped, and sent to Green bay, (a distance of 100 miles by land.) A small steam boat of 20 or 25 tons burthen, named "Winnebago Chief,"

has been built at Green bay, by John P. Arndt, esq. to run on the Fox river. We observed in the Detroit Gazette, a notice of the launching of this boat some time back, which will, (if it be practicable for a steam boat of that size to run in this river) very much facilitate the object intended to be experimented. From Green bay through lake Michigan, &c. steam boats of large size, even schooners, run in perfect safety.

Considerable quantities of lead have been brought down the Ouisconsin, in flat-boats, and thence down the Mississippi to St. Louis. Steam boat navigation will be difficult in the Ouisconsin river, if not impracticable. The steam boat St. Louis and Galena packet, bound for the portage, made an attempt, in April last, to ascend the Ouisconsin; but was not able to make more than 6 or 7 miles up, when she was compelled to return. The river is full of sand bars, and has been somewhat compared to the Missouri, as the channel frequently shifts.—More of this hereafter. [*Miner's Journal.*

TEA. This delicious beverage, so much admired in Great Britain and the United States, is almost unknown, except as a medicine, in several of the countries on the continent Europe; and in others is consumed, at most, very sparingly. The amount annually consumed in Great Britain and Ireland, is about 25,000,000 lbs. In the United States, 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 lbs. In Russia, on an average of four years, 5,187,492 lbs. Netherlands, about 2,000,000. France, on an average of five years, 220,053lbs. The amount imported into Naples, in 1826, was 5,961 lbs.; in 1827, 3,419 lbs! In Sicily, the annual consumption is about 20 chests! Sardinian states, (on the continent), about 5,600 lbs! Tuscany 3,000 to 4,000 lbs! Austrian states on the Adriatic, 1,100 lbs.! Denmark, 129,000 lbs.! Roman states, 4,243 lbs.! In the governo del Litoralo of Trieste, the county of Gorizia, and the peninsula of Istria, containing a population of 300,000 souls, not 1,000 lbs. in nine years! These facts are derived from a volume of official documents on the subject of the East India and China trade, just published in England, agreeably to a vote of parliament on the 4th of June. It will be observed that the countries in which tea is least used, are those where the grape is most extensively cultivated.

[*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

COFFEE. Abbot in his letters from Cuba gives some interesting particulars relative to the growth and management of the coffee tree, and the preparation of its fruit—we extract the following, which will no doubt amuse and instruct all lovers of coffee.

The coffee tree will bear, on an average, for about 20 years, and as the plants are renewed here and there as they decay, and do not produce until the third year, one tenth part of them is unproductive. The product is from a half to three quarters of a pound per year. The fruit is contained in globular shells or husks, each of which contains two of the berries, such as we see them in the market. They are picked from the husk when they have turned red; the picking season commences in November, and continues until March. The fruit of the same tree does not ripen all at once, but the different berries become fit to be gathered successively, so that the same trees are picked repeatedly, at different times, until the fruit is all gathered.—The negroes pick the fruit in baskets, which, when filled, they carry on their heads to the mill, or rather to the dryers, near to the house of the planter, and the huts or *boheus* of the negroes,—all the buildings being usually situated in a central part of the estate. The berries are placed upon the *siccaderos*, or plats for drying, until they are sufficiently dried, when they are deposited in large bins or compartments, in a storehouse near to the mill, to be subsequently ground and cleaned.

'The dryers are formed with great care and neatness, and cover from a quarter to half an acre. They elevate the ground with a bed of lime-stone, beaten to pieces, and raised in the middle of the bed so as to have a gentle declivity; and surround the edges with a wall of a foot in height. This bed and wall are covered with a strong cement or mortar, beaten down with a heavy beetle to render it capable of sustaining all changes of weather. An incidental but important use of the siccaderos, is to fill an extensive tank with water, to serve the plantation through the season; as brooks, I may say, they have none, and wells are rare and sunk through stone for hundreds of feet, in this part of the island.

'On the dryers, the berries are kept stirring, lest they should heat. They are spread thin or thick, according to the extent of the works, which, as they have time, they extend from year to year.

'When the coffee in the cherry is dry, they rake it together in a conical heap, which they cover from the dews and rains with sail-cloth and moveable roofs of palm-leaves.

'From the dryers, the coffee in cherry is removed to the peeling-mill. This is an octagonal roof (I speak of the one now before me; they are variously built), resting on eight posts, and terminating in a cupola. This roof, which runs high, is often the pleasant resort and building-place of large flocks of doves.

The next process is to grind and crush the berries under a stone wheel of about five feet diameter, revolving in a circle, precisely like that of a bark mill in our tanneries, being moved by a yoke of oxen, or most frequently, a couple of mules or horses, driven by a boy. His business is somewhat monotonous; and we recollect a little negro at the Reserva, an estate of Mr. N. Fellowes, whose employment was driving the mules, who took advantage of the liberty his office gave him to make some noise, and enlivened his labor and encouraged his mules by a sort of chant or recitative, which he kept up for half the time, setting to music and celebrating every incident which came within sight or hearing. If, for instance, he saw any persons approaching the house down the avenue, he forthwith announced the circumstance in a clear, sonorous voice, in musical recitative, stating the number of visiters, describing their appearance, the horses, equipage, dress, &c. It was an ingenious device of the little slave, to make himself happy.

After the shells or berries are sufficiently crushed in this mill, the coffee passes through a fanning mill, which, if we recollect rightly, is precisely one of our winnowing-mills, such as are used for wheat; and those used in Cuba, are, we believe, mostly supplied from the U. States. Dr. Abbot mentions two species of mills for fanning, or separating the grains of coffee from the husk or shells. The coffee grains come from the fanning mill, mixed with more or less dirt, from which it is to be separated, and the coffee divided into two or three different sorts. For this purpose it is put upon a large table of some twenty or thirty feet in length, and of the breadth of an ordinary dining table, on each side of which the female slaves are arranged, who handle each grain of coffee, separating the fair and sound, from the broken and defective; the latter is called *triage*, and sells for half the price of the sound coffee, more or less, according to its quality, and the closeness of the picking.

SUGAR FROM BEETS. The manufacture of sugar from beets, which was introduced into France by Napoleon in 1811 and 1812, has increased to such an extent, that there are now nearly 100 sugar manufactories in that country, producing an annual amount of about 5,000,000 kilogrammes, or 4,921 tons. In Picardy alone, the number of manufactories is 25. While the price of refined sugar in Paris is 11¼ *d.* sterling per pound, the manufacture is profitable. It is estimated that one half of all the sugar consumed in Paris, and one eleventh of the total quantity consumed in France, is made from beets. For whiteness and beauty, it is said when refined to be unequalled by any other. "Bulk for bulk, however, the refined West India sugar, is sweeter than the refined beet sugar; but weight for weight, the two are equally sweet." The discovery of sugar in the beet-root was made by the celebrated German chemist Maregrave, and announced to the public in 1747.

[*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

DON MIGUEL OF PORTUGAL. A writer in the N. York Commercial Advertiser, vindicates with great energy, the rights and acts of Don Miguel, the usurper, as he is generally called, of the throne of Portugal. He contends that never had king a more legal right to the throne. —That it is his by birthright, by the laws and precedents of his country, and by the will of the people, expressed in

the solemn act of the national cortes on the 12th of July, 1828; by which act the nation decided that Don Pedro had forfeited his eventual right to the crown before the demise of his father, according to the fundamental laws of the realm. This forfeiture he had incurred "1st, by disobedience to his king and father, in refusing to return from the Brazils when recalled by the nation, or to pay the allegiance due to his sovereign, as a Portuguese prince and subject. 2d, by revolting from, and waging war against his native country. 3d, by dismembering the monarchy. 4th, by taking an oath to the constitution of the Brazils, which disqualified him from reigning in Portugal, having altered his former condition, abdicated the kingdom and established himself and family in a distant and foreign country; becoming thus "*a foreign sovereign*" with respect to Portugal, which, "*however nearly related such a prince may be to the late king,*" the Portuguese laws of succession reject: besides his incapacity of residing in Portugal. 5th, by the most positive declarations expressed in his proclamations, that his connexions with Portugal were broken, and entirely dissolved. 6th, by attempting to subvert the old constitution of the state."

On the other hand, says the writer, the raising of Miguel to the throne was the act of the nation. Nor is that prince to be blamed for not fulfilling the promises signed at Vienna, since they were extorted from him, nor could he bind himself, in the absence of the councils of the nation, to engagements diametrically hostile to the peace and welfare of the Portuguese people. Promises of this sort, he says, are called "imperfect obligations;" not, we believe in the language of natural jurisprudence. They are either perfect obligations, or none at all. The writer asks the Americans of 1776 to determine whether the will of the Portuguese people was to be respected. Don Miguel, who is not the enemy of constitutions, is now supporting the ancient constitution of the state; the constitution under which Portugal has "*flourished* during seven centuries."

The rumours of insurrections, arrests, executions, are denied by the apologist of Don Miguel. The simple decree issued by him was greeted by the whole nation.—It has been proved, he says, that there have been since the 26th of February, 1828, when the present king assumed the reins of government, no more than *five* executions in Portugal. Of these, *three* were for civil crimes of the most depraved nature; and *two* for treasonable conspiracies for exciting open rebellion and civil war; and they were tried openly and regularly before the constituted courts of justice, and according to the established laws. The king himself had as little to do with the execution of the culprits, as any other sovereign of a state which possesses judiciary institutions.

[*Baltimore American.*

MASONRY AND ANTI-MASONRY. The Holland Purchase Baptist association, comprising 20 churches, held its annual meeting at Aurora, in this county, on Wednesday and Thursday last. A proposition, we understand, was made for the association to bind the churches to an exclusion of masonry from among them. The subject, after some discussion, was referred to the prudential committee, consisting of seven members, who reported, unanimously, that masonry and anti-masonry are matters wholly foreign to the duties and powers of the association, and the principles which had called it together. This report was accepted with but *one* dessenting voice, and the subject was thus disposed of, indefinitely.

[*Buffalo Journal.*

A DEVICE. The editor of the Canada "Colonial Advocate," has over his editorial head, the device, of a cock, hens and chickens, above which is a hawk about to pounce upon them—intended as an illustration of that policy which "covers and devours."

A DUEL! A duel took place recently upon the ramparts of Dijon, near which run the houses of the inhabitants, between a citizen and an officer—they fought with pistols. Having thrown up a crown for the first fire, fortune favored the citzen, who fired and missed. The officer, knowing he was the aggressor, fired in the air, and the ball killed the wife of his adversary, who, on her hearing the noise of the first shot, had run to her window. The grief of the officer may be well conceived, when he found in his endeavor to avoid a murder, he had killed the wife of the man to whom he was willing to make reparation.

CANADIAN JUSTICE. As a specimen of "Canadian justice," the editor of the Freeman says—"James Fitzgibbon, the magistrate, found guilty of a violent breach of the peace, was fined *one shilling* and dismissed. The editor of the *Freeman*, found guilty only of using the words "native malignity," in reference to the attorney general, lest they might *lead* to a breach of the peace, was committed to jail for *one year*, fined *one thousand* shillings, and bound down to keep the peace for three years, in 2,400 dollars! The country that can bear *this* administration of justice, will bear any thing."

AN IMPORTANT OPERATION. We learn by the New York Medical and Physical Journal, for July, that Dr. Abner Horton, has succeeded in forming an artificial eyelid for a black boy. This important operation was performed in a short time; and in a few days afterwards the boy had a very sightly eye, answering all the purposes of a natural one. The ball of the eye had been gored by an ox, and several attempts had been made to unite or restore the detached eyelid by other physicians, which all proved abortive.

HURON OR OUISCONIN TERRITORY. The Cincinnati Advertiser has a letter from a traveller, dated at that place, containing an account of this new territory, whose boundaries are to be fixed by the next congress. As it embraces the lead-mine district, some particulars extracted from the letter spoken of, may not be unacceptable to our readers.

Its population is already about 16,000 souls, of whom 10,000 are engaged in drawing mineral wealth from the earth. The remainder occupy the villages of Galena, Cassville, Prairie du Chien, Green bay, and others less known to us by name. That this population is rapidly augmenting, may readily be gathered from the fact, that 3000 persons passed through Buffalo, in the space of a single week this season, for Ohio, Michigan and Huron. The latter seems indeed to be the *nucleus* of another Ohio, as to her climate and soil are to be added her vast mineral wealth and unlimited facilities of navigation. It is a mistaken, though prevalent opinion, that the cold is excessive. Snow falls indeed, sometimes to the depth of twelve inches; but all the grains, fruits, and vegetables found in the same latitudes in the United States, also succeed well here. Such, too, is the influence of the gulf (southerly) winds which *set up* the many streams, and dissolve the snows, that the harvest may be reaped as early. The interior of the country is always healthy. On the borders of the larger streams it is sometimes otherwise in summer, the great inundations of the springs leaving large pools which afterwards stagnate; but fevers are generaly confined to the borders of the Mississippi. On the water courses, the soil is broken and hilly; in the interior, undulating. About one-third of the land is of first rate farming quality, and about one-tenth is well timbered. The purest water is found in every direction.

Some of the copper mines may be found south-east of the Porcupine hills, which lie on the coast of lake Superior; but the great mine, from whose copper the spoons in Peale's museum were made, lies on a stream which runs into the Ontonagan river, nearly northwest of Copper lake, and in latitude 46°. A line drawn west from Chippicotton river of lake Michigan, in about 42°, 55, will strike copper mines, on the branches of Rock and Pecktano, sometimes called Pecktolica, rivers. The mine which Dr. Franklin was so anxious to secure in the treaty with Great Britain, lies on an island in lake Superior. Galena, in about latitude 42° 24, is situated on Bean, (Fever or Feve) river, twelve miles from its junction with the Mississippi and Small Pox rivers, and has 250 houses and 800 inhabitants. *Portage summit* on a space of land between Ouisconsin and Fox rivers, is mentioned as likely to be a thriving town with, advantages which may make it hereafter rival Cincinnati. The writer says of this place—

"In the heart of a fine country, suitable to farming, the thoroughfare to the Indian trade in the upper see-

tion of the Mississippi, commanding an uninterrupted steamboat navigation to New Orleans, save the rapids of Desmoines, and navigation equally free for boats to New York and Montreal, may not Missouri and Arkansas, in a few years, receive their supplies at a reduced rate of transportation by this route?"

Huron presents many sites for canals, and for making connections between the Mississippi and lake Superior. A natural one, as we have before mentioned, subsists in the spring, when the waters are high. R. W. Chandler, of Galena, is about to publish a map of the mines, furnishing a general topographical view of the mineral region now worked. [*Balt. American.*

EUROPE. The arrivals from Europe bring but little news of importance. The sieges of Rutschuck and Giurgevo were to commence immediately, and part of the army of operation at Silistria had marched in that direction. A corps of observation of 30,000 men remained before Choumla, and general Diebitsch was making preparations to advance on Adrianople. The reinforcements on their march had orders to rendezvous with all speed at Bazardschik.

A Russian and Turkish commissioner had an interview in the camp at Choumla, to understand each other as to the negociations, which it was proposed to open. Russia, it was said, proposes as a basis the treaty of Ackerman, and an indemnity, to be subsequently discussed, for the expenses of the war. It was doubted at Constantinople, whether the porte would nominate commissioners, until all the conditions proposed by Russia were positively known. The porte was by no means disheartened.

A party of French prisoners who fell into the hands of the Bedouins, in the last engagement on the coast, have been mercilessly massacred and their heads carried to Algiers. The dey has endeavored to mitigate this barbarous mode of warfare, by offering 200 piastres for prisoners, and 100 for the heads of his enemies.

COLOMBIA AND PERU. On the first of May Guayaquil was in the hands of the Peruvians, under gen. Nicochea, who had about 2500 soldiers.

Gen. Lamar was at Puira, but soon expected at Guayaquil. Bolivar was at Quito with 500 men—it was thought he would go to Lima, after the treaty of Tarqui was broken by the Peruvians, and make the capital suffer for it.

A revolution was looked for, says a later account, and it was expected the prohibitory laws would be repealed. Gen Salazar, the vice-president of Peru, was taking active measures for the increase of the army and for supplying it with arms, ammunition, horses, and mules.

The government had resumed, with spirit, the working of the mines, and the papers say steam machines for hoisting out the water, &c. had been conveyed to the mining region.

One of the papers in quoting that part of Mr. Adams last message in which he says, that the aspect of the South American states was one of approaching rather than established tranquility, makes this observation—"Mr. Adams does us too much honor; tranquility instead of approaching, is every day flying more precipitately from the unhappy soil of America!!"

The above is not so late as the advices in the "Register" of last week; but it is probable the capture of Guayaquil was effected on the last of June or beginning of July.

The election has just closed in Chili; *Pinto* is re-elected president, with the congratulations of every peaceable, well disposed person. He is said to be very favorable to making Valparaiso the Gibraltar of the Pacific, by lessening the duties, storage, port charges, and doing away the transit duty.

MEXICO. The Spanish force which landed at Cabo Rosso, and took possession of Tampico, amounted to about 3,000 men, many of whom are said to be negroes and mulattos. There were but 500 Mexican troops in Tampico at the time of their landing, 300 of whom made some resistance while they were crossing the bar, in which the Spaniards lost about sixty in killed and wounded, principally officers, and the Mexicans about 15 wounded. On the 5th of August, a party of fifty went [illegible] cut to pieces; a captain and [illegible] being taken alive. The Mexican troops are marching toward Tampico in great numbers, and were incited to repel the invaders by the most spirited proclamations. It is said the Spaniards had lost a [illegible] number of men by sickness. The rumor in our last, that four hundred mounted troops had gone over to the invaders, is unfounded.

Up to the latest dates all neutral houses and property had been respected; but before the Mexicans retired they obliged all the merchants of Tampico to deliver up the bills of lading of moneys received by them in the last conducta from San Luis, and insisted on the delivery of the amount to be sent into the interior, which was effected, notwithstanding the remonstrances made by the American, British and French consuls to the contrary, by threats of carrying that measure into effect by means of an armed force. Another expedition of 4000 men was preparing at Havana, to sail in a short time.

A motion in the Mexican senate, to give Mr. Poinsett his passports to return to this country, was lost.

A motion to clothe the executive with extraordinary powers for five months, was lost in the senate—ayes 29 noes 30.

Commodore Porter was said to be under arrest at Mexico.

The embargo was raised at Vera Cruz on the 31st July, but was again established on the 1st of August, and continued until the 14th.

A list of Spaniards is published who have taken part with the expedition, after having been expelled from Mexico.

The president delivered a speech at the extra session of the congress, in which he states that on the 23d June he issued a notice to all the departments of the anticipated invasion, and treats it with great contempt.

An order was issued on the 7th by the Gete Interino of the canton of Vera Cruz, commanding all the Spaniards resident in towns, villages, and other places, to retire 25 leagues into the interior, according to the provisions of the law dated 20th March, 1829, in case of a foreign invasion.

A bill was passed by the legislature of the state of Vera Cruz, on the 2d August, authorising the government to levy an assessment of $50 000, in the shape of a loan, to be secured by a guarantee of the public rents.

BUENOS AYRES. By an arrival from Rio, we learn that the difficulties which had existed between the Buenos Ayrean government and Rosas, have been adjusted, and tranquility restored.

LAW CASE. A case involving the following points was lately tried in London.

Mr. Brougham stated the case to the jury, and said the plaintiff was one of the most respectable wine merchants in the city, and has been obliged to bring this action against the defendant, the secretary of the society for the protection of trade, who published for this society an annual list, purporting to be a list of all dishonest tradesmen; and this list was sometimes called a list for the suppression of swindling. The libel which the plaintiff complained of was the insertion of his name in that list. The cause annexed to his name was "no account;" and the imputation which was intended to be conveyed by this was, that the plaintiff had drawn upon a banker without having any account with him.

The attorney general for the defendant, said he should prove a justification in this case; he should prove the plaintiff had a bill drawn upon him by a person named Crawford, which was accepted by him, and made payable at a banker's where he had no account, which was the case, as the defendant had stated in the justification; and which he would distinctly prove by the most indubitable evidence.

The defence was proved, and the jury found for the defendant.

STOCK SPECULATIONS. It is pretty generally known in this country, that unfounded rumours are frequently circulated on the London exchange, by unprincipled speculators, with the view of affecting the prices of stocks; whereby the propagators derive profit at the cost of the

unsuspecting. It appears, incidentally, in a law report in a late London paper, that some of these individuals have been detected in their villiany and punished. In a suit, in the London mayor's court, the counsel for the defendant obtained a rule to stay proceedings on the ground that "the plaintiff had been, in conjunction with one De Berenger and others, indicted for having conspired to raise the public funds and securities by groundless reports; that the plaintiff in this case had pleaded 'not guilty,' but did not abide his trial, and that the other persons who were charged with having acted in conjunction with him, were convicted of the offence, and has expiated it."

THE RED SEA. Mr. Madden a late traveller in Syria, and Egypt, says—"One of my first objects at Suez was to ascertain if the sea was fordable opposite the town at ebb tide. All, whom I asked assured me of the contrary.—I inquired for an Indian sailor, who wished to earn a dollar by crossing the gulf. At eight in the evening a man came to me, and offered to make the attempt. I directed him to walk straight across, as far as it was possible to do so, and to hold his hands over his head as he walked along. He was in the water forthwith; he proceeded slowly and steadily, his hands above his head, and in nine minutes he was on the other side of the Red Sea. On his return, he told me what I knew to be a fact, that he walked every step across—the deepest part being about the middle of the gulf, where the water was up to his chin. I proceeded now to follow his course, and gave him another dollar to cross over before me, and as I was about eight inches taller than my guide, where his chin was in the water, my long beard was quite dry.—The tide was now coming in fast, and by the time we reached the middle of the sea, my Indian thought it imprudent to proceed further, as I was not an expert swimmer. Had we remained ten minutes longer, we should inevitably have shared Pharoah's fate; for the opposite bank was perceptibly diminishing; and at ten o'clock the sea, which, two hours before was hardly more than the breadth of the Thames at London bridge, was from two to three miles broad: the difference between the ebb and flow I ascertained to be six feet two inches." Mr. Madden goes on to say, that he considers himself the only European who had walked across; in which he is mistaken. Napoleon and some French officers crossed the Red Sea higher, and very narrowly escaped drowning on their return.

THE WONDERFUL ELEPHANT. All Paris is delighted just now with a wonder which has turned the heads of the whole people of that city. Every body goes to the cirque olympique, to see the "elephant of the king of Siam;" or rather the elephant of M. Franconi, the manager. This king of animals, for strength and wisdom, plays the principal part in a long melo-drama by M. Leopold. He begins by acting as the postman of two lovers; soon afterwards he does the last honors to the deceased king, his master; then he eats his dinner, calls his servants frequently by ringing a bell; dances after finishing his meal, to promote digestion, and ends his career by saving from a thousand dangers the prince he protects, after having torn the crown from the head of an usurper, to place it on that of the legitimate king. The elephant, indeed, does wonders, and certainly with an attraction so powerful as his performance, the *cirque* might well have dispensed with the costly scenery and decorations which enrich the spectacle. Pliny, in stating that the Romans of his day a quadrille danced by four elephants, relates that three of them performed their parts with amazing precision, but the fourth was constantly making mistakes, and was severely whipped in consequence of his negligence. One night, by the light of the moon, this elephant was seen by his keepers, trying to perform the steps in which he had before failed. What else could any dancer do ever so much devoted to his art. But even the elephants who were so justly admired at Rome, will be obliged to yield to that of Paris; for, gifted with an agreeable exterior, a particular grace, an extraordinary sagacity, he has, since his appearance, occupied the first rank among the ablest performers in the capital of France.

MINIATURE STEAM ENGINE. We have lately examined a beautiful specimen of mechanical ingenuity, in the construction of a miniature *steam engine*, the whole of which might be put into a chronometer box. This little thing seemed to be instinct with life, breathing and moving with such vigorous animation, that no insect ever performed its motions with more precision or more exactness. The machine was made by Mr. Uriel Currer, of this town. The cylinder vibrates between two brass columns, through one of which the steam enters, and through the other escapes. The diameter of the cylinder is only three eighths of an inch, and its vibrations are so rapid as to be imperceptible to the eye. It is on the high pressure principle, and every part of this kind of engine, even to the governer, is present to perform its separate function. The workmanship is perfect, and presents to the eye a beautifully polished piece of mechanism. [*Salem Register.*

A MAN OF WAR. There does not perhaps exist a more prodigious and wonderful combination of human industry than is visible on board a first rate man of war. A vessel containing 1,000 men, and 100 pieces of heavy ordnance, and bearing them safely to distant shores. In twenty-four hours a man consumes about eight pounds of solids and fluid, consequently 8,000 lbs. provision are required daily in such a ship. Three months then, require that she be laden with 720,000 lbs. of provision. A 42 pounder weighs 6,100 lbs. 30 of these are generally on board a ship of 100 guns, the weight of which exclusive of carriages, amount to 183,000 lbs.; 30 twenty-four pounders on the 2d deck, each weighing 5,100 lbs. all weighing 153,000 lbs.; on the lower deck 28 twelve pounders, amounts to 75,400 lbs.: on the upper deck 14 six pounders to about 26,000 lbs.; besides on the round tops 3 pounders and swivels. If to this, we add, that the complete charge of a 42 pounder weighs about 64 lbs. and that 100 charges to each gun are required, we shall find this to amount nearly to the same weight as the guns themselves. Against exigencies, every ship must have another set of sails, cables, cordage and tacklings, which altogether, amount to a considerable weight. The stores also of plank, pitch, and tow; surgeons and sailors chests, small arms, &c. make no inconsiderable load: to which we must add the weight of the crew, so that one of these large ships carries at least 2,152 tons burden, or 4,324,000 lbs.; and, at the same time, is steered and goverped with as much ease as the smallest boat. [This is the description of a first rate man of war in the last century, since which the wonder has grown.]

MEXICO. The Mexican congress, in 1824, estimated the population of the republic at 6,204,000. Mr. Ward carries it so high as 8,000,000. The Mexican Indians consist of a considerable number of distinct tribes, speaking languages entirely different, not less than twenty of which have been traced. The Indian population is located chiefly in the great plains towards the south. They are ignorant and apathetic, but not deficient in intelligence. One of them being asked for whom he would vote at an approaching election for congress, answered—"For the holy ghost." [*Nat. Gaz.*

PRUSSIA. *The universities.* A Prussian official gazette has published the following account of the number of students who have frequented the seven universities of that kingdom in the years 1820 and 1828:—

Number of students.	In 1820	In 1828.
In theology, Protestants	853	1,951
Papists	256	888
In philology and philosophy	373	714
In law	938	1,559
In administrative economy, (Kamerel Wissenchaften)	95	111
In medicine	629	731
Total,	3,144	5,954
Of whom—native students	2,450	4,804
foreign students	694	1,150

It is probable that many of the Prussian youths are educated in other parts of Europe, without, however, considering this, but merely taking the above statement, that in 1820, there were 2,450 native students, and 4,864 in 1828, we obtain the following results:—

	1820	1828
The entire population of Prussia was 11,272,482 in 1820—12,552,278 in 1828: which gives one scholar for	4,271	2,613
One student, destined to instruct either in schools or in the churches, for	8,431	4,420
One student, designed for the administrative or legal profession, for	12,666	8,562
One student in medicine for	27,360	25,205

If these proportions be adopted, and the period of study at the university be estimated according to established regulations, four years for the medical profession, and three years for every other one, if the mean time of a man exercising his profession after quitting the university be taken at thirty years, Prussia will be found to possess—

	Inhabitants.
One ecclesiastic or professor brought up at a university, for	442
One functionary, for	856
One physician, for	3,360

ITEMS.

Abraham Bradley has been removed from the office of assistant postmaster general, and Charles K. Gardner, for some years a clerk in the general post office, appointed in his place.

Consul. The president of the U. States has acknowledged *Alfred Bujac*, as vice consul of his majesty the king of the Two Sicilies, for the port of Baltimore in the state of Maryland.

Canada. Sixty six years ago, when Canada came under the British government, the population was but 60,000. It is now upwards of 1,000,000. Yet this is nothing in comparison with Ohio, which for twenty years after the time above mentioned, was a savage wilderness, and now contains a population about equal to Canada!

Snow. On the 3d inst. snow fell on the hills of Sherburne, Vt. an inch and a half deep.

Pigeons. The woods in the northern and middle states, have for some days past been filled with wild pigeons. A person in East Haven, Con. caught 1302 in one day.

Emigrating Creeks. The steam boat Virginia, having on board 350 Creek Indians from Georgia, ran aground on her passage up the Arkansas; in consequence of which the Indians landed, and will perform the remainder of their journey on foot.

The Pochahontas. A new steam boat by this name has been completed for the Maryland and Virginia steam boat company. She is a boat of the first class and combines all the requisites of speed, safety and comfort. Her deck, is one hundred and thirty seven feet in length, and she has an engine of one hundred horse power.

Lumber.—No less than 575,180 feet of lumber arrived at West Troy on Monday the 31st of August; 166,556 feet of which was reshipped to Albany and the residue, 409,142 feet; to Troy.

Florida. A letter from Tallahassee, published in the Richmond Compiler, declares that "in a few years, Florida will become one of the greatest *sugar* countries known. Experience has demonstrated the fact beyond a question, that sugar is equally as productive in *Florida* as on the Mississippi swamps."

Domestic muslin—The Pawtucket Chronicle says, "we have in our office a sample of figured muslin, manufactured by Mr. Hamilton Faulkner, at Central Falls. This sample is said, by good judges, to be equal to any imported muslin." We hope that this new branch of domestic industry will prosper.

Cincinnati carpeting.—We were yesterday called to look at a piece of carpeting, in imitation of Venetian, made in this city by Mr. John Howard.—in point of colors, it is little, if any thing, inferior to the European; in every other respect quite equal, and in width exceeds a yard. It can be manufactured and sold for one dollar and twelve and a half cents per yard.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

Prussic acid. A London Magazine says, that prussic acid has been obtained from the leaves of green tea in so concentrated a state, that one drop killed a dog almost instantaneously—a strong infusion of souchong tea sweetened, is as effectual in poisoning flies, as the solution of arsenic, generally sold for that purpose.

An Earthquake The shock of an earthquake was felt in Lancaster, Pa. on the 8th inst.

The Atlas newspaper, printed in London, contains forty one square feet; the paper is fine and well printed.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENTS.

The following letter was drawn out by a public address, enquiring Mr. Grimke's views of certain public matters. He had been put up as a candidate for the office of intendant [or mayor] of Charleston, but was not elected, Henry L. Pinckney, esq. receiving 560 votes, and Mr. G. 457. The contest appears to have been a very ardent one—but we record the letter in admiration of the many and excellent principles which it sets forth, though, in some respects, we hold opinions differing from those of the distinguished writer.

To the editor of the Southern Patriot.

I return my thanks to the nameless correspondent in the Patriot of Tuesday afternoon, as the reviewers return theirs to an author whose book, though it furnishes them with a subject, is unworthy of review, either in style or thought. No one is more willing than myself to have my sentiments known; no one more careless of seeking opportunities to make them known. But when a proper occasion offers I feel it my duty not to suffer them to be misrepresented. With regard to the Jackson caucus at Columbia, last session, my letter to the congressional delegation of Charleston district shall be furnished for publication, to-day or to-morrow, as you may find most convenient. So far as that subject can, with propriety, be connected with the present election, I am careless of consequences, only desiring to speak for myself. With respect to state rights, I am not an advocate for consolidation, if by that term be meant the destruction of the state governments, by concentering their powers and duties in the government of the union But, if by consolidation be understood a vigorous, responsible government for national purposes, both foreign and domestic, I am and ever shall be an advocate of such. I am decidedly the friend of a moderate gradual tariff of protection for the home manufacturer. I cannot doubt the constitutionality of such a measure. Still less do I doubt its wisdom and policy. Nor do I shrink from the declaration, that in my judgment, such a series of progressive duties will be in the course of years of inestimable value to the southern states themselves. The tariff of 1828 has not my approbation, simply because the great increase was disproportionate, in my opinion, to the reasons for an advance. The *expressions* ascribed to me, respecting the reserved rights of the states, and the memorial sent to Washington, are unworthy of a patriot and a gentleman, whatever his *sentiments* may be. They are caricature, not truth and justice. I certainly think less of the state rights than those who consider the states as every thing and the union as nothing. I am equally far from those, who think the national government every thing, and the states nothing. The resolutions offered by me at the last session, and at the session before, contain my opinions. I have not changed them since, and am not likely to do so from any reasonings that have yet appeared in pamphlets or newspapers, in congress or at Columbia. I would not strike out a single opinion, though it gain me the present election.

As to the Sunday mails, I am their enemy: and thank God that I am. I need not say, that I shall do my duty, whatever that may be, in a calm, rational, dignified manner; though I may not be able "to bring out Charleston in style," or to obtain "an overwhelming majority." The conclusion, that I am therefore a friend to the union of church and state, is a specimen of logic which I hope will be treasured up in some cabinet of curiosities.

I have the honor to be a temperance society man, and therefore, a friend to the liberties of the people. My witnesses are the election shops that dishonor our city, and degrade the men who are polluted by them, below the condition of slaves. The tyrants whom a few peo-

ple have to dread, are those who, styling themselves republicans, corrupt the elective franchise, by means of liquor and money. They are equally hateful and contemptible in the eyes of the virtuous citizen. They are *pirates*, and carry the name of *freedom* in the mainhead. For myself, I trust no man thinks that such examples to injure my election. Let not our country be thus dishonored.

With regard to the trade in spirits, I consider it both useless and pernicious; but I shall certainly never advocate unconstitutional measures for the attainment of any end; nor am I friendly to violent and sudden changes—in the abolition of evils. I owe it to the gentlemen associated with me in the executive committee of the temperance society, to say, that we agreed nearly two months ago, that, in the present state of public sentiment, it was not advisable to petition either the legislature or council, for an abolition of licenses; and that it was better to wait until the public mind, becoming more enlightened on the subject of the uselessness and pernicious tendency of spirits, should be prepared to feel the importance of auxiliary laws. To these principles of conduct I shall be faithful, on the score of duty to God and my country, estimating political consequences to myself, as the small dust of the balance.

It is said that I am not only a friend but a promoter of the Colonization Society: and I have heard, that some numbers in a Boston paper, under the signature of Hieronymus, are in reserve to be brought forward against me, as the alleged author. I am sorry to spoil the sport of those fair and candid gentlemen, who might walk a square or two and be informed of the truth, but prefer to shoot a poisoned arrow first, and apologize afterwards. As to the numbers. I have never seen them, nor did I ever hear of them, until I was told that they were spoken of somewhere in Brutus. That number had escaped my notice, until then brought to my view.

My protest of December, 1827, shows, that I do not regard the Colonization Society as a national object. In the second speech, delivered then, on Dr. Ramsay's resolutions, I said that, if I were a member of congress from the south, one of my first acts on going to Washington would be to become a member of the Colonization Society; that I should say to the society candidly, I joined them to watch over the interests of the south; that I could not believe they would *designedly* injure the southern states, and it would be my duty to prevent them from doing us any injury, through *ignorance* or *inadvertence*; that I recognize the philanthropy of their ostensible, primary objects, and as far as I could promote them consistently with the interest of the south, I would do so. I argued that if the society was dangerous to us, the surest way to aggravate the evil was to leave them wholly to themselves, whether the danger lay in their *principles*, their *ignorance*, or their *inadvertency*. I said then, and still think, that a temperate, dignified, firm, honest, opposition upon the spot, in the heart of their councils, or their anniversaries, would be the path of wisdom and duty. Such a course would exercise an influence which all the methods hitherto employed by the people of the south never will command.

I was applied to this last spring to take an active part in bringing the subject before the public of this city. I declined, on the ground that the state of public sentiment among us was so unfriendly to the society as to satisfy me that no good to the society, or ourselves could result from the measure. I stated, that I had once entertained no doubt of the importance of the society to us; but, that observation and reflection had convinced me, within a few years past, that it was a subject of great delicacy and difficulty, in relation to the south: that were I a citizen of the eastern, northern or middle states, I should take an active part in promoting the objects of the society; but as a citizen of the south, I had been compelled to doubt the expediency of the institution, as to ourselves from the prejudices against it, not from any conviction, on my part, that, if rightly understood and prudently patronised, it would be productive of evil.

Let me say a few words as to the election and the office. I am no party man, and I care and understand so little about election tactics, that I have not shown this publication to a single person nor consulted with any one, as to the expediency and propriety of the measure. I have no objects to attain by success except the opportunity of serving the public. I have nothing to lose by a failure, but unwelcome responsibility. If any man supposes that I shall be disappointed and mortified, by the election of the other candidate, he knows me not. Such pieces as your correspondent's disturb my equanimity no more than meeting a standing advertisement out of its usual place. To lose the election, will interfere with the ordinary current of business and happiness, as little as to be told that the carrier has not left the newspaper. Personally, I shall rejoice at not being chosen: and can, with a right good will, be thankful to my fellow citizens for preferring another.

If it be supposed, that I am asking a favor, I beg leave to say, that *I, at least*, do not so understand it. I belong to my country; I am bound to serve her, according to my judgment, ability, and opportunities. But when I offer to do so, *I ask no favor*. According to my views, honor lies not in the appointment, but in the mode of filling the office. The people confer neither honor nor favor, *in electing a man*, provided they choose him with a view to *their duty*; for *they also* have a duty to perform, which is to choose the fit man, and not the favorite. That I am not, and never will be the latter, from party considerations, shall ever be my pride. That I am not the former, is for the people to say; and as I love independence myself, I respect it too much in them, not to leave that question cheerfully to the proper tribunal. I await the result without fear or anxiety—knowing that the people have a right to judge for themselves, and only desire that they should do so, to a man. I would not willingly require a single vote on any other principle, than that of public duty in the voter. If any man vote upon other grounds, be they what they may, he does not belong to the only party I shall ever belong to, the party of principle, the party of pure, enlightened, independent patriotism, the party of my country. Your obedient servant, THOMAS S. GRIMKE.

Charleston, 4th Sept. 1829.

NEWLY DISCOVERED LETTER.

The Alexandria Gazette states that a gentleman of the adjoining county, in looking over the papers of his father, met with the following letter from general Washington, which he handed to the editor for publication.

New York, March 28, 1790.

Dear sir: I am sorry such jealousies as you relate, should be gaining ground, and poisoning the minds of the southern people. But admit the fact which is alleged as the cause of them, and give it full scope, does it amount to more than what was known to every man of information before, at and since the adoption of the constitution? Was it not always believed that there are some points which peculiarly interest the eastern states? And did any one who reads human nature, and more especially the character of the eastern people conceive that they would not pursue them steadily, by a combination of their force? Are there not other points which equally concern the other southern states? If these states are less tenacious of their interests, or if, whilst the eastern move in a solid phalanx to effect their purposes, the southern are always divided; which of the two is most to be blamed? That there are diversity of interest in the the union, no one has denied—that this is the case also in every state, is equally certain—and that it extends even to counties, can be as readily proved. Instance the southern and northern parts of Virginia, the upper and lower parts of South Carolina, etc. Have not the interests of these always been at variance? Witness the county of Fairfax. Has not the interests of the people thereof varied, or the inhabitants been taught to believe so? These are well known truths, and yet it did not follow that usurpation was to result from the disagreement. To constitute a dispute, there must be two parties. To understand it well, both the parties and all the circumstances must be fully understood; and to accommodate differences, temper and mutual forbearance are requisite. Common danger brought the states into confederacy; and on their union our safety and importance depend. A spirit of accommodation was the basis of the present constitution. Can it be expected, then,

that the southern or the eastern parts of the empire will succeed in all their measures? Certainly not. But I will readily grant that more points will be carried by the latter than the former, and for the reason which has been mentioned—namely, that in all great national questions they move in unison, whilst the others are divided. But, I ask again, which is most blame-worthy, those who see and will steadily pursue their interests, or those who cannot see, or seeing, will not act wisely? And I will ask another question, (of the highest magnitude, in my mind), and that is, if the eastern and northern states are dangerous *in union*, will they be less so *in separation?*—If self interest is their governing principle, will it forsake them or be less restrained by such an event? I hardly think it would. Then independent of other considerations, what would Virginia (and such other states as might be inclined to join her) gain by a separation? Would they not, most unquestionably, be the weaker party? Men who go from hence without *feeling* themselves of so much consequence as they wished to be considered—disappointed expectants—and malignant designing characters, that miss no opportunity to aim a blow at the constitution, paint highly on one side, without bringing into view the arguments which are offered on the other. It is to be lamented that the editors of the several gazettes of the union do not more generally and more connectedly, publish the debates in congress on all great national questions, that affect different interests, instead of stuffing their papers with scurrility and malignant declamation, which few would read if they were apprized of the contents. That they might do this with very little trouble, is certain. The principles upon which the difference in opinion arose, as well as the decision, would, in that case, come fully before the public and afford the best data for its judgment.

With much truth, I am your affectionate and obedient servant, GEO. WASHINGTON.

David Stewart, esq. Fairfax county, Va.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following summary notice of this interesting establishment is copied from a southern paper.

We have received a copy of the last printed register of the officers and cadets of the United States' military at West Point. 'The academic staff' appears to be very strong:

Brevet lieut. col. Sylvanus Thayer (corps of engineers), superintendant and commandant.

David B. Douglass, A. M. professor of engineering.

Lieut. W. H. C. Bartlett, and W. Bryant, assistant professors of engineering.

Charles Davies, A. M. professor of mathematics.

Lieuts. Ross, Webster, Cram, Church and Robert E. Temple, assistant professors of mathematics.

Rev. T. Warner, chaplain and professor of rhetoric and moral philosophy.

Lieut. B. H. Henderson, assistant professor of do.

E. H. Courtenay, professor of natural and experimental philophy.

Lieuts. R. P. Parrott and Lane, assistant professors of do.

Claudius Berard, and J. Du Commun, 1st and 2d teachers, and Lieut. Nauman, assistant teacher of the French language.

T. Gimbrede, teacher of dawing.

Lieut. T. Brown, assistant teacher of do.

Captain Ethan Allen Hitchcock, instructor of tactics, and commandant of cadets.

Lieuts. Thornton and Palmer, assistant instructors of do.

Lieut. Kinsley, instructor of artillery.

Lieut. Hopkins, acting professor, and lieut. Tillinghast, assistant professor, of chemistry and mineralogy.

Louis S. Simon, sword master.

Captain Gardner, assistant quarter master.

Lieutenant Leslie, paymaster and treasurer.

Lieutenant Griffiith, adjutant,—and

Dr. W. Y. Wheaton, surgeon.

The number of cadets, of this register, on the 30th June last, is 204—arranged into four classes. The first class embracing 46 cadets—the second 45—the 3d, 43—and the fourth 70. Each cadet is to remain four years at the institution; and then to serve one year in the military establishment of the U. S. But the service is so strict, and the punishments so uniformly inflicted, that many are suspended or expelled before the expiration of the four years—and it is generally rather a small minority of the whole number that is seen to pass through the whole tour of service. Charles Mason, of N. York, acting assistant professor of mathematics, and Robt. E. Lee, of Virginia, are at the head of the first class—Alexander J. Swift, of New York, and Walter S. Chandler, of D. C. at the head of the second—Roswell Park, of N. Y. and Henry Clay, of Ken. at the head of the third—and Benj. S. Ewell, of Virginia, and R. P. Smith, of Mississippi, at the head of the fourth.

The youngest cadet in the present register who has entered this institution, was 14 years of age, and the oldest between 20 and 21. There are 14 only from Virginia, 31 from New York, 21 from Pennsylvania, 10 from Massachusetts, &c. &c. There is a singular head in the register, that of *demerit*, placed opposite to the name of each cadet, and thus explained; The offences are divided into 7 grades—those of the first grade are expressed by the figure 10—the 2d by 8—the 3d by 5—the 4th by 4—the 5th by 3—the 6th by 2—and the 7th by 1. For each year (after the 1st) that a cadet has been a member of the institution, his offences are made to count more, by adding to the number expressing the degree of criminality of each offence—one sixth for his 2d—one third for his 3d—and one half for his fourth year. At the end of the academic year, the offences recorded against each cadet, or rather the numbers, expressive of their criminality, and the sum thus obtained, is that found in the column of *demerit*. There are 26 cadets who have no black marks attached to their name, the others vary from 3, up to 459. There is one and the last, who has 729 placed opposite to his name.

THE SHAKERS.

The establishment of the Shakers at Niskayuna is distant from the city of Albany only eight miles. You have only to ride through the city to its northern limits, and, after passing the venerable, embowered mansion house of the hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, you turn from the river to the left, into the country. The road is good, but solitary—almost lost in the gloom of the low, umbrageous pines. The verdure of the country, as it discovers itself on either side, is remarkably deep, and the strong color of green is refreshing to the eye. As we approach the Shaker settlement, the nature of the soil appears to be changed, and is displaced by a deep-loam, and the pines give way to young, vigorous and diversified forests. We approach the settlement from the southeast; the road runs directly through the landed property of the United Society, which consists of about two thousand acres. There are four villages or families—one on the left of the road, and three on the right; and the distance between each of these settlements is generally from one fourth to half a mile. We turned short to the right, and entered the first village—the very emblem of neatness and good arrangement. It was near night; the nightingle was pouring a plaintive song through an adjacent grove, and the sun was low over the western hills a little north of the range of the Cattskill mountains, and the strongly defined shadows of approaching twilight lent a deep tranquility to every object around. We rode to the trustee's house, found no one present to answer to our inquiries, and proceeded onward until we came to an enclosure, beyond which stood three or four large dwellings. At the door of one of them we saluted a venerable man and benevolent looking woman; we inquired for an early friend who was now a member of this community; an answer was given in tones of kindness. With a look of great tranquility and sweetness the woman added—"dost thou know him?" He was further on, in a village past the grove, on the left hand side of the road. It was a beautiful ride to the place. We could not help observing the neat appearance of the fields and the grove on our left. Every unsightly, or decaying tree had been carefully converted into fuel, and nothing remained but the vigorous and healthful. We soon saw the desired village, and took our friend of other days by the hand.

It is impossible to describe the air of tranquility and comfort that diffuses itself over a Shaker settlement. It

is no matter what the enemies of such peaceful, unoffending communities may say about them. The acute observer of human manners will testify for them that they do not live after the manner of the world.

We have seen the nuns of the Black Veil in Montreal in the only impressive ceremony of the year in which the eyes of the populace can be permitted to rest upon them; they were the pale victims of celibacy, and their countenances discovered traces of the entire non-intercourse of conversation which the other sex; their minds were lonely and their looks lonely.

It is not thus with the Shakers; the two sexes together bear the burden, if burden it may be, of celibacy; they enliven its dullness by the amenity of their intercourse with each other. And this intercourse is, indeed, much less restricted than is generally supposed. A stranger may not intermeddle with those affectionate friendships and pure platonic enjoyments that may spring up under what the world, perhaps, falsely, calls an overwhelming obstacle to earthly happiness. The union of these people, their uniform kindness to each other, and the singularly benevolent and tender expression of their countenances, speak a stronger language than their professions.

We were hospitably entertained in their neat and plain dwellings. Tea was taken alone, but the honors of the tea table were done by one of the sisters of the community, whose frequent visists to the table and kind offers of service, showed an anxiety that the guest should be well accommodated. After a pleasant night's rest, and a lone breakfast, at the hands of the fair benefactress of the tea table, we departed.

From a cursory examination of their dwellings, gardens, and modes of life, we are prepared to speak decidedly favorable to their plans of worldly management and thrift. They have steam engines to aid in the mechanical trades, and the cutting of their fuel, which is done by a circular saw attached to a wheel, revolving by the power of steam, and they have numerous contrivances to lessen the weight of manual labor, that might be profitably copied by farmers and mechanics.

An inquiry in regard to their religious belief was answered in the following words—"we are impressed with the misery and wickedness of living after the manner of the world; we have departed from this way, and, although we regard ourselves as in an infant state, we have already realized great temporal and spiritual blessings."

We took leave of our friend, whose words at parting were—"be, as you appear to be; this is one of the most heavenly precepts."

The quiet and many comforts of these people suggested ideas of melancholy interest as we rode away. The people, comparatively, know of no change. No one of them rides above the other on a sudden surge of prosperity and then is broken on a hidden rock and his spoils scattered, far and near, over the seething billows. The storm of war may rage all around them—but they are not men of battle; they lend no energy to the Moloch of ambition. Through the plainness of their dress and living, and the community of their labors they will ever have a plenty and ever be on the increase.

[*Boston Paltad.*

SIOUX INDIANS.

Extract from the journal of a gentleman, who resided three years on the St. Peter's river, communicated for the Galena Advertiser.

The Sioux Indians inhabit a country between the forty third and the forty-six degrees of north latitude, extending from the Mississippi river west to the Rocky Mountains. They are supposed to be the most powerful Indian nation on the continent; and are divided into six tribes, viz: the Minokontongs, or the people of the water; Walkpetongs, or the people of the prairies; Walkpekoata, or the people of the leaves; Sissitongs, Yanktongs, and the Titongs. The first consists of seven bands, who have three villages on the Mississippi, between the *Montagne qui trempe a l'eau* and the entry of the St. Peter's and the *battue aux Fievres*, on the St. Peter's, fifty miles above the entry. These Indians hunt during the winter, and in the summer dwell in their villages, where they raise corn, potatoes, &c. The second consists of a number of small bands who inhabit the country near the source of the Terre Blue, Carron and Towa rivers. They have no fixed habitation, but move continually about the country in quest of game. The third consists of one band who reside in the country between the St. Peter's and the river de Borbeau, a tributary to the Mississippi. These, also, have no fixed residence, but are constantly moving about the country in search of buffalo, elk, and other animals. The fourth are quite numerous, consisting of two bands. They inhabit the country on the St. Peter's and its vicinity, between the White Rock and its source. They spend the summer season in the prairies in search of buffalo, on which they principally depend for food.

The fifth occupy a large tract of country, lying between the source of the St. Peter's and the Missouri, and around the source of the Red river, which empties into lake Winnepec, extending west nearly to the Rocky Mountains. This tribe is very numerous, and consists of eight bands, each having its own chief.

The sixth consists of two powerful bands residing on the banks of the Missouri, where it makes the nearest approach to the source of the St Peter's, being about twenty days' march from the latter river. These tribes are independent of each other, but consider themselves bound to unite their forces, in cases of invasion, for the defence of their country. There have, however, been instances where one tribe has been engaged in war with an enemy, whilst the others have remained at peace.

Their population is calculated nearly as follows:

The Minokontongs, or people of the water, about	2,600
Walkpekoata, or people of the leaves	1,600
Walkpetongs, or people of the prairies	1,200
Sissitongs, about	3,300
Yanktongs	10,000
Titongs	21,000
Supposed total population of the Sioux nation	40,000

This is the amount of the population of this nation, as nearly as we are able to ascertain. To obtain the exact number would be almost an impossibility. Considering the whole population to amount to 40,000, we may safely calculate that they can furnish 5,000 able bodied warriors.

The Indian languages yet distinguishable in the United States as mother languages, are four: the Algonquin, in the north; the Cherokee, in the south; the Iroquois in the east; and the Noddewassie or Narcotaw, in the west. The Sioux speak the last, which has a harsh, guttural sound, and is much more difficult to learn than the Algonquin, which is spoken in its purest dialect by the Chippewas. The Indian languages, however, being unwritten, are constantly changing. As a proof of this, the Assinneboins, who inhabit the country in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, which separates the waters of the Missouri and those which enter Hudson's bay from those of the Columbia and other rivers which enter into the Pacific, were formerly one nation with the Sioux, but were separated by a civil war which lasted a long time. The dialect which these Indians use cannot be understood by the Sioux; and those on the Missouri have much difficulty in discoursing with those who inhabit the river St. Peters.

IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATY.

[*From the Galena Advertiser.*]

We learn by a gentleman who arrived here from Prairie du Chien, since the publication of our last paper, that a treaty between the Winnebagoes, Potawatamies and Ottawas, is concluded. The following is the boundary of the land ceded by the Winnebagoes to the United States from the mouth of Rock river up the said river to the mouth of the Po-ka-ton-o-kee, to the mouth of Sugar river; thence up this stream to the mouth of its extreme eastern branch; thence up said branch to the place where it is intersected by the tract leading from the Blue mound to the portage of the Ouisconsin and Fox rivers; thence with said tract, passing partly through one of the four lakes to Duck creek; thence up Duck creek to its source; thence on a straight line to the lower extremity of lake Puckaway or Rush lake; thence up said lake, and up Fox river to the portage above mentioned; thence across the portage, down the Ouisconsin, and down the Mississippi to the mouth of Rock river.

All the land included within the above bounds, is ceded to the United States, except certain reserves, to wit: one section, of 640 acres, to each half breed of the Winnebago tribe, who are named in the treaty; to be located thereafter by the United States, on any land within the ceded tract, not supposed to contain lead ore. The United States, on their part, give to the Winnebagoes $20,000, promised at the council at Green Bay last year, in full for rents and depredations committed on their domains up to the present time—$20,000 as presents; and an annuity of $18,000 for thirty years; out of which the Winnebagoes are to pay $10,000 in part for expenses incurred by the United States in the late Winnebago disturbance, for all thefts and depredations heretofore committed; to madame Gagnier, whose husband was murdered at Prairie du Chien in the summer of 1827, an annuity of $——— for thirty years, and to her child who was scalped, one section of land reserved from the ceded tract, to be designated by the government of the United States.

We understand that Mr. Hunt's claim against the Winnebagoes amounts to $10,000; Mr. Brisbois' to $7,000 and Messrs. Lockwoods' to $900; Messrs. Roiotts' and others, unknown.

The Potawatomies and Ottowas have sold all the ground to which they have any claim, on both sides of Rock river, including all the land from Rock river to lake Michigan.

The Winnebagoes still retain a small tract of country between the Four lakes, the upper waters of the Rock river, Winnebago lake, and lak Michigan. This tract is supposed in many places to abound in copper ore.

The quantity of land purchased of the Potawatamies is supposed to be about 3,600,000 acres—its western boundary being the Mississippi, extending from the mouth of Rock river, to the mouth of the Ouisconsin about 300 miles, and from the Mississippi to lake Michigan, 120 miles. And the amount which the commissioners have agreed to give, is five mills per acre, annually, during their existence as a distinct nation.

The land purchased of the Winnebagoes is about 5,000,000, bounded on the west and south by the aforesaid purchase; east by Rock and Sugar rivers; north by the Ouisconsin and Fox rivers; for which the commissioners have agreed to pay five mills per acre annually, for 30 years, which is equal to about 15 cents per acre.

Thus have the United States obtained the title to about 8,600,000 acres of land, abounding with lead ore; more so, perhaps, than any other in the known world. The tract is surrounded by navigable waters, and its climate and soil not excelled in any part of the United States.—The interior is well furnished with springs of the purest water, and with sites for water power to almost any extent. Lime and sand stone can every where be found for building and fencing; and timber sufficient for the purposes for which it may be required. The annuities of $33,000 are to be paid in cash, at Prairie du Chien—thus distributing in our immediate neighborhood a little of the *needful*.

We expect hereafter to be furnished with all the speeches made by the Indians to the commissioners, and the talks held between the different tribes of Indians, and other more minute transactions, until which time we shall abstain from further remarks upon the treaty.

SKETCH OF THE LONDON PRESS.

There is something in the amount of capital and number of hands employed on the London press, the profit it yields to the proprietors and the government, the extent of its circulation and the rapidity of its movements, which excites the astonishment of an American reader.—It enlarges our ideas of the power of the press, great and powerful as are its exertions already in the U. States.—A rapid sketch of the London papers may not prove uninteresting to our readers. We have a long delineation of them in the last Westminster Review—from which we will extract a general summary of their character and operations.

The U. Kingdom produces 308 newspapers, of which, 89 appear in Scotland and Ireland. In London alone there are 55, of which 13 issue daily. The number of copies they daily throw into circulation, including their occasional supplements, is about 40,000, and the amount of profit derived by the revenue from their diurnal publication is £722 16s 8d—Of this sum, £533 6s 8d is paid for *stamps*, being at the rate of £13 6s 8d per 1,000 stamps, at 4d each, with a discount of 20 per cent for unsold papers—£32 is also paid by the manufacturer for the *excise duty* at about 8s per ream; and £157 10s for *advertisements*, averaging the number which appear in the 13 daily papers, at 900. Each of these advertisements pay a duty of 3s 6d to the government! Besides these *daily* papers, there are several published twice and thrice a week.

The Times distributes nearly 10,000 copies daily; the Herald, not less than 8,000; the Morning Chronicle something more than 4,000. The Times annually pays to the government in *duties* for stamps, advertisements and excise £68,137 7s 10d sterling; and the Morning Chronicle, £53,519.

The Times is unquestionably the first paper in England—It is the greatest in circulation, the most valuable property, the most profitable, and it is the *largest*. Interest has lately contributed to its enlargement. Parliament having required an extra stamp for every supplemental sheet of a newspaper, the Times determined to avoid the use of such sheets, by using a paper four feet in length, and three in breadth, containing 43 columns of matter, of which more than 30 are filled with advertisements, 15 with reports and news of different kinds in small type, and about three in larger type; the whole estimated to contain nearly 150,000 words. Reducing this quantity of matter to book measure, it is said to be considerably more than a thick octavo volume. It seems impossible for any man to read over this mammoth paper every morning, nor can it be any more expected, than for a single guest to devour all the dishes of a largely spread table. Each man selects the part of the paper, which is most to his taste, and passes the rest over to persons who are in search of a different dish.

The copy right (that is, the value of the establishment) of the Times is estimated at from 100,000 to £120,000; averaging about $488,886! This seems to be an immense price—but it is said that, its proprietors have sometimes divided a nett profit of £24,000 per annum. A capital of more than £250,000 is supposed to be invested in the seven *morning* newspapers which are now published in the metropolis. Of the *evening* papers the highest in circulation is the Globe, which is estimated to be worth about £50,000. The Courier has more advertisements, and is rated as high as 80 to £90,000. "The amount of capital invested in the evening papers is not less than £150,000; so that the entire daily press represents an amount of £400,000, whilst for the weekly papers, and those which appear twice and thrice a week, we may fairly add at least £100,000; making altogether a capital of half a million."

The number of persons employed upon the daily papers is upwards of 600, and of the other presses, more than 500; making a total of more than 1,000; and taking in the provincial papers, and those of Scotland and Ireland, the whole number employed in this line is estimated at about 2,700. Each morning paper has an editor at a salary of from 600 to £1,000; a sub-editor, from 400 to 600; ten to fourteen regular reporters at 4 to 6 guineas per week; from 30 to 35 compositors, some of whom being full hands receive £2 8s, per week; and others who work only part of the day £1 3s 6d; one or two readers, a reading boy, a printer from 4 to 8 guineas per week; a certain number of men and boys to attend the printing machines; a publisher and sub-publisher; two or more clerks, &c. &c.—The daily cost of printing even a single No. of a morning paper is at least £42, exclusive of the cost and stamps on the paper.

The reviewer initiates his readers into the 'secrets of the prison house'—points out the various duties of the editor and the sub-editor—those of the latter commencing about mid-day, and continuing till 2 or 4 o'clock in the morning. The editor's duty begins with the publication of the evening papers—and he remains at his post till a late hour: during the session of parliament, he is frequently compelled to be in his office until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning; and such is the energy with which the public press in the metropolis is directed, that it is not rare to see a leading article of nearly a column written at 2 o'clock in the morning on some subject

which had been discussed an hour or two previously in the house of commons."*

Certainly the most extraordinary part of a morning paper is *the reporting*. Parliament generally meets at 4 in the evening—the reporters of the leading papers then attend by turns, one succeeding the other, each remaining in the house for a half or three quarters of an hour; and the reporters of minor papers much longer. As soon as each reporter is relieved, he retires to a room at the end of the lobby of the house of commons, appropriated exclusively to the reporters, and there arranges the notes of the speeches taken during his turn. These notes are rarely taken in short hand, as the newspaper could scarcely contain the speeches in full. He delivers these slips into the printing office, and thus one reporter following another, 'it is not unusual for a debate which has terminated only at 12 o'clock at night, to be put in type and ready for printing by 2 o'clock in the morning.'

As soon as the form of types is ready to be printed, it is taken to the printing machine, as it is called: for the press is now completely superceded in the daily offices in London, on account of their comparative tardiness—furnishing only 5 or 600 in the hour, it could not supply the rapid demand. Hence, the printing machines are employed, some worked by *steam*, and others by *hand*. 'There are some machines turned by hand, 2 men being required at the wheel, 2 to lay on the sheets, and 2 boys to take them off the cylinder, which print from 2,400 to 2,800 copies within the hour.' A hand machine for an evening paper cost 600 guineas. As soon as the papers are printed, they are not circulated among *subscribers* by *carriers*, as is the case in this country, but they are sold by the newsmen, for *ready money*, at the rate of 13*s.* per quire. Besides these regular news-venders, orders are received by the post masters in almost every town, who forward them to the clerks of the road attached to the general post office, who by means of an agent, also attached to the post office receive large quantities of newspapers from the different offices, which are at the post office put under covers and distributed through the country according to orders. Such is the rapidity of the printing machines and of the mails, that 'a person at a distance of 100 miles from the metropolis, has at his breakfast table a newspaper containing an account of what occurred on the preceding afternoon in parliament, two hours after the commencement of business.' 'The Courier and Sun have sometimes contained the speech of the king of France at the opening of the chamber, 26 or 27 hours after it had been obtained by their agents in Paris. During the last invasion of Spain by the French, the Globe regularly employed couriers from Paris, many of which arrived within the 24 hours,' &c.

The most amusing branch of the establishment, is an inferior race of reporters, known by the name of 'penny-a-line men,' from the circumstance of their furnishing articles of intelligence at a fixed price per line, viz 1¼d or 1½d. They pick up accounts of accidents and offences, reports of coroner's inquests, and a large portion of the reports of proceedings at police officers, &c. &c. They are sometimes men of little education, and hand in their contributions frequently filled with bad spelling bad grammar, vulgarity and grossness. They frequently write off 7 or 8 copies of their statements at once by means of thin white paper called *flimsy*, placed alternately between thin sheets of blank, and written on with a piece of steel or glass, not too finely pointed. Each of these is left at a printing office, and he claims his reward from each editor who chooses to employ his MS. The reviewer tells a curious anecdote of two worthy competitors of this profession. A poor devil of a penny-a-line man, who had been more than a fortnight without a real accident, conceived the design of a clever and romantic murder. In a few minutes the murder on paper was committed, the manifold copies were made, and the reporter's son was desired to take them round to the newspapers. The boy, however, on his way, met with another penny-a-line reporter, who read the account, and, contriving to delay the lad with some excuse, wrote up another account of the same murder, and sent it rapidly round for insertion. In two instances his account arrived first, and was therefore used, for it is a kind of principle to take the first copy, if fairly done; on the following Saturday, when the real inventor of the murder went for payment—it was refused on the ground that the murder was not of his reporting. The poor fellow insisted, observing, that the wording, indeed, of the account was not exactly the same, but that the murder must have been his own, because no other person (or at least no other reporter) had been aware of the transaction. The two reporters were then brought face to face. The plagarist contended for the correctness of his statement, and the inventor declared that the other report must have been plundered from his copy. The plagarist still contended for the correctness of his statement, and for its having been obtained from a pure and certain source. The quarrel was becoming fierce, when at length the original murder-maker exclaimed in a passion, 'you rascally swindler, how can you say that you knew of the murder, when no murder had taken place, and it was entirely of my own invention?'

*There are tricks in all trades. We understand that an editor of an American paper, many years ago, observed to his friends about 12 o'clock, that he would go home and write comments on the president's message—the message was not expected till the night's mail—they laughed at him—but circumstances had placed within his reach the principal topics of the expected message, and accordingly he hit off his remarks. Next morning the paper appeared, not only with the long message, but with two columns of commentary on it, and the editor was set down as a prodigy of industry!

TYTHE SYSTEM IN IRELAND.

[*From the Irish Vindicator.*]

We have long accustomed ourselves to talk of the enormous incomes of the ci-devant French priests; of the immense ecclesiastical revenues of Spain; and to revile the people of those countries as superstitious and priest-ridden. But, if we turn our eyes to the Protestant church of Ireland as at present established and look at the facts, which I will place before you, as recorded in the registers of the British parliament, we will be compelled to confess, there is no picture bearing a resemblance to it in the annals of the known world. The contemplation of this picture, will, we expect, be not only satisfactory to your readers but will contribute materially to show why that country is dissatisfied, discontented and degraded.

Ireland contains 11,943,100 acres of land, equal to 18,767,338 English acres, of which 909,090 acres pay nothing to the church—4,321,110 pay, probably from endowments, about one-third of their tythes; and the remaining 13,537,136 are liable to pay full tythes. It is divided into 22 dioceses, in each of which, every incumbent throughout the kingdom is respectively arranged in alphabetical order, for the convenience of more readily ascertaining the extent of patronage, by reference to family names, such as Beresford, Knox, Foster, &c.

In the parliamentary reports from which these schedules have been carefully compiled, it will be found that no less than 808 benefices out of 1,270 have been returned on the books, without any quantities being specified: and indeed but one diocese out of twenty-two contains the number of acres included in each benefice.

In the diocese of Elphin, the number of parishes is 91, which have been compressed into 37 benefices or livings: of the 37 incumbents who ought to reside 19 are resident, and 18 absent. The bishop observes; that the returns of the quantity of lands in each living have been made from the church applotments, without any of the bog or mountain land belonging to the same; from which it appears that these 37 livings contain 266,928 acres of tythable land, valued by Mr. Wakefield at the rate of 35*s.* per acre, or 22*s.* per English acre, the annual rent. If the farmer of this diocese raise five times the amount of rent in produce, the whole tythes would amount to 233,562*l.* or 6,312*l.* for each living—four times the produce 186,1377. and if only three times the rent be grown, 140,134*l.* or 3,787*l.* for each living. The county Roscommon, in which the diocese is situate, contains 364,650 acres; and in 1792 the Protestant population was 215 families of 1,075 persons—the Catholics 16,985, of 84,925 persons. The Protestants in 1776, were 1,300 families of 6,500 persons—the Catholics 13,268 families of 66,340 persons. Now, let us pause for a moment on the threshold, whilst

we contemplate this single column in the stupendous national building of the Irish Protestant church. Here we have a county of 346,650 acres of land, yielding a population of 86,000 persons, of which 266,928 acres are tythable, containing a population of 166 Protestant families only, reckoning 5 to each family, and the value of the tythes of which, amount to 233,562*l.* per year, independent of glebe lands and houses, if the lands yield five reuts in produce; which sum is at the incredible ratio of 1,407*l.* per year for administering church of England rites to every individual Protestant family in the whole diocese. But it may be said, the tythes are not exacted to the utmost value, in every instance; and therefore this account is overstated. Let us then put it in another shape:—The bishop says, the tythes of 266,928 acres of cultivated land, are appropriated for the Protestant rites of 166 families; this therefore gives the tenth of the produce of 1,608 acres of land, for each family; and is there an acre of the fruitful level corn county of Roscommon, that yields less than six pounds produce per English acre? for it must be observed that the 1,608 acres are Irish measure and equal to 2,604 English acres. Think, then, of the whole produce of 260 English acres of the best corn land being appropriated for reading church service one a week to ONE individual family; or which amounts to the same thing, the whole produce of the 2,604 English acres for religious rites to every ten Protestant families!—Lest this view of the subject should not be sufficiently intelligible, let us place it in another light. In the debate on the 15th May, 1818, lord Liverpool, after a very elaborate speech, came to a conclusion that Protestant churches should be constructed to hold about one-fourth of the population, after deducting children, old people, and those entrusted to take charge of the house, hence his lordship thought that a church to hold 1,000 persons would be all that was necessary in a population of 4,000 Protestants. The whole diocese of Elphin therefore might be accommodated in one-fifth part of a single church as to numbers, for which service one-tenth part of the produce of 266,928 acres of land is annually paid on every tenth year, the whole produce of 26,692 Irish acres, equal to 43,154 English acres, which reckoning only three-quarters of wheat to the acre at the present price of 50*s.* per quarter, amounts to 323,655*l.* a year, for church service performed to one-fifth part of an English congregation. It is not for me to inquire into the justice or policy of appropriating one-tenth of the produce of such a county, to such a purpose; for justice and policy, like religion and law, are of late become too sublime for ordinary writers; but facts may perhaps be allowed to have some weight, and if the object be to promote Protestantism by these means, then must it be confessed that the means have nearly attained its *extirpation.*

In the year 1766, the Protestants were 6,500 persons, and the Catholics 66,340, being about ten times the number of Protestants. In the year of 1792 the Protestants were only 1,075, whilst the Catholics had increased to 84,925—nearly eighty times the number!! It is a known and published fact, that the sum apportioned for administering Protestant rites to 166 families in this diocese, exceeds in amount the sums paid either in Russia, Austria or France for church service for 5,000,000 of Christians, being a great part of the population of Ireland. Let it not be said, that I have singled out one diocese for the purpose of bringing its monstrous features into notice. The inspection of the other dioceses will at once confute such an assertion. I have taken Elphin, because it is the only one the bishops have returned complete and I have confined myself to general calculations because I would not be thought to cast partial reflections upon any particular diocese. The observations upon the abuses which so flagrantly distinguished the various dioceses will be found under their separate titles, but I will proceed to mark a few of the leading characters which distinguish them.

Elphin.—Here we see one clergyman receiving the tythes of eight parishes, containing 19,264 acres (Irish), he is returned as absent from all the parishes, and indeed there is but one church and 14 Protestant families in the eight parishes. This living therefore, is equal to a freehold estate in England of 3,000 acres of good land. Another sinecure pluralist has the tythes of 13 parishes, containing 33,855 acres, and five of the parishes are returned as sinecures without church or duty. The other eight parishes contain but a portion of 14 Protestant families.—This living is equal to an English freehold estate of 5,000 acres of good land. Out of the 37 benefices, there are four avowed sinecurists, without any duty whatever; and six pluralists. At 5*s.* in the pound upon the rent, each clergyman would receive upon an average 3,156*l.* a year for church service to four protestant families besides glebe lands and houses.

Armagh contains 103 parishes, compressed into 78 livings; there are 67 resident parsons and 11 absent—the quantity about 470,000 acres, worth upon an average to rent 25*s.* per acre; the tythes, therefore, at five shillings in the pound upon the rental would yield 1,883*l.* to each parson, beside, glebes and houses, many of which in this diocese, are immense. The pluralist Knox, a relative of the bishop of that name has 4000 acres of glebe and a house in one living; and many others have 1,080—900—700—and 500 acres of good land, with houses.

Cashel and Emly contain 131 parishes, but only 57 livings. The resident parsons are 34, the absent 23. The benefices returned contain 272,391 acres averaging 5,044 to each, besides houses and glebes. The value of land in this diocese makes the tythes of each benefice, at five shillings in the pound on the rental, amount to 2,237*l.* a year, the cost of administering church rites in this diocese is about 110*l.* a year for each Protestant family, under the present dispensation.

Derry under bishop Knox, is an interesting diocese; the dean has 3 glebes, containing 1,350 acres freehold, deanery house, and the tythes of 89,600 acres. The family of the Knoxes are also well provided for; here we have 38 *resident* and 16 *absent* parsons, reaping the tythes of about 400,000 acres, besides houses and glebes of various extent, some 1,600 acres, others 900—700, &c.

In Killala and Achonry there are 52 parishes made into 20 livings, with 14 *resident* and 6 *absent* parsons enjoying the tythes of 700,800 acres to administer church rites to 562 Protestant families. This produce would yield about 300*l.* a year for church service performed in every Protestant family, supposing the land to be worth 19*s.* per acre in Ireland, or 12*s.* the English acre, and yet, under this ghostly management, it appears that from 1766 to 1792 the Catholics increased from 6 to 1 to the ratio of 60 to 1—that is, into tenfold proportion.

In Killaloe and Kilfenora the 28 benefices which have their dimensions specified, appear to contain 674,008 acres, averaging 24,071 acres each, which are valued by Mr. Wakefield at 33*s.* per acre, (Irish) or about 22*s.* the English acre; the tythes of each benefice at 5*s.* in the pound on the rent, would yield 9,931*l.* per year each.

The population of 476,200 acres in the county of Clare, in 1792 was 1,200 Protestants to 94,800 Catholics, or about one Protestant family of 5 persons to 1,984 acres, or three square miles, being less than one fourth of their number in the year 1766.

According to this calculation, then, every *Protestant family* in this county, allowing the tythes only to amount to *one fourth* of the rent, or 5*s.* in the pound, entails a cost of the enormous sum of 818*l.* per year.

In Kilmore, there are 41 parishes, 33 livings, 20 resident and 13 absent clergymen, but only the quantity of four benefices given; one of 10,000 acres, another of 80,640, a third of 19,800, and the fourth 20,000 acres; but the 33 benefices contain 11,026 acres of glebe lands, which is no less than a freehold estate of 367 acres to each, besides houses and the tythes, of which we have no return.

In Waterford, it appears that the Catholic population has increased upon the Protestant, from the year 1766 to 1792 in the proportion from 6 to 1, to 80 to 1; and the tythes of this county, at one fourth of the rent, would be 359*l.* for each family. The Catholic population of the whole kingdom in 1766, was to the Protestant as two to one. In 1792 it had grown to 6 to 1.

Such are some of the *features* of this extraordinary and unparalleled establishment.

THE SLAVE TRADE, AND SLAVERY.

Slavery among the ancients.—Homer often alludes to the custom of kidnapping in the piratical expeditions, and of reducing prisoners of war to the condition of slaves. Athens, on the lowest computation, contained

three grown male slaves to one freeman. The treatment which they received, was comparatively mild. If able to purchase freedom, they demanded it of their masters, at a certain fixed price. Only two inconsiderable insurrections are recorded. At one time they seized upon the castle of Sunium, and committed depredations on the surrounding country. At *Sparta*, the condition of slaves was deplorable in the extreme, and several times by their means, the Spartan state was threated with extinction. *Egypt* was early a mart for slaves. Strabo says that at Delos in Cicilia, 10,000 slaves a day, were sold for the benefit of the *Romans*. At Sicily there were very frequent insurrections of slaves. Two consular armies were destroyed in one war. Some of the Romans had from six to ten thousand slaves each. A Roman nobleman being assassinated, four hundred slaves were put to death in consequence.

Adrian was the Roman emperor, who deprived the master of a family of the power of life and death over its members. Constantine abolished personal slavery. Slavery in Europe, in the middle ages, was such as now exists at Poland. Marriage among the vassals was a religious and solemn rite. They worshipped at the same altar with the lords, &c.

The slave trade and slavery in modern times.

About the year 1500 a few slaves were sent from the Portuguese settlements in Africa into the Spanish colonies in America. In 1511, Ferdinand V. of Spain permitted them to be carried in great numbers. In consequence of the terrible destruction of the Indians in America, Bartholomew de las Casas, a benevolent Catholic bishop, proposed to cardinal Xemines, in whose hands the government of Spain was lodged, before the accession of Charles V. to establish a regular system of commerce in African slaves. This proposal was in order to save the Indians from extripation. Xemmes replied that it would be very inconsistent to free the inhabitants of one continent by ensalving those of another.—1517, Charles V. permitted one of his Flemish favorites to import 4,000 Africans into America. In 1542, he ordered that all slaves in his American dominions should be free.—Upon the abdication of this monarch, slavery was revived. The first importation of slaves by Englishmen was in the reign of Elizabeth, in 1562. Louis XIII. of France would not allow the introduction of slaves into his American islands, till he was assured that it was the readiest way to convert them to Christianity. The first slaves brought into the United States were by a Dutch ship in 1620, which landed at Jamestown in Virginia.—The number was 20.

Abolition of the slave trade.—In May 1772, by a decision of the high court of England, it was declared, that the British constitution does not recognise a state of slavery. In 1785, the rev. Dr. Packend, president of Magdalen college, Cambridge, gave out as a theme for a prize essay. "Is it right to make slaves of others against their will?" The prize was gained by *Thomas Clarkson*. In May 1787, a committee of twelve individuals was formed in London to procure the abolition of slavery. In one visit at the ports of London, Liverpool, and Bristol, Mr. Clarkson, ascertained the names of 20,000 English seamen, who had perished in the slave trade. In February 1788, by order of the king, a committee of the privy council took into consideration the subject of the African slave trade. The subject was introduced into parliament in the month of May 1788, by William Pitt. A bill was passed to limit the number of slaves to a ship. In 1792, a bill passed the commons for the gradual abolition of the slave trade, 230 to 85. In 1798, a motion to abolish the slave trade within a limited time was lost 83 to 87; but again in 1804, carried 69 to 36. January 4th, 1807, a bill was introduced into the house of lords for its immediate and total abolition, and carried 100 to 36. In the house of commons, it was passed almost by acclamation; *two hundred and eighty-three* voting in the affirmative, and *sixteen* in the negative. On the 25th, of January, 1807, just as the sun reached his meridian, the bill received the royal assent.

United States.—In 1772, the house of burgesses of Virginia petioned the British government for permission to prohibit the further importation of slaves into that colony. The petition was rejected. All children born of slaves in the state of Pennsylvania after March 1780, were free. In the same month the constitution of Massachusetts was ratified, which interdicted slavery. By the constitution of New Hampshire, adopted in 1792, no person could be held a slave; by that of Vermont in 1793; by legislative enactment in Rhode Island in 1783; in Connecticut a law was passed in 1781, declaring that all persons born after that year should be free, on attaining the age of 25 years; in New Jersey a law was passed in 1804, declaring that every child born of a slave after July 4th, of that year should be free. In New York, July 4th, 1827, slavery totally ceased. The United States congress of 1787, enacted a law, interdicting slavery for ever from the country between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, January 1st, 1808, the slave trade ceased by the constitution of the United States. In March 1820, by act of congress all citizens of the United States, who shall be found in the slave trade, and be convicted of the offence shall *suffer death*.

African colonization.—In June 1787, the English colony at Sierra Leone was established: The territory lies 8 deg. 12m. north latitude, and about 12 deg. west longitude.—In 1794, the settlement was nearly destroyed by a French fleet. In 1807, all the possessions of the company were surrendered to the British Crown. The colony now contains 18,000 inhabitants, 12,000 of whom are liberated negroes. The freight on the shipments made from the colony in 1821, was nearly 100,000*l*.

The American colonization society was formed in December 1816.—In 1818, a portion of the African coast was explored by Messrs. Mills and Burgess. In 1820, eighty emigrants were sent out. In December 1821, cape Montserado was purchased, and soon after a permanent settlement commenced. The population of the colony, now exceeds 1,300, of whom 533 were sent out in 1827. Within two years past about 1,000 slaves had been liberated in the United States, many of whom have been transmitted to Africa.

Miscellaneous.—In Austria, it was declared by royal edict in 1816, that every slave from the moment he touches the Austrian soil, or an Austrian ship, is free. In 1825 a decree was passed by the government of France, declaring that all engaged in the slave trade as proprietors, supercargoes, &c. shall be punished with banishment, and a fine equal to the value of the ship and cargo; officers of the vessels rendered incapable of serving in the French navy; and other individuals punished with imprisonment. In Brazil, it is also to be abolished in three years after March 1st, 1827.

Six Spanish ships were captured in 1826, which had on board 1,360 slaves. One ship of 69 tons, had 221 slaves. In 1827 a Spanish schooner of 60 tons was captured, having in her hold 220 slaves; 30 soon died. It is accounted a good voyage, if not more than 20 in one hundred perish. In the month of January, 1828, 2,100 slaves were landed in Bahia, Brazil.

The traveller Burkhardt, says that the number of slaves in Egypt is 20,000; in a plague recently in Cairo, 8,000 perished. In the kingdom of Darfur, in eastern Africa, the number of slaves is about 10,000; in Bornoon, Bagerme, Haoussa, &c. the slaves are about 10,000 to 100,000 tree men. All the Bedouins are well stocked with slaves. In Syria there are but few slaves. From 6 to 800 annually are brought up by the Turkish officers in Egypt. In the British West Indies, the number of slaves is 800,000. They are constantly decreasing. In the United States in 1820, there were 1,864,833 slaves, and 233,400 free blacks. *Quart. Journal.*

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following statement of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, for the year ending January 5, 1829, is given in a paper laid before parliament.

France. Our exports to France were only 546,000*l*., less by above 130,000*l*. than our export to Prussia, whilst our imports from France exceeded 2,600,000*l*., leaving a balance of about 2,000,000 in favor of France. There is little reciprocity in this; and we have always thought that the commercial intercourse with a power with which we are on such friendly terms, stood in need of much alteration and revision.

Russia, &c. From Russia our imports amount to about 4,000,000*l*., and our exports to about 2,500,000*l*.,

but the balance of trade with that country has always been in her favor. With Germany and the Netherlands our intercourse is most beneficial. We do not import much more than 3,000,000*l.* from both, and we export to the amount of above 14,000,000*l.* Our imports from Gibraltar are small, but our exports exceed 2,000,000*l.* It is supposed that the making Cadiz a free port will injure our export trade to Gibraltar; but the deficiency may be made good in some other quarter. With Spain and the Canaries the imports exceed the exports by about 500,000*l.*; with Turkey the exports amount to above 1,200,000*l.*, and the imports to about 600,000*l.*; with Portugal the exports exceed the imports by about 2,000,000*l.*

Africa. The exports to and the imports from Egypt, Barbary, the western coast of the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, and isle of Bourbon, nearly balance each other, and do not exceed one million in the value of the imports, and one million in the value of the exports.

Asia. This quarter affords a larger sum in both imports and exports. To the East Indies and China, we export 6,300,000*l.* and import nearly eight millions.

America.—From the British Northern colonies, and the West Indies, we import above 8,700,000*l.* exceeding by nearly 1,000,000*l.* our imports from the East Indies and China; and we export above 6,200,000*l.*, about as much as we export to the East Indies and China. With America there is a difference of about 540,000 only, between our imports and exports—the former being 8,600,000*l.* and the latter 7,997,000*l.* To the Brazils we export above 8,822,000*l.*, and import 1,382,000*l.* To the South American republics our exports exceed our imports by about 2,200,000*l.*

The gross amount of exports is 61,975,000*l.*; import 13,396,000. [*Courier.*

The revenue.—Up to July 1, the British revenue as follows:—decrease on customs, as compared with the corresponding part of the quarter of last year, 58,000*l.* in exise, 43,000*l.* Increase on stamps, 14,000*l.* on assessed taxes, 46,000*l.* being a total decrease of 41,000*l.*

[By "America," we presume the U. States is meant. *Our* tables of imports and exports shew a very different result—the apparent balance against us being *ten millions of dollars*, without any allowance for short valuations of British goods, or goods smuggled—while the fair and full selling price of our own was very nearly stated in the account.]

EAST INDIA TRADE.

[*From the Liverpool Times.*]

India and China trade. The following very comprehensive and striking statement, illustrative of the advantages which have arisen from a partial opening of the India trade, and of the further advantages which might be expected to result from the entire abolition of the East India company's monopoly, was drawn up by the deputations from Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, Bristol and Leeds, and put into the hands of every member of the house of commons on the morning of the day on which Mr. Whitmore's motion was discussed. The document is from the pen of the secretary to the Liverpool deputation, and we have pleasure in putting its valuable contents on record:

The increase of the trade with India, since its partial opening in 1814, has been such as to falsify the predictions against it, and to exceed the most sanguine expectations.

In the first year the export of cotton cloths was only about 800,000 yards; in the year 1828 it exceeded 43,500,000 yards. The export of cotton twist, (an article but recently sent to India), in 1823 was about 121,000 lbs.; in 1828 it was upwards of 4,500,000 lbs. The whole exports (official value), in 1814, were only about 1,660,000*l.*; in 1827 they were more than 5,800,000*l.*; an increase of trade for which there are few precedents in the annals of commerce.

Of the 43,500,000 yards of cotton exported in 1828, only about 360,000 were by the company; and of the 4,500,000 lbs. of cotton twist exported in 1828, only about 90,000 were by the company.

The advantages of private trade are illustrated in the article of copper. The company considered it a grievance to be compelled by the legislature to send out 1,500 tons of copper annually, and on the ground of loss, obtained relief from that obligation. In the last two years individuals have exported 4,385 tons, the company 315 tons.

The only limit to British enterprise in the trade to the east is the want of returns for the products of our *labor*, as the precious metals which formerly used to be exported to India are now coming from thence in payment. But produce for returns could without difficulty be raised on the rich and varied soils of India, were British subjects allowed to reside and hold land in that country.

About 40 years ago the production of indigo was entirely in the hands of the natives; the article then produced was inferior and the trade inconsiderable. But since British subjects, under the sufferance of the company, became indigo planters, the productions has been so much improved and extended, that now British India supplies the markets of the world; and its growth in other countries is nearly superseded.

Were British capital and skill allowed to be employed in the cultivation of the various other productions of India, the same important results might fairly be expected. In particular, there is no reason why the cotton of India, under European management should not be as good and as cheap as the cotton of the United States of America. Great Britain, instead of being dependent on the United States for more than three fourths of her consumption, might thus grow the material in her own possessions. British manufacturers would be the payment to the grower; and the British shipping the conveyance. At present, our dependence on America for cotton, places our manufacture in a very precarious situation, and obliges us to receive the principle part of our supply by the shipping of the United States.

In the hands of intelligent cultivators, we might confidently expect to see silk produced in India, its native country, at least as good as that produced in France or Italy. Were the quality of the article improved by European skill, and by a free commerce brought into our markets, there would be nothing to prevent our obtaining the same superiority in the silk manufacture, as we have attained in that of cotton.

With respect to trade with China, a committee of the house of lords have declared, (and in the substance of their report a committee of the house of commons agreed), that, without interfering with the monopoly of the British markets enjoyed by the East India company, the British merchant might be safely admitted to a participation of the direct trade with the dominions of the emperor of China. Yet the merchant remains excluded, though a considerable trade, (in which the company decline engaging), has long been, and is now carried on by foreign merchants, in their own ships, between China and various quarters of the world. In the course of last year, considerable shipments of British goods were made from the ports of London and Liverpool, for the China market, in foreign vessels and on foreign account.

On the first establishment of the company, the interests of the country were guarded by a stipulation, that if the charter should not be found to promote the interests of the crown and realm, it might be determined on notice, and afterwards, by a provision in an act of George II.; that if the price of tea should at any time be higher than on the continent of Europe, the lords of the treasury might grant licenses to import tea from thence by the company, or by individuals. This provision, however, it seems, was inadvertently repealed by some general words of the last charter act, and protections that had existed for two hundred years were abandoned. In consequence, the country is now taxed for the benefit of the company, to the extent of about two millions *per annum*, the price of tea in England, exclusive of duty, being double the price on the continent.

The general question, however, is perhaps one of the most important in a commercial point of view that has ever come before parliament; its discussion at this moment is particularly called for, from the distressed state of the country, and the near reproach of the period for giving notice as to the termination of the charter. There is no doubt, therefore, that the valuable interests involved in it will have the immediate consideration of the legislature.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞A series of essays, signed "William Penn," entitled "present crisis in the condition of the American Indians," and published in the "National Intelligencer," have had a deservedly great calculation in the newspapers; but should be collected and published in a pamphlet, for the use of those who feel more than a transient interest in behalf of these unfortunate people.

RETURN OF THANKS! The article annexed, from the "Charleston Mercury" of the 16th, is given, that we may return our thanks to the editor for his liberal wishes, that Mr. Raguet's, "Banner of the Constitution" may "*supercede* Niles' Register." But it did not occur to him that there might be room enough for both papers, or comport with his notions of right, that "error of opinion should be tolerated, when reason is left free to combat it"—*his* opinion being orthodoxy, itself; and wanting only power to apply the ropes and wheels of a "holy inquisition" to support it.

We perceive the contest—but do not fear it. We have passed through too many bitter party persecutions since the establishment of this work, to apprehend danger from the "fragments of factions" about to be rallied to operate against the prosperous industry of the *free laboring people* of the United States. These persecutions have arisen because that, in the steadiness of our own course, others have been jostled by running a-foul of us. On no matter of policy or principle, has the character of the REGISTER been changed, from its beginning—but thousands who cheered us in our course years ago, have abandoned their opinions,—and tens of thousands that were indifferent have become enlightened, and warmed, in behalf of the "American system"—a new name for an old principle, cherished by our fathers before the revolution, heartily entertained during the struggle, and established by the second act of the first congress of the United States—the *first* petition presented to that body being one from Baltimore, and for the protection of the national industry. The contest between the prejudices of the people, supported by *British influence* exerted in a thousand different ways, on the one hand, against the indubitable interest of the United States on the other, has been long and arduous—for most of our *books* and *opinions* were imported, as well as calicoes and pocket handkerchiefs; and the "REVOLUTION WAS NOT OVER" when our independence was acknowledged. It was not until the war of 1812 that a majority of the citizens seemed to have what Mr. Owen would call a "mental independence" of England, and even yet we have not wholly attained it. It requires at least the passage of a generation of men to relieve a people of old prejudices—and the humility with which we accepted the dogmas of British writers, was once as perfect and complete as the desire that we had to obtain British tapes and bobbins. Nothing could be good that had not a British stamp upon it—and even lately, a senator of the United States, in his place, pronounced it unsafe to depend upon an American edition of the bible—he would trust his salvation only to the reading of a British copy! It was the pious and sweet-tempered Mr. Randolph that said this, in our hearing—and however extravagant the thing may appear, it is only a type of what has been the practice of many, and which still retains considerable force amongst us. But yet a little while, and there shall be a full, perfect, complete triumph over these prejudices, and a mental independence established, not less firmly than is our political sovereignty. The earliest constructions of the consitution, with the opinions of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON, as to the right and duty of the national government to protect the national industry, will assume new power—and it will be again regarded patriotic to *prefer* the products of our own soil and labor. Herds of politicians have passed away since we espoused our present opinions, and another will disappear before they are entirely adopted; but the duration of the struggle will be short and better times tread upon the heels of present adversity. The Alleghanies may be levelled,—but the proud feelings of *laboring freemen* shall not be subdued. *Their* interest is the interest of the country—*and power is with them.* If by any cause, the wheels of our factories of iron, wool, cotton, &c. &c. could be stopped for six months—a torrent of feeling would burst forth, irresistible as the cataract of Niagara, and bear away every vestige of opposition to the protecting system—a system built up and persevered in by every nation, unless the people were strictly divided between *masters* and *staves*. England has reached the pinnacle of power by it. It is no more an argument against that system, that the British laboring classes are oppressed, than it would be to recommend a conflagration of our growing crops of rye and corn, because whiskey is made out of them. It is the profligacy and waste of the government that has filled England with paupers—the annual requisition of 12 or 15 dollars from *every* individual, in taxes, for the support of that government, which sends its tens of thousands of productive laborers supperless to bed. What would be the state of *our* country, provided the general government required an annual supply of 150 millions, *in taxes*, for its support? The money could not be paid for *one quarter* of a year,—yet, so great is the wealth and resources of England, through her protecting system, that payments at such rate have been long made by the people, and are yet made, though under much and increasing difficulty. It conclusively shews the mighty advantages gained by the system—the abuse of those advantages is altogether another affair; and what has been good for England, France, &c. must be good for the United States—what has beggared Spain, Portugal, &c. must beggar the United States. Like causes will always produce like effects; and whenever Esau barters his birthright for a mess of pottage, he cannot recover his grade. If, by supporting the industry of a foreign country in preference of our own, we shall become as hewers of wood and drawers of water to the people of that country—we must remain so, or relieve ourselves by some act of violence; and the question is between protection and full bellies, or what is called "*free trade*" and pauperism. There is no such thing as *free trade*. It cannot exist, unless between persons or nations precisely circumstanced alike—and never between two nations wherein the greater part of the one are freemen and republicans, and the other slaves or subjects.

There are numerous indications that a grand attack will be made on the system,* and, perhaps, the "Ban-

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*The following is one among the many we have seen of a design to attack the tariff. The "Telescope" must be regarded as high authority on that subject.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

The National Journal, which has honored us with a quotation from our columns, in conjunction with some of our brethren, in order to prove that there is a coming attack upon the tariff at the next session of congress—need not continue to be so very excursive and laborious in mustering up detached paragraphs to prove this fact. We *assure* the Journal, that an attack will be made, and that too, whatever may be the course of the administration, upon this *vile* system of impost, which has brought down the *execrations* of all sections of the country† We trust it is destined to fall to ruins, and to crush in its wreck the political prospects of the great champion who claims the honor of its conception and

[†We *guess* not "of ALL sections of the country," ED. REG.]

ner of the Constitution" will have some participation in it. We blame not the editor on that account. The tenacity with which we adhere to our own opinions, teaches us to respect the right of opinion in others. All we ask is, that the attack may be an open and manly one—that an attempt may not be made by indirect means to accomplish what *dare* not be honorably proposed. Let there be no smuggling. Enough of that is done by the *honest* Yorkshire men who swarm in New York, and have nearly monopolized the whole importation of British dry goods. We have had a sufficiency of sophistry and juggling—of Boston reports and revised editions of it, in congress. We seek a *direct attack*, and will abide the issue, under the true "banner of the constitution." We much desire that the whole broad question may be honestly presented to the people—embracing the naval establishment for the "protection of commerce," and the various tariff laws for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures. The whole depends on the same principle, and must stand or fall with it. Let those interested mark this.

As to the charitable design of causing Mr. Raguet's paper to "supercede" ours, it has been nearly accomplished already, so far as we are interested, in support obtained from the south; in which, and especially in South Carolina and Georgia, a spirit of persecution appears to have been raised against us. Many who esteemed our general policy, have been *driven* from our subscription list. We have been denounced as "enemies of the south," and our *patronage* has dwindled into less than one third of what it was—too many on retiring leaving their debts unpaid. But these things have not yet broken us down—we think that they will not. We never bargained with our principles, and feel that our press is really our own. The support withdrawn has been pretty nearly supplied by support given, and more is expected; and, we trust, will be afforded. Though grateful for the small subscription that we yet have in the south, it shall not be retained by any relaxation of what we regard our duty. And, as we know it will afford the editor of the "Mercury" much pleasure, we have the honor to state, that the *point of depression* seems past, in the south—that we now obtain as many new subscribers from Virginia and North Carolina, as we lose in South Carolina and Georgia. We believe that the two first will soon become "tariff states"—so, "blessed is he who bringeth consolation."

With the latter part of the article from the "Mercury," we have no concern—but the whole shews us some of the "signs of the times," and we think will not have a tendency to lessen the circulation of the REGISTER, which owes no allegiance to party, and maintains the old constructions of the constitution. The many favors conferred on the senior editor, is with humble gratitude acknowledged, but he does not see why these favors should be brought into operation against his interests. By the neglect of its friends, the REGISTER may cease to be published—but the persecution of its enemies will only excite to greater exertion, that political Hamans may meet the fate they designed for others. The battle is in full prospect—many will fall in it; but such a people as support the American system cannot be destroyed, and victory is certain. "*Come on, Mac Duff!*"

From the Charleston Mercury.

"We have already notified our readers of the intention of Mr. *Raguet* (editor of the Free Trade Advocate) to establish a paper at the seat of government under the title of the "Banner of the Constitution." A paper of this description, governed as it will be by the liberal and enlightened principles which have characterized the Advocate, can scarcely fail to be extensively patronized at the south, and to supersede Niles' Register, which it will closely resemble in its general form and arrangement, but from which it will essentially differ in its principles and objects. We take it for granted, of course, that no subscriber to the Advocate will refuse to be considered a supporter of the Banner. But we cannot too earnestly express the hope, that whilst the manufacturers of the east are feasting and toasting Mr. *Niles*, the people of the south will, with equal firmness and determination, rally to the support of Mr. *Raguet*, whose paper only wants extensive circulation to become one of the most powerful political* engines which have ever existed in this country. The remark of the National Journal that this new paper is to be established at Washington for the purpose of superseding the Telegraph, is utterly unworthy of reply. They will in no respect clash or interfere with each other. Their objects are totally distinct, however they may harmonize upon certain points. The one is a daily paper, devoted to the current intelligence of the day, and the refutation of the daily slanders against the administration. The other will be a weekly journal, designed as a record of public documents, congressional debates, &c. and principally devoted to political economy. It cannot affect the Telegraph in any way, nor would the editor injure it if he could. We trust that no friend to free trade, who may otherwise be disposed to encourage the Banner, will be deterred from doing so, under the erroneous impression that the establishment of that paper has arisen from a spirit of rivalry with, or is intended in any way to operate injuriously against, the interests of the Telegraph."

"TAXING THE CONSUMER." A distinguished planter in one of the southern states being lately at Boston, was invited by an extensive dealer in America cloths to visit his store, and see for himself how the manufacturers were "taxing the consumers." He attended, and *instantly* agreed to take ten pieces of cloth, for his own supply, though not fully believing that the price asked would be really taken, until repeatedly assured that it was the regular one, and his bill was made out. He had for many years purchased such goods, and confessed that these were 25 per cent. cheaper than any that he had ever before met with; but concluded with d—— the tariff.

An article from Galena, dated Aug. 2, says—"This country, and the business of this place is completely prostrated by the great, sudden, and unexpected fall of lead. It now sells at 1½ to 1¾ cents per lb. Galena is almost deserted. The still waters of Fever river are at present but seldom disturbed by the crafts of commerce. A complete revolution has taken place, but many are, however, obliged to stay in hopes of better times."

By the late tariff, a duty of three cents per lb. was laid upon lead—we see that it sells for 1¾ cents at Galena, and believe it is worth about three cents in Baltimore—so the "tax laid upon the consumer" is fully equal to the whole selling price of the commodity, tax and all! Such is the queer logic of the *statesmen* of South Carolina. Before the tariff, the price was six cents and upwards; but, the domestic market being secured, the domestic competition has reduced the value of the commodity so low as to check, or prevent, its production. It is thus that all things will regulate themselves, and that the danger of "monopolies" is dissipated. There cannot be any monopoly in the United States, except because of soil and climate, unless in mineral productions; and even in respect to lead, though its supply is local, we see that competition among the makers renders the consumers safe. It is so in regard to all our chief manufactures. *There is no exception to this proposition.* Reduction in price has universally followed protection extended. It is soon to be so even as to sugar and molasses; indeed, it is so already in part. These things conclusively shew the immense advantages derived from security in the home market—and fulfil all the prophecies of the friends of the American system. What has become of the predictions of its enemies—of the rise of commodities and oppressions of the poor, about which the *aristocracy* in congress was so sensitive? Where are Mr. McDuffie's logic, and Mr. Cambreleng's figures? Together not worth so much, with reference to the realities that have taken place, as the paper consumed in one copy of what was laughably called a "report on the finances."

execution, and who is at present the Magnus Apollo of the Journal. The tariff will be brought before congress, whether the president assumes that task, as we hope and *believe* he will, or not.

*Here we have it—"*political.*" The opposition to the tariff *is* political,—not so its support; for it was supported just as it is now, many years ago, and long before any of the present *political* opinions were entertained.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICS. We give some account of the state of things in Mexico and Buenos Ayres.—Reports from Colombia and Peru shew also a much disturbed and very unsettled condition, and "Central America" has been exhausted by its civil feuds. Chili, alone, seems to have something of a liberal and regular government,—no where else does person or property appear to be safe, and even Chili is vexed with conspiracies.—This is a melancholy result of the sufferings of the people. They have become the prey of individuals less merciful, perhaps, than even their old masters, the Spaniards; and a very large proportion of their best citizens have been slaughtered in the endless conflicts, or expelled by the never ending fluctuations of political misrule.

We just learn that another revolution has taken place in Peru, effected without bloodshed, and resulting in favor of the "Bolivian party," general Gamarra being made president.

Gen. Santander, late vice president of Colombia, who has suffered a very long and severe imprisonment, has, at length, obtained liberty to depart exclusively for Europe, with the condition that he shall not leave that part of the world but under forfeiture of all his property, left behind as a pledge—that he shall not even write against Colombia; and, if he returns, he is to be shot, as an outlaw.

TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN. The following, from the New York Mercantile Advertiser, is inserted by way of "memorandum." We shall see. "The rumour originally published by us, that there was some probability of a treaty with Great Britain, which would prevent the angry discussion of the tariff question in the ensuing congress, and regulate the trade between the two countries on a basis of reciprocity, has gathered strength; and there seems to be little doubt in any quarter, that the instructions to Mr. McLane will have that object chiefly in view. To those who revert to the issue of all attempts by former negociators, because of the impression on both sides that each was endeavoring to procure unequal advantages—to those also who recollect the difficulty of adjusting any thing like a reciprocal system by either parliamentary or congressional enactments, we should suppose the mere proposition to form a treaty on the basis suggested, would be hailed as one of unquestionable policy; but, whether from party feeling or some other cause, we have seen the measure scouted by some, and deprecated by others. We repeat our confidence in the truth of the original report, and if there be sincerity in those who have complained of a want of reciprocity, we think their wishes will soon be accomplished."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. The following are announced in the Washington papers.

Charles Rhind, of New York, to be consul of the United States for the port of Odessa, on the Black Sea, in Russia.

John Ward, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States for the port of Chihuahua, in Mexico.

John S. Meircken, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States for the island of Martinique.

William Shaler, of Massachusetts, to be consul [commercial agent] of the United States for the port of Havana, in the island of Cuba, in place of Thomas M. Rodney, removed.

Sidney Mason, of Virginia, to be consul of the United States for the port of St. Johns, in the island of Porto Rico, in the place of Robert Jacques, removed.

William Stirling, to be consul of the United States for the port of Barcelona, in Spain, in place of Charles Douglass, removed.

William S. Hamilton, of Louisiana, to be surveyor of public lands South Tennessee, in place of James P. Turner, removed.

William Troost Simons, to be consul of the United States for Westphalia, and the Prussian provinces of the Rhine, to reside at Elberfeleth, in place of John Godfrey Boker, resigned.

COTTON DUCK. The Norfolk Herald of the 21st. inst. says—An old and experienced navy officer who has read with great pleasure Mr. McKim's valuable letter on the superiority of cotton over hempen duck for sails, has requested us to point out an inaccuracy in one particular, which might lead to very injurious consequences: Mr. McKim states that cotton duck is not liable to mildew, while the experience of our informant attests the contrary; and indeed every vegetable substance is liable to that species of decay. The only difference between hemp and cotton sails in this respect, as we understand, is, that the mildew discovers itself in the former by turning them black, while it leaves scarcely any trace of its existence in the latter, being barely discoverable by a very faint tinge of yellow. It is this circumstance no doubt, which has induced the erroneous impression, and one that is by no means peculiar to Mr. McKim, that cotton duck is proof against mildew; an error, which, by inducing too great a confidence in the mariner, might prove fatal, or at least injurious, in some cases. All else that Mr. McKim has stated in his letter relative to the superiority of cotton duck, our informant avers from his own experience and observation to be entirely correct and proper; but it is certain that sails made of that fabric require the same care and attention to prevent their mildewing as those of the hemp canvass.

FIGURED MUSLIN. We find the following note, addressed to the editors of the Pawtucket Chronicle.

Gentlemen.—In the last number of your paper I noticed an account of my first attempt at muslin weaving; and perceiving an omission which is by far the most important part of the business, I take the liberty to correct it. You neglected to state that I do this work with a power-loom, instead of doing it by hand, as it is done in Europe. I served an apprenticeship at muslin hand weaving, with Messrs. Gray & Rockhead, in Glasgow; and while with them made some improvements to the common loom, but never saw a muslin loom moved by water-power, until I prepared one in this country. In forming the two first figures that I attempted, I commenced with 21 needles on 24 inches, and in forming the last two with 42 needles on the same number of inches and these figures which are ready for public imspection, are only a shadow of what may be done; as it was thought proper to commence with simple rather than intricate figures. The muslin was woven with the same rapidity that plain cloth is, and the person who attended the loom, attended at the same time two other three quarter looms, and finished the usual quantity of cloth, from each loom. The muslin loom will not cost to exceed twenty-five dollars more than the common power-loom; the figure may be changed in one minute in the working part—and I believe the muslin may be afforded as cheap as plain shirting. The figure is cut upon a wooden cog wheel, and these wheels can be changed at pleasure; and any lady who may be desirous of having a particular figure woven, could be accommodated at short notice. This business, with little trouble and expense, can also be extended to the weaving of scarfs, or other fancy goods.

Having now tested the practicability of weaving muslin by water power, I leave it for capitalists to carry it into effect. I fearlessly assert that the article can be manufactured as well and as cheap in this country, as in Europe. My machinery is open to the inspection of manufacturers and mechanics; and I, for a reasonable compensation, am ready to render my services. Should no capitalist see fit to take hold of it, a subscription will be opened for the purpose of putting in operation a single loom, which can be done at a trifling expense, in any weaving shop in the country. One hundred yards of the muslin which I have manufactured, will be deposited in your counting-room, on Monday next, that the public may have an opportunity to examine it. Very respectfully, your's, &c. HAMBLETON FAULKNER.

Central Falls, September 11.

[We have seen the loom above referred to, and have a specimen of the cloth made in it.]

MAINE. There has been a very furious and fierce contest in this state for governor.—Mr. Hunton, the "national republican" candidate, is supposed to have beaten Mr. Smith, "Jacksonian," by a majority of about 3000 votes. Particulars when received.

VERMONT. An election for governor, &c. recently took place in this state. Three names were before the people—the present governor, Mr. Crafts, "anti Jackson"—Mr. Allen, late minister to Chili, "anti Jackson" and "anti masonic,"—and Mr. Doolittle, "Jackson." Mr. Allen, however, had not given his consent to be a candidate, was absent from the state when named, and declined so soon as the nomination was made known to him. At the latest returns, the votes were as follows,

For Mr. Crafts	7772
Allen	3206
Doolittle	2406

It is probable that Mr. Crafts has obtained a majority of the whole number of votes, and is re-elected.

A *seventh* trial has been had to elect a member of congress for the district lately represented by Mr. Buck. Both candidates were "anti administration," and Mr. Cahoon also "anti mason." The votes returned stand thus—

Mr. Prentiss	3651
Cahoon	3636
Scattering	327
No choice yet.	

KENTUCKY. James Clarke, Charles Wickliffe, Joseph Lecompte, Henry Daniel, Crittenden Lyon, Joel Yancey, Thomas Chilton, and Robert P. Letcher, have been re-elected members of congress from Kentucky. Richard M. Johnson supercedes Robert McHatton, John Kincaid supplies the place of Thomas P. Moore, (minister to Colombia), and N. D. Coleman and Nathan Gaither succeed Messrs. Chambers and Buckner, who declined a re-election.

Mr. Coleman had 2,541 votes—his opponent, Mr. Beatty, 2,519—and there were two other candidates who received about 550 votes. Mr. Yancey beat the former member, Mr. Francis Johnson, 160 votes. Mr. Kincaid succeeded by a majority of 822.

Of the political character of the representation, in the *new* state of parties, opposing opinions are set forth: one party claims all but two as "Jacksonians," but some aver that six are friendly to Mr. Clay.

In the state legislature, and in both branches, a large majority is reported as "anti-Jackson." Of the ten senators just elected, seven are called "republicans," and three "Jacksonians."

[As we are pretty soon, it seems, to have another great political controversy, though the names of the persons on whom parties are to be rallied are not yet determined—and while we do not intend to take any part in the personal conflict more than heretofore, it is earnestly wished that some terms may be adopted descriptive of the PRINCIPLES of parties,—and *politics* not be suffered to exist as though the people were divided into petty clans of *Campbells* and *McGregors*, owing allegiance to their lords, and required to join issue in their quarrels, without an understanding of, or regard for, the merits of them. The events of the next session of congress may bring about a gratifying result, in this respect; and arrest the progress of what must be esteemed derogatory to the republican character, and *unsafe* in its practice.]

TENNESSEE. John Blair, Pryor Lea, J. C. Isaacs, Robert Desha, John Bell, James K. Polk, David Crockett, James Standifer and Carr Johnson, have been elected members of congress from Tennessee. The two last are new members. The political character of the delegation is unchanged.

"A SON OF THE WILDERNESS." On the 18th ult. a number of the citizens of Louisville gave a public dinner to John Rowan, senator in congress from Kentucky. He delivered a very impressive speech to the company, containing the annexed personal anecdote:

"Gentlemen:—You have justly designated me as "a son of the wilderness." My father, at the close of the revolutionary war, under the delusive hope of repairing the ravages which his devotion to the cause of liberty had made in his ample patrimonial estate, emigrated from Pennsylvania, his native state, to the wilderness of Kentucky. He arrived at this place in the month of March, 1783. In the spring of the following year he took with him five families, and made a settlement at the long falls of Green river, a place computed, at that time, to be 100 miles from any other settlement in the country. The subject of your present kindness was then about 11 years of age: of the hardships and privations endured by that little colony, of the dangers which they encountered, and of the fortitude with which they endured and met them, it does not behove me to speak. I cannot forbear, however, to mention an accident which took place in one of the many incursions made upon them by the savages. It is illustrative of the times, and relates to my mother; and I am led to the recital of it by the affectionate veneration with which I cherish her memory.

"She had walked out with Mrs. Barnett to a place where a company of young people were pulling flax, at the extremity of a large field which adjoined the fort. Mrs. Barnett had taken with her her infant son, about two years of age. Very soon after they had joined the flax-pulling company, a band of savages burst from their ambuscade, and rushed upon them, discharging their guns at them, and yelling most hideously. My mother, who was an athletic woman, started to run, but recollecting that Mrs. Barnett was a delicate and weakly woman, unable to carry her child, turned and run back in the face of the Indians, under the fire of their guns, snatched the child from the arms of its feeble mother, and bore him in safety to the fort, although she was closely pursued, shot through her clothes with an arrow, and twice burned with the powder of the guns which were shot at her. Mrs. Barnett and her infant were both saved. He is now a respectable citizen of Ohio county; and there are still living three persons, besides myself, who witnessed the scene, and shared in its dangers. But thanks to the hardihood, the enterprise, and the industry of our people, Kentucky now rivals the oldest of her sisters, in the comforts and conveniences of polished life. I have lived up through the scenes and partook of them all, which marked the transition of the country from the majesty of its wilderness state, to its present tasteful and highly cultivated condition. I am therefore identified with Kentucky, and can never forsake its occupants."

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION. The following is a copy of the reply to a letter of Mr. Worrall to the president of U. S. communicating a copy of a song, composed for, and sung at the Catholic emancipation festival in Philadelphia, on the 14th July last.

Washington, 15th Sept. 1829.

SIR.—I have received and read with much pleasure, the copy of the song composed for the Catholic emancipation festival in Philadelphia, on the 14th July last, which you have done me the honor to present to me.—That its sentiments, so appropriate to the social board, and to that harmony and good will which should ever characterise our celebrations of the advances of liberty in other countries, may never be violated in our own, is the sincere wish of your fellow citizen, and obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

To Mr. John Worrall, 194 *Market St. Philadelphia.*

TERRIBLE! The following account of an editorial affray; as given by one of the parties to it, deserves preservation as a ferocious curiosity:

A fracas occurred in New Orleans on the 20th ult. between the editors of the Argus and Courier, in consequence of an electioneering paragraph, published by the latter. The editor of the Courier, Mr. De St. Romes, gives the following account of the affair.

"The traitor came yesterday to Hewlett's coffee house, where I was seated looking at a game of back gammon, and after having walked several times around me (as I have been since informed by several persons who have made their affidavits of the fact, for I did not see it myself), without daring to attack me, and after having rallied, a few assassin-like wretches of his species, he gave me from behind, a blow with his fist in the face, which kept me on my chair stunned for several seconds. Having got over my surprise, I perceived at a few steps from me, the coward, the traitor, the infamous John Gibson, the editor of the Argus, with his hand in his breast, as in the act of drawing a weapon! I rushed upon him, and striking him with the end of my umbrella in the stomach, I

made him lose his equilibrium, and abandoning my umbrella, I jumped upon him, seized him by the throat with my two hands, and dragged or rather carried him to the reading table, a distance of about ten paces from the spot where the villain had *bravely* attacked me from behind. I threw him with all my strength upon that table, his face upwards, and there, I began to renew the strangling scene of Virginius, but seeing that the rascal would not give up his soul; I let my right hand loose to take my penknife and open his guts, but I had left my penknife at home, and my hands being my only weapon, I began the strangling process again, when I perceived that the assassin who had already lost a part of his *gigantic strength*, had a pair of pistols and a dagger in the left pocket of his coat. I made some efforts to seize the dagger in order to nail the coward to the table where I had carried him, but as I was going to execute the meritorious act, I was torn from a prey that could no longer escape, by a crowd of friends and enemies, who thereby afforded the poltroon who had attacked me from behind, when sitting, and unprovided with any thing like a defensive weapon, an opportunity to effect his escape."

The editor of the Argus gives a very different account of the affray, and probably a more correct one; but the *merits* of it has not induced an insertion of the preceding article.

GEN. SCOTT. The Nashville Republican, in reference to the late decision of the president on the subject of brevet rank, remarks—"The DECISION is against the position assumed by gen. Scott, and *though the country will, of course, be deprived of the services of that officer*, his friends will be compelled to acquiesce in the justice and necessity of the DECISION." The same paper adds, that "no other alternative is *now* left him," but to resign.

JAMES BARBOUR. The university of Oxford, on the 1st July, conferred on our envoy at the court of St. James, the honor of the degree of D. C. L. That degree was at the same time conferred on sir Howard Douglas, bart., K. C. B. lieut. governor and commander-in-chief of New Brunswick; sir J. E. E. Wilmott, bart., F. R. S., F. S. A., F. L. S.; sir W. E. Parry, knt. F. R. S., captain in the royal navy; and sir J. Franklin, knt. F. R. S., captain in the royal navy. In the morning there was a great bustle and hurry in the streets leading to the theatre [such a theatre for public exhibitions is a desideratum at our colleges] of crowds wishing to be witnesses of the scene, and auditors of the recitation of the academical prize performances. Many more visiters attended also from a desire of seeing the illustrious characters who on that occasion received the honorary degrees. There was a grand procession of the vice-chancellor, noblemen, heads of houses, doctors, and proctors. [*Salem Gazette.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. *Philadelphia, Sept 21.* The Miner's Journal states that boats laden with vegetables, from Philadelphia, arrive almost weekly at Pottsville, and that, on one boat load, the editors understood that ninety dollars had been cleared. Some of the farmers in our lower counties were apprehensive that, by means of the canal, the Philadelphia market would be supplied from the remote counties. It appears that the result is quite different. Such is the abundance of the potato crop this season, that there are, of the best kinds, selling in our market at twenty-five cents a bushel. We know that an offer has been made, by a farmer in this vicinity, to deliver five hundred bushels of the best Mercer potatoes, at *fifteen cents* a bushel!! [*Dem. Press.*

THE ENGLISH ARMY. The United Service Journal for July, contains a statement of the distribution of the standing army of Great Britain, a brief notice of which may not be uninteresting to our military readers, and to the public of the United States generally. The total number of regiments at present in pay, is *one hundred and thirty-nine*, not including the artillery and engineers, of which there are twenty-six regiments of cavalry, and one hundred and thirteen of infantry. Fifteen regiments of cavalry, and nine of the line, are in England; six of cavalry, and nineteen of the line, in Ireland; and one of cavalry, and one of infantry, in Scotland. The remainder of this immense force is distributed in the colonies and dependencies, as follows:—

East Indies—Four regiments of cavalry, and nineteen of infantry.
Jamaica—Five regiments of infantry.
Trinidad—Two regiments of infantry.
Corfu—Six regiments of infantry.
Gibralter—Six regiments of infantry.
North American colonies—Nine regiments of infantry.
Barbadoes—Two regiments of infantry.
Demarara—One regiment of infantry.
St. Vincents—One regiment of infantry.
Mauri ius—Three regiments of infantry.
St. Lucia—One regiment of infantry.
New South Wales—Three regiments of infantry.
Cape of Good Hope—Four regiments of infantry.
Ceylon—Four regiments of infantry.
Berbice—One regiment of infantry.
Bermuda—One regiment of infantry.
Malta—Four regiments of infantry.
Zante—One regiment of infantry.
Antigua—One regiment of infantry.

LAW CASE. Since one of the transports containing the Spanish soldiers put into the port of New Orleans, one of the soldiers deserted, and was arrested at the instance of his commanding officer, and the right to do so being questioned, the following decision has been had in the case.

We learn that judge Preval, after two hearings of the counsel engaged in this case, and further investigation of the evidence, has discharged this Spanish soldier on the order of arrest and delivery, by which he was imprisoned. The reasons for the discharge, are not those which go to solve the most doubtful point in the case, and the question, of the right or duty of the American judiciary, to deliver to an officer of foreign government, a deserter from the military corps of that government, when it is thought there is no provision of a treaty for the regulation of these affairs, is not only undecided in this case, but will be untouched. The legal cause of his discharge, is the opinion entertained by judge Preval of the insufficiency of the evidence to prove his enlistment. It is stated, that, notwitstanding his discharge from the arrest, he is yet imprisoned on a charge of felony, alledged by some of his fellow soldiers.

CURIOUS LEGACY. One Philip Bosquet, who lately died at Amsterdam, has bequeathed a legacy to a certain benevolent society, on condition that two fruit trees shall be planted over his grave, and that the fruit shall be publicly sold at auction every year, in order that the receptacles of the dead may be rendered useful and beneficial to the living.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The state of trade remains exceedingly gloomy in England, and the wages earned by the laboring classes are insufficient to feed them on the coarsest and cheapest food, in many large and populous districts. In one week at Nottingham, seventy-six fathers of families applied to the overseers of one parish for relief. They were silk glove makers. About 400 of such are employed by the parish in breaking stone, for which they and their families are scantily fed, as paupers. Weavers at Manchester, &c. earn only 3 or 4*s.* per week.

A Leeds paper complains much of the manufacture of cloths out of old woollen clothes, which are so managed by a machine appropriately called "*the devil*," as to obtain a neat and glossy appearance. These are of the goods that are so largely imported "to order" at New York, and sold by auction, on account of the "drab-gaitered gentry," or Yorkshiremen, who abound in that city, and who have monopolized nearly the whole business of importing cloths, being "*up to*" the ways of getting them through the custom house.

Cape of Good Hope. The revenues of the colony amount to £97,000, per annum—the population 54,682 whites, and 33,000 free blacks.

Sierra Leone. Of 23,434 liberated Africans introduced from 1808 to 1827, only 11,978 survived, including all

heir descendants. The colony is well called "the den of death." The whole population consists of 17,512 persons, of whom only 87 are whites, 80 males and 7 females—besides 734 troops.

Iron. From a British parliamentary paper just printed, by order of the house of commons, it appears that the exportation of bar iron has, in the last four years, about doubled, and that there has been a progressive increase in most of the other sorts. The largest increase, during the four years, has been in the quantities sent to Asia, the weight having been in bars, in 1825, 4,382 tons; in 1826, 6,606 tons; in 1827, 12,269 tons; and, in 1828, 17,847 tons. The quantity taken by Mexico and the states of South America was, in 1825, 1,414 tons; 1826, 755 tons; 1827, 845 tons; 1828, 1,615 tons.

Tampico has been declared a free port, by the Spanish general Barradas, for the term of six months. That is, we suppose, if he holds the possession so long.

The Austrian Observer gives the following list of the Russian naval forces at present in the Black Sea:—11 ships of the line, viz. two of 100 guns, one of 80, four of 74, and four of 60; six frigates, viz. five of 44 guns, and one of 36; two sloops of war, viz. one of 28 guns, and one of 23; three brigs of 20 guns, and seven schooners, viz. one of 14 guns, two of 12, and four of 10. Total 29 vessels. Besides the above, the Russian fleet in the Black Sea has 43 gun boats and bomb vessels, three yachts and 16 transports, forming a total of 91 vessels.

The Scotsman, in its eulogium on Dr. Channing of Boston, triumphantly refutes the argument maintained in England, that princely revenues are necessary to engage the talent of the country in the clerical profession, by pointing to that highly gifted individual, of whom it says, if mind were divisible, you might cut out a whole bench of bishops; at the same time declaring its belief that with all his abilities he is ministering to some congregation for four or five hundred pounds per annum. If we recollect right, Mr. Channing's salary is precisely $2,000. The income of the bishop of London, we believe is £70,000 per annum! and yet there is probably, more difference between the *minds* of these two individuals, than between their incomes.

Col. Richard Waters, a faithful soldier of the revolution, died in the 75th year of his age, on the 25th ult.

Paints. The navy commissioners are advertising for contracts for the supply of paints and paint oil. It is required that the manufacture, whether American, English, or French, shall be stated in the proposals; and, while either American or English *white* lead, dry or in oil, may be offered, it is prescribed that the red lead shall be English, and that the yellow ochre, lampblack, black paint, whiting, putty, spirits turpentine, varnish and paint oils shall be *French!* We presume this is a mistake in the clerk who made out the proposals, or in the printer.

A bear, about 7 feet in length and 3 in height, was killed in Lower Freehold township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, on the 17th ult. It is wondered how "he got there."

A giant, Joseph Need Sewall, lately died at Taunton, England, and was interred with extraordinary care lest his body might be subjected to anatomical operations, of which he had the greatest horror, while living. He was 7 feet 8 inches high, and weighed 518 lbs. his shoes were 14½ inches long and 6½ wide. He had exhibited himself in company with a dwarf that weighed only 68 lbs. Sewall was 24 years old, at the time of his decease.

Albany and Troy. Three hundred laborers are now employed in making a *Macadamised* road from Albany to Watervliet, opposite Troy, a distance of six miles. When finished, it will be the finest road in the country.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, has just completed his *ninety-third* year. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

A great bottle. A black glass bottle weighing 43 pounds and containing 31 gallons, was last week manufactured at the Lechmere Point glass bottle house, West Boston. To make use of the language of the glass house, the metal was gathered by William Cumming and handled by James Proudloch.

Girard's square, in Philadelphia, from Market to Chesnut and from 11th to 12th street, was purchased by him about 20 years ago, for 100,000 dollars: it is now valued at 500,000, and cannot be had for that sum. We recollect when "Dunlap's house" which stands on that square, was "out of town."

The Jesuits. A new general of the order of Jesuits was chosen at Rome on the 6th of July. This was a station that once moved the "Christian world,"—but is now unimportant, except to the members of the order themselves.

The Miner's Journal supposes that not more than 65,000 tons of Schuylkill coal will be sent to market in the present season; and that the Lehigh company will not send more than 20,000, together 85,000. "A pretty considerable quantity," however.

North Carolina. In the senate of the state of North Carolina, which is composed of sixty-four members, there will be *thirty-one* new members; and in the house of commons, composed of one hundred and thirty-five members, *eighty-one* of the elect are new members—a very unusual proportion.

The straw paper, mentioned by us, should have been said to be manufactured at Chambersburg, Pa. not Pittsburg. It was a slip of the pen. That now making at Baltimore will be much tougher than the Chambersburg, being made "by hand," and not with a machine.

Pennsylvania. The governor lately visited Philadelphia to obtain loans, under the act of the state, to carry on the public works. It is stated that he did not accomplish his purpose, and intimated that some of the works must soon be suspended—an event much to be regretted, at any time, but especially so at the present season of the year, and in the peculiar state of some of the works.

The Chesapeake and Delaware canal is so far completed as to permit the passage of the barges belonging to the Citizens canal line of steam boats. A rapid and easy way of travelling, and presenting a full opportunity of viewing this stupendous public work. The passage through the deep cut and under the summit bridge, (240 feet span), is awfully grand and beautiful.

Gold. The Fredericksburg Arena states that a lump of gold, worth $300, was dug up on Friday last, at Johnson's farm, near that town.

The Peacock. This beautiful vessel, of 22 guns and 180 men, under command of capt. E. R. McCall, is about to leave New York for the West Indies, and will carry out as a passenger com. Elliott, who will have the command on that station. She is furnished with a full suit of *cotton* sails, as an experiment.

Mr. Maury, late consul of the U. S. at Liverpool, has been highly complimented for his public and private virtues, at a large meeting of persons—Americans and Englishmen, James Cropper, esq. in the chair. The proceedings were, indeed, honorable to the venerable man. Mr. Richard Rathbone's speech was excellent. Of Mr. Maury he said—His character was a transparency, and it showed the more brightly the more attentively it was scrutinized. He was always gentle, kind, and conciliating, while he was no less firm, manly, impartial, and consistent. He was an attached and patriotic citizen of the United States; but he was also, in the best sense of the words a citizen of the world.

Constitutional! At the request of gov. Owen, the secretary of war has ordered lieut. W. H. Hartford, a highly scientific graduate of the military academy, to assist John M'Rea, esq. of Fayetteville, in making a compilation of the map of North Carolina,—the materials of which have been collected by Mr. M'Rea. Lieut. Harford is a Georgian and graduated at the last examination of the cadets at West Point.

North river steam boats. One line carries passengers from New York to Albany, or *vice versa*, for one dollar, meals included; another for *fifty cents*, meals extra. The distance 150 miles. And yet from the multitude of travellers, perhaps, no great sacrifice is made by the proprietors. A meal, however, where meals are "free," is not a very comfortable affair—unless the desire to swallow food is greater than the wish to enjoy it.

New Orleans, at the last accounts, was exceedingly unhealthy.

A manufacturers' fair is to be held at New York, on the 13th, 14th and 15th October, next, under direction of the American Institute.

MEXICO.

Address of president Guerrero, at the opening of the extraordinary session of the Mexican congress, August 4, 1829.

Citizens deputies and senators!—It surely was incredible that a nation like Spain, without efficiency, without decision, and without resources, should persevere in the mad attempt of effecting the reconquest of Mexico. Present experience, however, proves the contrary; and we know that the slaves of Ferdinand VII, have dared to profane the soil of our republic. Miserable men. They forget that the Mexicans are always independent; that they are acquainted with their rights; that they know how to be free; and that it is ansult to offer them the degrading condition of colonists, to which in times less fortunate they were reduced by a wretched adventure in 1519.

[Here follows a paragraph alluding to the information which had been communicated to the republic by the executive in relation to the Spanish expedition, and the preliminary measures which had been adopted to secure the safety of the republic.]

And that nothing might be lacking in the present circumstances of the country, the executive, with the advice and consent of the council of government, decreed the assembling of congress in extraordinary sessions,—having for its first and principal object, to provide such means as might be necessary in the departments of the treasury and of war. No determination could be more auspicious to the Mexicans, or more dishearting to those who seek at least to reduce us to slavery.—Decision, patroitsm and resources, exist in the bosom of the republic, with the very interesting and happy circumstance, that the same system of government is the surest guarantee and the firmest support of our political existence. How has it triumphed in the nineteen states, the district, and the territories of the federation! What power can destroy it?

The valor and hardihood of the soldier on duty, and the deliberation, prudence and wisdom of the supreme powers of the union and the states, all combine for the safety of the republic. Fortunate, without doubt, is this day, fellow citizens! the country is receiving a new existence; and already on its altars every party is sacrificed; there is not the slightest symptom of disunion. Eternal praise to the patriotism and good judgment of the Mexicans.

Senators and deputies; accept my congratulations! Continue your important and useful labors, give days of glory to your country, and of confusion to your enemies. Sustain your firmness and admirable institutions which afford so much satisfaction to the Mexican people.—Depend upon the faithful adhesion of the executive in all things; with the solemn protest which I this day repeat, that I will never have any other rule of conduct except the constitution and the laws. I have done.

[We have no certain advices of the proceedings or prospects of the invading Spaniards, who, at the latest dates, were yet at Tampico. With so small a force, no important purpose can be accomplished, except to harrass the people and government of Mexico; and with the power to subsist and transport even 3,000 men from place to place—threatening one port or landing at another, Spain can accomplish a mighty mischief, and exceedingly perplex the Mexicans, already much embarrassed in their pecuniary resources, and rent by political feuds. It is probable, however, that the invasion will tend to pacify the parties and unite the people in the defence of the republic; but any considerable defection may lead to a long and cruel civil war—and, if Spain can possess herself of, and hold, any of the large ports, she may indemnify herself for the cost of the mischief she inflicts. But, and if the invasion shall teach the Mexicans the necessity of union and of strict obedience to the constitution, and bring about an actual submission of the military to the civil authority, this mischief will be amply compensated in the future welfare of the country.

It is now said that com. Porter is not under arrest as was stated, but was at the city of Mexico urging a settlement of his accounts.]

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

The situation of our minister in Mexico, would appear from the following article, which we copy from the New York Mercanttle Advertiser, to be very unpleasant, if not dangerously critical—

In speaking of the proposition made by several of the state legislatures, and afterwards in the general congress, to order Mr. Pointsett out of the country, the *Sol* says—"Is the presence of Mr. Pointsett in the republic of more consequence than union among Mexicans? Oh Washington! rise from thy sepulchre, rise and present to those who oppose this measure, thy well known maxim. How fearful to all free systems is foreign influence." Some of the papers hint openly enough that unless he leaves the country he may be made a bloody example.

It will be perceived, from the following paragraph for which we are indebted to the same paper, that a Mexican force numerically equal to that of the invading Spanish army, and probably as superior in valor and resolution, as it is in the justness of its cause, had already taken up its march for Tampico.

An army of 2500 infantry and 800 cavalry, left the city of San Luis on the 2d August for Tampico, where they must have arrived about the 13th. The troops that composed the garrison of Tampico, the number of 400, were at Altimira, 20 miles from that place.

One of the last papers mentions a report that an express had reached Mexico, with information that a squadron of nine vessels, supposed Spanish, fitted out at Manilla, had arrived on the west coast of Mexico, and had been seen off Acapulco.

BUENOS AYRES.

The civil war that lately prevailed in the provinces of the Rio de la Plata has ended, after several small battles between the opposing parties. The terms of the treaty were, that hostilites should cease from the date of the treaty, and that communication between the town and country should be established upon the same footing as formerly, the election of representatives to take place according to the laws, the duty of preserving peace in the country districts to devolve on gen. Rosas, who was to take charge of the necessary arrangements.

After the election of a permanent government, Lavalle and Rosas were to place their respective troops at its disposal, the troops under the revolting general were to be paid, and all the obligations entered into by their commander for their support were to be liquidated. No individual of whatever class or condition to be molested on account of his political opinions anterior to the convention.

Later accounts (to the 5th Aug.) say that the election had taken place and that Lavalle had been retained in power, much to the dissatisfaction of the better part of the population; and that the country remained in a wretched state of confusion. Gen. Rosas, with his troops remained encamped without the city, and was expected to attack it.

The following papers were published by authority—

GOVERNMENT BULLETIN.

Buenos Ayres, 25th June, 1829.

The war having concluded, and H. E. the provisional governor having happily returned to the capital, has determined to resume the government of the province from Friday, 26th instant, next approaching; in consequence of which the delegate governor has ordered and decreed:

1. From the 26th inst. the decree of the 4th of May of the present year will be of non effect.

2. Let this be published.

RODRIGUEZ.

Salvador Maria d. l Carrill.

General Juan Lavalle, provisional governor and captain general of the province of Buenos Ayres, and the commandant general of the country districts, Juan Manuel Rosas, in order to put an end to the disturbances which have afflicted the province and re-establish in it the order and tranquility which have been unfortunately interrupted, have agreed upon the following articles:

1. Hostilities shall cease, and from the date of the present convention the communication between the town and country shall be established upon the same footing as formerly.

2. In the shortest possible time the election of the representatives of the province shall take place, according to the laws.

3. The commandant general of the country districts, Juan Manuel Rosas, being particularly charged with maintaining and preserving the tranquillity and security of the country, he will take those measures which he may judge most convenient, and will appoint persons, with the knowledge of the government, to those offices established by the laws and forms, which, attending to extraordinary circumstances, he may think necessary for the regulation and police of it until the installation of the permanent government; the provisional government taking care to provide him every thing necessary for this service.

4. The election of the permanent government having taken place, the provisional governor, Juan Lavalle, and the commandant general of the country districts, Juan Manuel Rosas, will then place the forces at its disposal.

5. The government of the province will recognize and pay the obligations contracted by the commandant general Rosas, for the mamtenance of the troops under his command.

6. The officers of the line and of the militia who have been under the orders of the commandant general Rosas will be entitled to the pay corresponding to their respective classes.

7. No individual, of whatever class or condition, shall be molested or persecuted for his conduct or political opinions anterior to this convention. The authorities will severely punish those who, by word or writing, act against the stipulations in this article.

In testimony of which, and to prove our mutual agreement, we hereby sign and ratify the present convention, which consists of seven articles, in two copies of the same tenor. Done in Canuelac, in the estancia of Miller, on the 24th day of June, in the year of our lord 1829.

JUAN LAVALLE.
JUAN MANUEL ROSAS.

PROCLAMATION.

General Juan Lavalle, provisional governor and captain general of the province of Buenos Ayres, to its inhabitants.

Citizens.—The civil war which afflicted us has terminated by a peace which satisfies the reasonable pretensions of the contending parties, and which is about to re-establish the authority of our institutions and the enjoyment of unalterable tranquillity. The party which would obstinately endeavor to complete its triumph, would have consummated the ruin of the country: I have disdained a victory which would have cost so dear. I have resolved to consent to every thing which was asked of me when it was not too far removed from the object for which I contended, my only wish being to secure to my country its dignity.

Citizens.—To obtain this object I have departed from the exaggerated pretensions of all parties. I have sworn to forget the past, because in those who were opposed to me, I have found only Portenos disposed to consecrate to the honor of their country those arms which were raised against their brothers.

Citizens.—Harmony has been established amongst Portenos, let no one attempt to interrupt it. Woe be to him who dares insult the territory of our country.

JUAN LAVALLE.

Buenos Ayres, June 25, 1829.

In compliance with the second article of the foregoing decree, Lavalle issued the following proclamation:—

Buenos Ayres, June 27.

In order that the legislature may be convened as soon as possible, the government has decreed:—

On Sunday, the 12th of July next, elections for representatives for the city and country, shall be held. Their number and manner of election to be in conformity with the existing laws.

LAVALLE.

WOOL.

From the Boston Courier.

We commend the subjoined article from a correspondent to the particular consideration of the farmers. It is to them that the manufacturers look for assistance, for they are equally interested in the event of the coming struggle. The doctrine of Mons. Chaptal is the true policy of this country.

It is but about twenty years, since the attempt was first made by the importation of Spanish merino sheep, to raise fine wool in this country. Prior to that time the growing of wool was thought to be hardly worth the attention of the farmer, for seldom was it that one was found to possess more than ten or fifteen sheep, and these produced a very inferior kind of wool. Manufactures were neglected, except in the house-hold way, and even in this way the wants of but few persons were supplied. The country was dependent on foreign nations for its clothing. During the times of embargo and non-intercourse with foreign nations, some public spirited citizens conceived the plan of introducing the breed of fine woolled sheep into the country. Many of the advocates of England ridiculed and laughed at those who thought favorably of the plan, and asserted that the quality of the wool would deteriorate here, as it had been ascertained it did in England; a little experience, however, soon proved that our climate was admirably adapted to the growth of fine wool; instead of deterioration, there was a manifest improvement in the quality. In 1812, the country was involved in war with Great Britain, whence our inhabitants had chiefly drawn their supplies of clothing of almost every description. Then it was that we reaped the bitter fruits of that policy which had triumphed over the sound principles laid down twenty years before, as a basis of governmental policy, by that great statesman Alexander Hamilton. We felt that our independence of which we so much boasted, was little else than a name. Our persons were not indeed subject to the control of any power; but we felt most keenly our dependence on foreign nations for those supplies, so essential for the maintainance of an armed force both by land and by sea. The history of this war contains the most heart rending accounts of the sufferings of our soldiers for the want of clothing. The citizen then paid twelve dollars for a yard of foreign cloth, of no better quality than he now may purchase of domestic fabric, for three. These things roused the people to exertion; the energies of the nation were called into vigorous action, to relieve itself from a condition in which its armies and its naval forces could not be comfortably clothed. The people were encouraged by the government to establish manufactures; and the extraordinary high price of wool held out the strongest inducement to the farmers rapidly to increase their flocks. Fine merino sheep had been in the country but a short time, but such was the desire among farmers generally, to rear up flocks of this breed of sheep, that it was not uncommon for them to pay a thousand dollars for a single buck. Wool bore a price of two dollars per pound, and was eagerly bought up by manufacturers, whose establishments in different parts of the country had been built up with surprising rapidity, so that before the termination of the war, we had within ourselves something like the means of clothing our own population. A vast amount of property, by the wonderfully rapid increase of our flocks, had been added to the aggregate capital of the national wealth. An amount still greater, probably, was embarked in manufactures of wool alone. Here then were two great interests, essential to our independence, deserving, at the hands of government, protection, under any and all circumstances, which were, at the conclusion of peace with Great Britain, by the repeal of double duties, levied during the war, abandoned to utter ruin; and thousands who had embarked in the business of growing and manufacturing wool, relying on the faith of government, were consigned over to bankruptcy with as relentless a hand, as ever bore sway in the most tyrannical government.

It would be useful to political economists of the present day to look back, and reflect upon the times which accompanied the three first years of peace. Even the brawlers for free trade might see something in the consequences of excessive importations of foreign manufactures, to stagger their faith in the efficacy of their principles to conduct a nation to prosperity and wealth. I say the three first years of peace, because the tariff of 1816 had but little effect towards diminishing importations. The distress which pervaded the whole country in consequence of excessive importations, and the us-

ter inability of the nation to pay for this excess, occasioned the strongest appeals to the government for more efficient laws of protection to the national industry. The whole property of the nation had undergone a depreciation of more than one third of its former value. The precious metals had left the country, we had sold and pledged our public stocks abroad, and there was nothing left to us but a miserably depreciated paper currency. The temporizing policy of the government in relation to manufactures, since that period, has not only ruined thousands whose fortunes were then embarked in them, but thousands of others of our citizens who relied upon subsequent acts of the government to protect their property have had their fortunes swept away by the overwhelming tide of foreign competition. Why is it that our manufacturers are at this time in such a depressed condition? The question is easily answered. It is because they are not protected. So long as we import from Great Britain twenty millions of dollars worth of cotton and woollen manufactures annually, it is idle to talk about the protection afforded to these interests in this country. Every stinted increasing duty hitherto laid by successive tariff laws has diminished the price of fabrics, without giving the manufacturer the benefit of our own markets. The jealously of many members of congress and the fear that the manufacturers would derive even a moderate profit on their business, has hitherto prevented any wise act of legislation in regard to interests vitally important to the welfare of the nation. The example of other nations seems to have been lost sight of, and disregarded by the United States. Mons. Chaptal, minister of France, in a detailed and most exhilirating view of the affairs of that nation, and of the policy that led to her prosperity, says, "Our cassimeres cost twenty-five francs per ell, *to the manufacturer*, at the commencement of our operations: the English offered them at half price, *to the consumer*. Our cambrics and calicoes, ill manufactured, cost us seven to eight francs: the English delivered theirs at three. Ought we, therefore, to have renounced this project of manufacturing conquest? No, it was our duty to persist and improve. This, therefore, is the course we pursued. And we have arrived at such a degree of perfection, that our industry excites the jealousy of those from whom we have borrowed it. If, during twelve or fifteen years, in which we pursued our essays, our researches, our experiments, we had not *excluded the competition of foreign rival articles by prohibition*, I ask of the partizans of fifteen per cent. duty, what would have become of this admirable industry, which constitutes the ornament, the glory, and the riches of France."

Here is an example of wise policy, worthy the imitation of the United States. Let it be observed, however, that, so numerous are our manufacturing establishments, so great the capital embarked in them, and so admirable the skill already acquired, the consequence of this policy would not be any material enhancement of the price of fabrics, even temporarily. The adoption of such policy would give confidence to those concerned in these establishments, would put in motion many that are now idle, and create a constant and steady demand for the raw produce of the soil. Wool, which ought to be a staple of as great value to the farming states, as cotton is to the south, is without demand at the price of the first cost of production. The markets for woollen cloth are so fluctuating, that the manufacturers generally dare not operate more than half of their machinery. Nor do they see any prospect of better times without an alteration in the laws. They are driven from their own markets by swindlers from abroad, who find it an easy matter to defraud the government of its just revenue, and by bribery and false swearing, to fill the country with cloths at low rates of duty. Let the friends of the American system consider their obligations to themselves and their country. They are a powerful majority They have the means in their own hands of conducting the nation to prosperity and wealth. It is their solemn duty to adopt such measures as they may deem necessary for the accomplishment of these objects. R.

We add the following extracts of a letter from a Pennsylvania farmer, dated Aug. 18, 1829, addressed to H. Niles—

"My dear friend—My contemplated sale of merino and Saxony sheep on the 6th, though extensively advertised, did but very poorly; of the 500 ewes and 40 bucks, all selected for breeding, but 178 went off for want of bidders; and they so low, that, at this time, I should not like to mention the price. But it was little more than one dollar against one hundred, the original stock cost me in obtaining them.

"Some I shall endeavor to keep; but of about 3,000 of as good woolled sheep, probably, as the world produces, by far the greater part will go to the butcher. This of itself, will one day, in our struggle with the enemy, be felt as a greater loss to the American nation than the finest ship in our navy. But when clothing is dispensed with, I suppose the navy will not be rated very high; and in case of any future war with England, after our defenders on the northern frontier shall have perished by hundreds for want of suitable woollen clothing, we may again petition congress to take off the restriction with the enemy for the purpose of obtaining blankets! But no man in his proper senses, I am very sure, will ever again attempt to import merino sheep, or establish woollen manufactories, if he has no better security than the integrity of this nation to save him from destruction. After being once led on, and then betrayed, broken up and ruined and passed over to the enemy—if he should even by some fortuitous circumstance, have gained a condition in which he might be enabled to re-embark in the same patriotic and rational pursuit, he would look upon it as an edifice of beautiful and perfect structure, fascinating and enchanting without; but within, if he entered, *he would perish by the hand of treason.*

"My family have been brought up in this business, and have taken great delight in it; but my firm belief now is, that their children's children will be taught never to lay their hands upon it. So bitter is their mortification and suffering, and so great their disappointment, by reason of the forfeited honor and injustice of the government of our choice.

"What will be the policy of posterity is not ours to say, but one thing with us is certain; we are already put on the retrogade and the nation will suffer severely; and it will at least require wise and vigorous measures, persisted in for a long time, to repair this breach."

"There are good men enough in the country, I seriously believe, if they would come out—but there is great danger in slumbering in security while our opponents are on the alert. I hope the people will be roused to a sense of the danger in time, to save themselves from the ruin that is before them."

"I do not mention these things with any view to excite you to greater exertions—your arm is already nerved and, your quiver directed to the mark; the facts and arguments presented in the Register afford valuable and correct data for the enlightened statesman, and point to a course that would prove of immense value to the nation."

LAWS CONCERNING SEAMEN.

At an adjourned meeting of the master mariners of the port of Philadelphia, at the Merchants Coffee House, on the evening, of Friday, the 14th August, 1829, capt. Joseph Reynolds was called to the chair, and E. M. Donaldson, and Andrew D. Crosby, appointed secretaries.

The committee appointed at a former meeting, to prepare a memorial to congress, praying relief from certain responsibilities, &c. presented the following memorial, which was read:

To the honorable the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled,

The memorial and petition of the undersigned, masters of vessels, and others, citizens of the United States, respectfully shew:—

That desirous to obtain from the national legislature that protection for their private interests which is extended to others, and to which they deem themselves equally entitled, from the nature of their occupation and upon sound principles of policy and law, they submit the following considerations:—

Every known system of jurisprudence, conforming to the obvious dictates of justice, has provided peculiar se-

curity for those who engage in certain pursuits or who contribute by the application of their labor to the attainment of important and necessary results. Some employments put so entirely at hazard the private means and prospects of individuals, and are yet so essential to the general safety and prosperity, that, by common consent, they who undertake them have been treated with favor and encouragement.

Seamen, in all civilized countries, and in almost every age, have had extended to them this species of legal partiality and preference. They have been regarded, as they have been called, the property of the nation. Distinct tribunals wherein their rights may be asserted or their wrongs redressed, have been moulded for their accommodation. Indulgent facilities of proceedings have been permitted, and specific securities, or liens, for the wages of their service, have been provided and inflexibly enforced. That which we now know by the title of *admiralty jurisdiction*, and which late years have so firmly established, may be traced in the historical annals of very distant antiquity, sheltering and vindicating the otherwise houseless and friendless explorers of the sea. Among those people, especially who plied an active commerce, and who gradually attained its refinements, this system has been cultivated and enlarged. Perceptible in the code of Rome, it is distinguished in those of Rhodes, of Oleron, of Wisbuy, of the southern free cities of Italy, and of the northern Hanse Towns: and it flourishes, and has long flourished, in the modern maritime nations of Europe, especially in France and Great Britain. The constitution of the United States has expressly extended the range of their judiciary to "*all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction*," and various acts of congress have contributed to give precision and form to the exercise of this fundamental and salutary power.

In the practical application of great principles, however, impediments often arise from local causes and habitual prejudices:—The early and long continued struggle in England, against the recognition of any doctrines or forms other than those of the common law, produced inconsistencies and embarrassments which greater wisdom has not yet rectified, and some of which have unfortunately descended to us, with all the weight of settled and insurmountable authority. It would be tedious to illustrate by a refference to instances. It is enough for the purpose of this memorial to complain to your honorable bodies, that notwithstanding your memoralists do not cease to be seamen by having attained the highest grade of their profession, notwithstanding all the reasons of justice and of policy are alike applicable to them as to their subordinate associates, an arbitrary distinction is drawn to their disadvantage, and they are excluded by the force of British judicial precedents, from enjoying the principal protection accorded by the admirality law to men of their vocation. In a word, master mariners are adjudged by English courts, and accordingly also by American courts to be incompetent to proceed for their wages *in rem*, or against the vessels they navigate: and to possess no lien thereon for their security.

With a view to induce your honorable bodies to restore them to what, in their belief, was the original position of their professional right, your memoralists beg leave respectfully to urge:—*first*, that the general principles of policy which give the lien apply equally to them as to common sailors: *secondly*, that the dangers and hardships from which the lien was designed to rescue the sailors, are equally liable to assail your memorialists:—and *thirdly*, that no good reason has been or can be given why they should not enjoy it.

1. Every community is interested in the active and unshackled industry of its citizens. To those who toil at home, and whose occasional appeals to the laws of the land do not interrupt their daily business, the ordinary tribunals and the usual process, however dilatory are unaccompanied by serious mischiefs. But the seaman labors upon the ocean:—every hour of detention on shore is to him an hour of unproductive idleness:—and his skill, so useful to the country at large, requires almost unceasing exercise. It is then, a manifest policy to afford him a prompt and certain mode of obtaining his just earnings, and to prepare him rapidly for successive adventures and voyages. Hence a whole crew may unite, in admiralty, in a single suit for wages:—hence they are at liberty to proceed against the vessel they have navigated or its owner, or its commander:—and hence, the general rule and language of this jurisdiction, that their claims are to be determined in the shortest space of time or "*between tide and tide.*"

And why are this reasoning and this rule to find an exception in the case of the master mariner? His field of industry is the same:—the ruinous consequences of a prolonged absence from it are his also:—nor can it be deemed less important to preserve in full vigor his peculiar ability. Unless he also be hastened to renew his labors: if his hard earned means of maintenance be jeoparded, or be only attainable through the tardy troubles of litigation:—of what use is the despatch of mere sailors? Can they act without him? and if they could, why is he whose past experience and virtues lift him to a scene of wider responsibility and greater utility, suddenly to lose the main spring of his industry, the certainty and speed of remuneration?

The master's necessities are, indeed, generally speaking, more urgent than those of the seamen, and unless the rapid avails of his toils supply his wants, he becomes chained to his hearth, sharing with his domestic circle, the bitterness of disappointment. Instead of diminishing his means and motives to exertion, it is the province of judicious and discriminating legislation to increase them.

2. The hazards of marine service arise not only from the winds and waves. By the fluctuation of commercial capital and credit among those on whom he is dependent, the seamen incurs still greater risk. The owner who is left in the actual or apparent enjoyment of both, may prove abruptly bankrupt:—and who in the general scramble for security, will watch over the interests of the absent, the unwarned, and confiding tars? Who will advance, on their behalf, as the first symptom of insolvency developes itself, and save from ruin, those who are unconsciously guiding and protecting the ship and cargo for the exclusive benefit of other creditors? Were the wages of sailors to depend, in these emergencies, upon a voluntary preference in their favor, equally just as generous;—in other words, were they not provided with the lien upon the vessel in which they are immured, their toils would go wholly unrewarded, and the triumph of their unwearied labors over hostile elements be instantly succeeded by unforseen mortification and unmerited want.

Such *would be* the fate of the sailor: such is the fate of the master-mariner. Singled out from all his companions of the same profession, the law abandons him alone to the casualties of trade and the disadvantages of absence. His opportunities of information are no better than those of others: he is as little able to protect himself—a watery waste separates alike him and them from the theatre on which his destruction is acted:—and his subsequent labors are equally given for the preservation of property destined to yield him alone no return.

3 But wherefore has this distinction between the master and the sailor been drawn? What are the reasons for it? We have said that no good one has been or can be given, and we proceed briefly to show the truth of our assertion.

As early as the year 1700, and while yet the contest as to the introduction of civil and admiralty law in England raged with exasperation, the court of king's bench first pronounced a decision on this subject, and in order to preserve the exclusiveness of its own jurisdiction, denied to the master a lien upon his vessel for wages on the bold pretence that his services were rendered under a personal contract, and exclusively upon the credit of the owners. This decision and its reason have been since acquiesced in: nor could those enlightened judges, lord *Mansfield* and sir *Wm. Scott*, in 1779 or 1799, when obliged in their respective tribunals to abjudicate the same question, do more than submit to an authority, which was positive and arbitrary; though it might not "have its foundation in policy."

And yet, why is the contract of the master, be deemed in its nature and origin, more purely *personal* or more attaching to the credit of the owners, than the contract of the sailors? Both contracts are for marine services, of the same general character, on board the same ship, and

during the same voyage. While, indeed the peremptory mandate of the law refuses a lien on the vessel to the master, he must necessarily, look solely to the responsibility of those who employ him: but give him the lien, for the very reasons that it is given to the sailors, or rather restore it to him, and his reliance will mainly if not solely be on that. His contract is *ad personam*, only because judges have declared that it shall not be *ad rem*

The reason thus given from high English authority does not seem to have been quite so conclusive and satisfactory to an equally high American jurisconsult:—for one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States (the late eminent *Brockholdt Livingston*) while submitting to precedent on the very point, invokes other grounds "sufficiently plausible," as a foundation for the rule. What are these.

First. "*The inconvenience and expense to which owners would be subject, if on every dispute with the master, he could take their vessel out of their hands by process in admiralty.*" The answers are obvious: The wages of the master, like those of the sailors, are due and payable only upon certain conditions, after the performance of certain services, or at stipulated periods; and until the owner is in default by failing to meet his engagements, the master could have no lien to enforce. Besides, the master-mariners wish no more than to be placed on an equality in this respect with their sailors, and surely, if "every dispute" now renders it competent to every sailor "to take the vessel out of the hands" of the owners, a power in the master, to do the same would superadd very little further "inconvenience and expense."

Second. "*The lien which he has on the freight which he is to receive is given as another reason why he (the master) should be debarred of a remedy against the vessel herself.*" The lien on freight sounds well in theory, but is utterly nugatory in practice. No master-mariner, solicitous to remain employed, can venture to impede the anticipated appropriations of freight. In outward voyages only does it become the subject of the captain's collection or control. And when, as is often the case, in long and laborious enterprizes, both ship and cargo belong to the same owner, it is nothing.

Third. "*Being supposed to contract personally with the owners, so it has been thought proper not to permit him (the master) to look elsewhere for satisfaction.*" And why not? The common sailor has various remedies:—he may sue the owner, or he may sue the master; or he may libel the ship. If the existence of a formal contract preclude, in reason, a resort to the vessel; why are other resources open to every marine workman except to the highest and best. In truth, the contract is one thing, and the security for its performance another. The sailor's bargain is, in its nature and terms and forms, precisely as *personal* as that of the master; and yet *he* is empowered to look in all directions, while his officer is restricted to one only "for satisfaction." Where every thing else is similar, ought not the securities be so likewise?

Your memorialists have fruitlessly attempted to discover other reasons than the ones thus noticed for what they cannot but consider an unjust discrimination to their prejudice: and having cursarily combatted these reasons, they confidently conclude in the words of an eminent civilian, *Arthur Brown*, whose views agree with theirs, that as no "*stable distinction can ever be found, but in the internal nature of the agreement to be enforced, the master mariner should have the ship for his security as well as the common sailor.*"

Conscious of desiring nothing incompatible with the freedom, safety, and energy of commercial business, your memorialis anticipate, for this appeal to your legislative interference, the cordial co-operation and sanction of every just and generous merchant or ship-owner in their country. They therefore, respectfully pray that an act of congress may be passed giving to masters a lien upon the vessels they navigate for their wages, analagous in principle and effect to the sixth section of the act passed on the 20th of July, 1790, entitled "*An act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant's service,*" with such amendments and modifications as to the wisdom of your honorable bodies may seem necessary and proper.

And they will ever pray, &c.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the memorial, and that a committee of three be named to procure signatures to it, and hand it over to one of the members of congress from this place. Whereupon captains P. Hays, S. Toby, and Andrew D. Crosby, were appointed.

Resolved. That the committee forward copies of said memorial, together with the minutes of this meeting, to the principal sea ports of the U. States, with a circular requesting the master-mariners to call meetings for the purpose of co-operating in this undertaking.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published. Adjourned.

Signed, JOSEPH REYNOLDS, *chairman.*
E. M. Donaldson, } *secretaries.*
Andrew D. Crosby, }

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Post office department, 12th September, 1829.

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

1. The second *assistant postmaster general* will be the treasurer of the department.

2. No moneys shall be paid into the department directly to the assistant; nor paid out directly by him.

3. All moneys shall be paid to the department by deposites in the banks designated, to the credit of, "the post office department," which shall be passed to the credit of the persons paying them, and to the debit of the department, on the reception of the certificates of deposite, signed by the proper officer of the bank receiving them.

4. All postmasters who deposite their proceeds of postage, being within a convenient distance of the bank of the United States, or one of its branches, shall make their deposites in that bank; and such other postmasters as shall receive special directions for the purpose, will make their deposites in such other banks as shall be designated by the assistant, with the approbation of the postmaster general.

5. The postmasters who shall have been directed to deposite their balances, shall, when the proceeds of their offices do not exceed, respectively, six hundred dollars in one quarter, deposite their whole quarterly balances within ten days after the close of each quarter—when their quarterly balances exceed the rate of six hundred dollars per quarter, they shall make their deposites *monthly*, within ten days after the close of each month—and when their quarterly balances exceed the rate of three thousand dollars per quarter, their deposites shall be made *weekly*—the whole quarter's balance being always paid within ten days after the close of each quarter.

6. The postmasters who deposite their balances, will transmit a certificate of each deposite (duplicates being taken), to the postmaster general, or one of the assistants, by the first mail after the deposite shall have been made, and shall receive no credit therefor but on the receipt of the certificate.

7. Postmasters, except by special instruction, are prohibited from sending money to the department, with their accounts; but when, in pursuance of such instruction, they shall transmit money direct to the department; the *receiving clerk of accounts* shall deposite in bank the several sums so received, at least once in each week, and shall prepare a certificate, in a prescribed form, to be signed by the proper officer of the bank; and such money or paper as will not be received in deposite by the bank, will be returned to the postmasters.

8. When a payment shall be offered in person to the department, the deposite is required to be made in the same manner as directed in the preceding article, (No. 7,) or by the persons offering payment, before a receipt and credit can be given.

9. All certificates of deposite shall first be delivered to the chief clerk, who shall cause them to be entered in a *register*, to be kept for that purpose, with the date of each certificate, and the date of its receipt; he shall then endorse on each its number—in the order of its reception—the word "registered"—the date of registry, and sign his name. He shall then pass them to the assistant.

10. It shall be the duty of the assistants to keep a book of the post offices by which deposites are made in alpha-

betical order; with the names of the postmasters, and the times and places of their deposites; and immediately on receiving a certificate, after it shall have been *registered* by the chief clerk, he shall cause it to be entered to the proper office, with its date and number; so that it may always be seen, at a moment when a depositing postmaster shall be delinquent, even for a week. These certificates shall be entered in the cash book, to the credit of the proper person, and returned to the chief clerk, who shall cause them to be filed numerically.

11. It shall be the duty of the *second assistant*, and the *chief clerk*, each to keep a *bank account book*, the entries to be made from the certificates of deposite and the checks hereafter provided; which books shall be carefully compared at the close of each quarter.

12. Statements from the banks in which deposites are made, shall be obtained by the assistant, at least as often as once in each month, and be compared with the books of the assistant and of the chief clerk.

13. It shall be the duty of the assistant to furnish the postmaster general, in the beginnmg of each quarter, with a condensed statement of the amount of cash receipts and disbursements for the preceding quarter, and with the names of the banks in which deposites are made, and their several balances.

CASH PAYMENTS.

14. All checks for the payment of moneys by the department, shall be signed by the *second assistant* and "registered" and countersigned by the *chief clerk*, and each bank having deposites to the credit of the post office department, shall be advised that both the signing and countersigning described, will be necessary to the validity of the checks of the department.

15. On the margin of every check, is to be written transversely, "transportation," "incidental," or other word, to indicate the charge to which the expenditure belongs.

16. When a payment is to be made for "incidental" expenses, the account for which the payment is required shall first be examined by the chief clerk, and if found correct, he will endorse it, "*correct*, $—[*the sum due*"] and sign it. It shall then be re-examined by the assistant, and if by him found correct, he will endorse on it "approved," and sign it; he shall then draw the check for the amount; and send it with the account to the chief clerk, who shall compare them, and if their sums agree, he shall first cause the check to be entered in his *register*, (mentioned in article 9) then endorse it "registered," and countersign it.

17. Except for *transportation*, no moneys shall ever be paid, until the accounts for which they are paid, shall have passed and been signed, agreeably to the preceding article, unless by special requisition of the *postmaster general*, in writing.

18. When payments are made for *transportation* either to meet drafts made by contractors, or to be transmitted directly to them, the *principal pay clerk* shall furnish the assistant with a list of the checks required having his certificate annexed that it is correct. The assistant, if he approves the list, shall endorse on it "approved," with his signature. He shall then draw the checks, sign, and enter them, and send them, with the certified list, to the chief clerk, who shall compare them with the list, and, if they agree, shall enter them, endorse them "registered," and countersign them. He shall file the certified lists, and also the special requisition from the postmaster general, whenever such shall be made. Both the assistant and chief clerk will cause these checks to be entered in their *bank account books*, (provided in article 11): and the assistant shall cause them to be entered in the *cash book*, which shall be compared with the *bank account book* monthly.

19. In all cases when the chief clerk and the assistant shall differ in opinion as to the correctness of an account, or of an allowance, it shall be referred to the post master general for his decision.

20. All *drafts* on the postmaster shall be signed by the second assistant, and countersigned by the *principal pay clerk*.

21. In the absence of the second assistant, the duties herein allotted to him shall be performed by the *senior assistant*, unless a special designation of another person, for that purpose, shall be made by the postmaster general. In the absence of the chief clerk, the duties herein allotted to him, shall be performed by the clerk having charge of his *bank account book*, or such person as shall be appointed by the postmaster general to act as chief clerk for the time being.

CIRCULAR.

Post office department, 15th September, 1829.

The new arrangements of the post office department have rendered it necessary to give notice, that the functions of Abraham Bradley, esq. as assistant postmaster general, will cease from and after this date.

The banks and offices employed as depositories of the funds of this department, will observe, that all checks and drafts for payments will hereafter bear the signature of Charles K. Gardner, assistant postmaster general, and will also be registered and countersigned by Obadiah B. Brown, chief clerk; or, in the absence of either of them, by the person specially appointed by the post master general to perform his duties. No credit will be allowed to any such bank or office, but for payments made on drafts or checks, drawn conformably to this regulation.

Postmasters who are not instructed to deposite their proceeds of postage, will make their payments on drafts signed by the same assistant postmaster general, and countersigned by John Suter, principal pay clerk, or by the chief clerk—and in no other manner.

All banks, officers and agents, having funds of this department, will balance their accounts at the end of this month, and forward transcripts thereof, as soon as practicable, to the postmaster general; distinguishing, in those transcripts, the checks made under this regulation. A new account will be opened by each bank or officer authorized to receive the moneys of this department, under the head of "the post office department," to which accounts, from and after the 1st of October next, all receipts will be credited and all payments charged.

W. T. BARRY, *postmaster general.*

CULTURE OF THE GRAPE.

The following letter from one who has been eminently successful in the culture of many varieties of the native grape, will doubtless interest many of our readers.

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, 17th September, 1828.

To the editor of the New York American.

Agreeably to promise, I have the pleasure to address you a few remarks on the vines and vineyards of America. This subject, having engaged the attention of American citizens and distinguished foreigners, with their experienced vignerons, during the past half century, and their combined efforts having been unsuccessful, it is worthy of our consideration to inquire into the causes which might have prevented their success. According to my experience or knowledge of the subject, having been brought up in the land of vineyards, and been a resident among you for the last twenty-seven years, I think it my duty to attempt to be useful in publishing new facts, on a subject so eminently connected with the welfare of our common country.

I am of opinion that two great errors have been committed; either of which was sufficient to frustrate the undertaking. The first was in planting the European stock of vines, a delicate plant raised in a milder hemisphere, which to this day can only be cultivated in the well sheltered situations of our gardens, or the enclosed yards of cities. The severity of our winters, the late frosts, the sudden changes in the atmosphere at all times of the year, and I believe a much greater number of insects, must have destroyed their hopes of a yearly crop in open fields.

The second, and not the least unaccountable error, is the total neglect of those innumerable varieties of hardy native vines which could have been gathered on the rich and beautifully undulated surface of this happy land! What I have done, I shall recommend to the American farmer. Stoop and gather those vines on which you trample every day; place in the ground the seeds of the best; improve them all by good culture, and in six or seven years you will have a profitable vineyard, and make as many kinds of wine as you may have varieties.

If your agricultural, horticultural, or temperate societies would cause to be established a nursery of native vines, of about ten acres in every county, and call upon its inhabitants to gather and bring forward samples of fruit and mark the vines, it would soon prove to be the greatest source of happiness to the husbandman and the country.

I commenced my collection of the vines eight years ago, from the surrounding mountains of West Point; the fruit of ten of my varieties I had the honor to present to the horticultural society of New York for their anniversary dinner. It is not for me to say if they were worthy of their acceptance or cultivation. An enlightened public has seen them.

I planted two acres of it last spring, and will plant again this fall; but, if the results of my exeperiments or opinions should prove to be at variance with that of others, let them publish theirs. It will enable the agricultural societies of the country to gather all the facts, and bring the subject to a proper focus.

With the hope of its success, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant. THOS. GIMBREDE,

Professor of drawing, U. S. M. A.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAIL WAY.

The Liverpool Albion of the 27th July, has the following highly interesting notes on the rail way, now nearly finished between that great commercial town, and the great seat of the cotton manufactures of England. The undertaking was one of appalling difficulty—if difficulty might not be subjected to science and labor; but the work, when completed, will yield a golden harvest to the spirited proprietors, and immediately benefit a vast population.

The construction of the great rail road between Liverpool and Manchester, and which promises many national as well as local advantages, is proceeding towards completion with great activity. Those who have not visited the line can form no just idea of the magnitude and interesting nature of the operations going on at different parts. The object to be accomplished is, to construct a road which, in addition to the advantages to be derived from the use of rail ways, shall be almost entirely upon a dead level throughout its extent, and, at the same time, in so direct a line that the distance will be some miles shorter than by the present highway. To affect this, hills and high lands have to be cut through, and valleys and hollows spanned by embankments, to maintain the level. A great number of men have constantly been employed since the commencement of the work,—some in cutting beds of soil and marl, others in quarrying through even mountains of free-stone; some in conveying the material to the embankments; some in preparing the stone; some in building bridges and walling in the cut where required; and some in permanently laying the rails, as the level has been obtained. To facilitate these operations, temporary rail ways are laid, removed, and replaced as required, and suitable wagons, with horses, employed to transport the material. The machinery and implements are of the most approved description; and the rapid progress of the work is a sufficient testimony of the skill and energy with which the undertaking has been prosecuted. The whole is under the superintendence of Mr. Stephenson, a gentleman second to none in experience and talent as a civil engineer; and we may add, that his assistants, who more immediately direct the workmen, are all men of much professional ability and intelligence.

As the day appointed for opening the tunnel draws near, public interest is more and more excited towards the details of the whole operations; and we, therefore, submit a few observations made during

A walk on the rail road to the Broad Green embankment.

It was our good fortune to meet Mr. Stephenson at the mouth of the tunnel, and we enjoyed the benefit of his remarks in the course of a long walk. The first part of the rail road is cut through the back of the hill, chiefly in a continuation of the red free-stone rock, in which the tunnel terminates. The super-stratum, which is of considerable thickness, is chiefly of brick clay, and this, owing to its liability to loosen and fall, particularly after frost, it is found requisite to face with two strong sloping walls on each side, the upper wall being placed at some distance back, so as to leave a sloping terrace between them. Although the walls have been built only a short time, on one of them, on the south side, where the damp of the soil, saturating the stone, is not affected by the rays of the sun, we observed the wall nearly covered with a curious moss, the flower of which yields a yellow powder. The circumstance is remarkable as an instance of the abundance of vegetable life inherent even in materials recently dug from considerable depths below the surface of the earth, and with which the stone or the small particles of new earth adhering to it must have been impregnated. Leaving the hill, the road proceeds through the fields almost on a dead level, crosses the Wavertree road, and, again entering the fields opposite, continues in a straight line towards Mount Olive.

For a considerable way on each side from Wavertree, the rail ways are permanently laid. They consist of four equi-distant and parallel rails (four feet eight inches apart) of malleable iron, running in the middle of a broad road of a gentle rise from the sides. These rails are firmly bedded on large blocks of stone. The road is smoothly laid with sand-stone; the rails rise very little above the surface; the eye can embrace them over a great extent, in contiguous lines; and the whole has a most pleasing appearance, conveying an assurance of ease and velocity of locomotion. Even a pedestrian, so level and pleasant is the footing, feels as if he could move along for many a mile with firm and unwearied pace.

On the approach to Mount Olive, before reaching the first bridge across the cut, an immense bed of marl is being cut away, and carried in wagons a distance of about two miles, to complete the embankment beyond Broad Green. This cutting extends a quarter of a mile, and several months must elapse before it can be completed and walled up. The visiter may descend at the eastern extremity of this cutting to the permanent rail road, and, passing under the bridge, may proceed through the

Olive Mount excavation.

This cutting is the largest on the whole line *in rock*. It is more than two miles in length, and being now nearly finished, is one of the most remarkable portions of the great undertaking, and will remain an imperishable example of the force of human industry and perseverance. It is like an immense deep ditch or fosse, dug, as it were by some being of more than human power; for the mind, so diminutive and creeping a creature does a man appear at its bottom, refuses at first to admit that it is all the patient result of his industry, and is lost in the endeavor to calculate the millions of blows with the pick axe, the amount of human toil, and sinew, and skill that must have been expended to remove so prodigious a mass of stone. We descended to the level near the first bridge, where a great number of workmen were busy removing the stone and marl on the Liverpool end. The noise of busy hammers and chisels, the rolling of marl from the heights, through large wooden spouts into the wagons below, the thundering of wheels, and the frequent fall of masses of rock loosened from their toppling sites, combined to render the scene animated and interesting. Proceeding eastward upon the permanently laid road, we obtained from near a second bridge (under Wavertree lane) and extended view of the deepest part of this remarkable excavation. We were on a fine level road upwards of twenty feet in width, but which, seen for a great extent both ways, and walled in by solid rock rising almost perpendicular on each side to the height of seventy feet appeared to be of more contracted breadth. The bridge, the spring of the arch of which is, at least thirty feet above the road, looked like an immense gateway. A course of fine brick work forms the arch above, which rises twenty feet, the solid rock, left by the excavators, to the level of Wavertree lane. The bridge formed originally by the unremoved rock would have been perfectly secure, so far as related to the carriage of weights, but the brick work was added as a better finish, and to prevent the accidental falling down upon the rail road below of any loose pieces of the outer rock. Further to the eastward two pieces of the rock are left to approximate each other near the top of the cut, and a wooden bridge is thrown across between them. These projections have a picturesque appearence, contrasted with the regularity of the cut throughout. To build two walls of the same height and length as the sides of this great excavation, would have cost much

more than the cut itself; and to have driven a tunnel through the hill, would have cost less. But there were prudental motives for carrying through the excavation from the surface. The stone, which is of excellent quality, became available for the building of bridges and walls, and the blocks on which the rails are laid, and the rubbish, stone, and other materials met with, have all been used in the formation of the Broad Green embankment. No less than 480,000 cubic yards have been excavated at this part of the works, and thus appropriated.

Towards Broad Green the work of removing the stone to the level is going on rapidly. The whole of this part of the line is neatly walled in, and a handsome stone bridge is erected over it at the Roby road. Proceeding a short distance eastward, we found ourselves upon

The Broad Green embankment.

This mound is about three miles in length, and crosses the fine valley between Chidwall and the high land south of Prescot. It runs in a direct line for the tower of Huyton church, and as the traveller proceeds he becomes more and more elevated above the beautiful country around him, of which he obtains interesting and unobstructed views all around. The embankment for a considerable distance, is forty-five feet elevated above the fields. Several bridges intersect it, under which runs cross country roads. The valley is the richest in the immediate neighborhood of Liverpool, and has been figuratively denominated the land of Goshen. On the north stands Summer Hill, the delighted residence of Thomas Case, esq. Eastward is seen Prescot steeple and Huyton, the land towards Runcorn, Woolton smiling on the hill, Chidwall church and abbey, and Roby; the whole richly wooded and spangled with smiling fields, complete the interesting panorama. The sloping sides of the embankment will be laid out in grass, and in some places planted with trees; and, much as it was opposed by some of the neighboring proprietors as unseemingly, it is truly an ornament to the country. The continual movement of carriages, horses, and travellers along its unenclosed top, like figures on the horizon, must have a singular and pleasing effect from a distance. The rail way has been permanently laid on a great part of the embankment, on sleepers of oak, in place of stone, some slight settling of the materials being anticipated, and timber being more convenient for removal, to adjust it hereafter. From the level near Huyton the embankment has been carried on westward, and the laborers, who accomplish about five yards of the extent daily at each point, are now within about four hundred yards of a junction. The line passes within a short distance of Huyton village, which, as well as all the towns and villages in the neighborhood of the road throughout, will, no doubt, draw towards it an increase in wealth and population. Branch rail roads will also be formed from the grand line in every direction, for the conveyance of agricultural produce, coal, manure, &c. Inns will be established; and it may be fairly anticipated, that, in twenty years hence, new villages will rise up even on the stubborn moss lands within the sweep of the rail way.

The bridges, culverts, walls, and other erections throughout the line are faithfully and elegantly constructed of the best materials, and the former in particular, amounting to about sixty in number, are highly ornamental. Whenever a road has crossed the line the proprietors have constructed a bridge over or under which it passes, or have raised it to their level in a manner that leaves the several townships gainers by the improvement.

We have yet to pursue our excursion, to visit the Reinhill and Sulton excavations, Newton bridge, Sankey viaduct, the immense cutting at Kenyon, Chat Moss, &c. The disruption of a portion of the road on the latter has been entirely remedied, and at Sankey valley the rail viaduct is a bridge of nine magnificent arches of fifty feet span each.

Sailing on Chat Moss.

On the embankment at Chat Moss we anticipate the pleasure of enjoying, in a few days, *a delightful sail.*—The wind having here a free passage, a common rail road wagon may be propelled rapidly with a sail, with even a gentle breeze. Mr. Stephenson, accompanied by captain Chapman sailed across the moss last week, at the rate of at least ten miles an hour, their only sail a *horse cloth*; and we have a light machine in view, with a smacking jig-sail, with which we expect, "the dangers of the land always excepted," to scour along at the rate of fifteen to twenty miles an hour.

The rail road coaches, carriages, &c.

Near the entrance of the small tunnel at Edge Hill, the proprietors of the rail road have erected extensive buildings, in a spacious enclosed yard, for the construction of wagons for the conveyance of goods, carriages for passengers, and other pieces of machinery. Several elegant machines of various construction are already built, and others in a state of forwardness. The most simple machine, and that calculated for the cheapest conveyance of passengers, is neat and appropriate. Without any covering overhead, the passengers sit in two rows, (parallel with the road), back to back, a common rail serving for a support to their backs, and their feet resting on footboards, in the manner of a double Irish car, the four wheels being under the seats.

The next grade of machine is like a compartment, or oblong square of church pews, without doors, the ends neatly painted, and it is boxed in at the front and back with panelled work, surmounted by a small railing or balustrade. The rails for the support of the back may be turned over, so that the passengers may face which way they please, and the machine never requires to be turned round. In other words, the Liverpool end will be the back in going to Manchester, and the front in returning.

The next machine is a long coach, with doors at each end. On the outside of the body, and overhanging the wheels, are seats for outside passengers, who will sit sidewise, in the Irish car fashion, with a projecting roof over their heads. This coach will carry sixteen inside and sixteen outside passengers.

The first-class vehicle (or A 1) has a long body, the middle being like the body of a coach, and two ends (the whole length being built in one) like two chaises. Transversely, the coach and chaises, being very broad, with interior divisions, may be said to be double. These machines are handsomely built, with peculiarly strong wheels. They are mounted on strong grasshopper springs, placed longitudinally, and on which the axletrees press with liberty to play perpendicularly in upright iron plates, in the form of a fork. The novelty of these machines, to be dragged on such a road by steam power, will form a new and important era in the annals of travelling.

The locomotive engines.

In the coach-building yard is now fitting up a locomotive engine, upon a new construction, the success of which is not doubted by the practical engineers who have seen it. It is of ten or twelve horse power, has two boilers and two chimneys; is mounted on six wheels, as massy as those of a Roman triumphal car, and will drag, besides a heavy wagon with coal and water, a string of coaches and wagons at a rapid rate. The rail way is so level throughout that it will require no toothed wheel or other contrivance to take hold of the ground for its propulsion, the weight and friction of its own wheels, when the *vis inertiæ* is overcome, giving it a sufficient hold. Reservoirs, and even boilers, are to be fixed at different distances on the line, supply this engine with boiling water, by which means the weight of a long supply will be superseded.

While on this subject we may state, that the handsome premium of £500, offered by the rail road company for the best locomotive engines, it is now ascertained will excite great competition amongst able engineers throughout the country. In October several candidates will appear for the prize, and the discovery of some valuable application of steam to travelling engines, it is hoped, will be the gratifying result. An ingenious velocipede, by Mr. Stephenson, and other machines applicable to the rail road, are also in preparation.

WINAN'S PATENT CARRIAGE.

From the Liverpool Mercantile Advertiser of August 3, 1829.

Ross Winans, esq. has invented a carriage very simple in its construction, and likely to be of immense value to the carrying trade of this country. He has obtained a patent for the United Kingdom, as well as in the United

States, where it has been in successful operation by the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, since the month of January last. The road wheels are connected by an axletree which passes through them a few inches, the projection forming a gudgeon on which a friction or secondary wheel is hung or suspended. The road wheels have been made of cast metal, 20 inches to 2 feet 6 inches high, and the secondary wheels 8 to 12 inches in diameter. The latter wheels are also of cast metal, with the rim projecting on one side about 2 inches, to hang on the large gudgeon; on or against the inner periphery of this projection, the gudgeon of the road wheel works. The small wheels have their own axletree on which they revolve. The frame of the carriage is brought to the underside of the small axletrees, to which they are secured by suitable pieces of cast iron passing over their ends, which form the small gudgeons, and bolted down to the frame. In the lower side of these pieces of cast iron there is a groove left for the small axletrees to work in; then when the carriage is drawn forward by the frame attached, as before described, to the axletrees of the small wheels, it brings the road wheels also forward, performing a rolling motion in place of a rubbing one, on the inner periphery of the small wheel, which easily turns, thereby transferring the rubbing friction to the small gudgeons. It is therefore clear that for one evolution of the small or secondary wheel and gudgeons, the large wheel must make many evolutions forward on the road. It is in this the great value of the invention consists, and in the secondary wheels being self adjusting. The carriage is thus described in its original state, but the patentee has made some great improvements by running the secondary wheel in a box of thin cast metal, which holds a quantity of oil, by which means every rolling and rubbing gudgeon is completely oiled, and the oil prevented from escaping, and protected from dust. The first experiment made on this carriage was on a small scale, when half a pound hung over a pulley, drew forward 5 cwt. equal to 2 lbs. to the ton, which would give at least 70 to 80 tons for the load of one horse; but in practice upon a large scale it may not be found so much. The experiment made on a level part of the Liverpool rail road gives this result; 24 lbs. over a pulley kept 5 tons in motion at 2½ miles an hour. This carriage was considered capable of improvements in its construction, and another of more perfect workmanship was made; with it 16 lbs. over a pulley kept 3½ tons in motion, at 3½ miles an hour, and two men by a winch and strap, (they riding on the carriage), with 13 passengers, brought it into a velocity of 12 miles an hour. The under carriage weighed 14 cwt., but for passengers it might be made of half the weight—indeed with this extraordinary improvement in carriages, we may expect to see two men in two hours take 12 or 14 passengers from Liverpool to Manchester, a distance, by the rail road, of 32 miles. It was very evident the winch, with which the last experiment was made was too slight, and the strap slipped so much that a great deal of the power of the men was lost. We congratulate the public and the proprietors of rail roads on this discovery.

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We think that no small degree of credit is due to the president and directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company for the zeal and liberality with which they ascertained and encouraged this great invention; and they have thereby obtained a right for themselves to use it, and all its future improvements.

It seems demonstrated, to use the language of the Baltimore Gazette, "*that the friction and atmospheric resistance combined, upon these wagons on a horizontal rail road, are actually less than the resistance by water upon a boat in a canal even at slow speed.* The Baltimore and Ohio rail road is so located as to encounter but one summit between this city and the Potomac, and having once gained the valley of that river, it may thence be conducted by one gradual slope, no where exceeding four or five feet to the mile, to the coal districts in Allegany county; the road will therefore be in a condition to realize the full benefit of Mr. Winan's invention. This most important advantage would have justified the cutting down of the ridges and gaining a level between this city and the Patapsco, even had the expense been double what it has been."

JEFFERSON TO MADISON.

The following letter and paper annexed, has recently been published, and both will be read with much interest by the millions who loved the author while living, and revere his memory. It is most probable, that his illustrious friend did not agree with the policy recommended, about which the most worthy and enlightened of our citizens have differed in opinion—but the *manner* in which he would have arrested the progress of what he esteemed an incorrect interpretation of the constitution of the United States, will command the praise of all men: he would not have caused an "appeal to arms," because other persons, as well entitled to entertain their opinions as he was to hold his own, did not respond to his notions of the letter and spirit of the great national compact—"error being to be tolerated, when reason was left free to combat it." And without *that*, the days of fire and faggot must return, to settle disputed matters of right—the tomahawk of the savage, and the intervention of armed slaves, purchased at the shambles of some dealer in the blood of men—or hired Swiss to murder, as willed by those who pay them for rendering themselves "fighting machines," and infamous knaves.

TO JAMES MADISON.

Monticello, December 24, 1825.

DEAR SIR,—I have for some time considered the question of internal improvement as desperate. The torrent of general opinion sets so strongly in favor of it as to be irresistible. And I suppose that even the opposition in congress will hereafter be feeble and formal, unless something can be done which may give a gleam of encouragement to our friends, or alarm their opponents in their fancied security. I learn from Richmond, that those who think with us there are in a state of perfect dismay, not knowing what to do, or what to propose.—Mr. Gordon, our representative, particularly, has written to me in very desponding terms, not disposed to yield indeed, but pressing for opinions and advice on the subject. I have no doubt you are pressed in the same way, and I hope you have devised and recommended something to them. If you have, stop here and read no more but consider all that follows as *non-avenue*. I shall be better satisfied to adopt implicitly any thing which you may have advised, than any thing occurring to myself.—For I have long ceased to think on subjects of this kind, and pay little attention to public proceedings. But if you have done nothing in it, then I risk for your consideration what has occurred to me, and is expressed in the inclosed paper. Bailey's propositions, which came to hand since I wrote the paper, and which I suppose to have come from the president himself, shew a little hesitation in the purposes of his party; and in that state of mind, a bolt shot critically may decide the contest, by its effect on the less bold. The olive branch held out to them at this moment may be accepted, and the constitution thus saved at a moderate sacrifice. I say nothing of the paper, which will explain itself. The following heads of consideration, or some of them, may weigh in its favor.

It may intimidate the wavering. It may break the western coalition by offering the same thing in a different form. It will be viewed with favor in contrast with the Georgia opposition and fear of strengthening that. It will be an example of a temperate mode of opposition in future and similar cases. It will give us the chance of better times and of intervening accidents; and in no way place us in a worse than our present situation. I do not dwell on these topics: your mind will develope them.

The first question is, whether you approve of doing any thing of the kind. If not, send it back to me, and it shall be suppressed; for I would not hazard so important a measure against your opinion, nor even without its support. If you think it may be a canvass on which to put something good, make what alterations you please, and I will forward it to Gordon, under the most sacred injunctions that it shall be so used as that not a shadow of suspicion shall fall on you or myself that it has come from either of us. But what you do, do as promptly as your convenience will admit, lest it should be anticipated by something worse.

Ever and affectionately yours,

TH. JEFFERSON.

The solemn declaration and protest of the commonwealth, of Virginia, on the principles of the constitution of the United States of America, and on the violation of them.

We, the general assembly of Virginia, on behalf, in the name of the people thereof, do declare as follows:

The states in North America which confederated to establish their independence on the government of Great Britain, of which Virginia was one, became, on that acquisition, free and independent states, and as such, authorised to constitute governments, each for itself, in such form as it thought best.

They entered into a compact, (which is called the constitution of the United States of America,) by which they agreed to unite in a single government as to their relations with each other, and with foreign nations, and as to certain other articles particularly specified. They retained at the same time, each to itself, the other rights of independent government, comprehending mainly their domestic interests.

For the administration of their federal branch they agreed to appoint in conjunction, a distinct set of functionaries, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the manner settled in that compact: while to each, severally and of course, remained its original right of appointing, each for itself, a separate set of functionaries, legislative, executive and judiciary, also for administering the domestic branch of their respective governments.

These two sets of officers, each independent of the other, constitute thus a *whole* of government, for each state separately; the powers ascribed to the one, as specially made federal, exercised over the whole, the residuary powers, retained to the other exercisable exclusively over its particular state, foreign herein, each to the others, as they were before the original compact.

To this construction of government and distribution of its powers, the commonwealth of Virginia does religiously and affectionately adhere, opposing, with equal fidelity and firmness the usurpation of either set of functionaries on the rightful powers of the other.

But the federal branch has assumed in some cases, and claimed in others, a right of enlarging its own powers by constructions, inferences, and indefinite deductions from those directly given, which this assembly does declare to be usurpations of the power retained to the independent branches; mere interpolations into the compact, and direct infractions of it.

They claim, for example, and have commenced the exercise of a right to construct roads, open canals, and effect other internal improvements within the territories of jurisdictions, exclusively belonging to the several states, which this assembly does declare has not been given to that branch by the constitutional compact; but remains to each state among its domestic and unalienated powers, exercisable within itself and by its domestic authorities alone.

This assembly does further disavow, and declare to be most false and unfounded, the doctrine that the compact, in authorizing its federal branch to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, has given them thereby a power to do whatever *they* may think, or pretend, would promote the general welfare, which construction would make that, of itself, a complete government, without limitations of powers; but that the plain sense and obvious meaning was, that they might levy taxes necessary to provide for the general welfare, by the various acts of power therein specified and delegated to them, and by no others.

Nor is it admitted, as has been said, that the people of these states, by not investing their federal branch with all the means of bettering their condition, have denied to themselves any which may effect that purpose; since in the distribution of these means, they have given to that branch those which belong to its department and to the states have reserved, separately, the residue which belongs to them separately. And thus by the organization of the two branches taken together, have completely secured the first object of human association, the full improvement of their condition, and reserved to themselves all the faculties of multiplying their own blessings.

Whilst the general assembly thus declares the rights retained by the states, rights which they have never yielded, and which this state will never voluntarily yield, they do not mean to raise the banner of disaffection, or of separation from their sister states, co-parties with themselves in this compact. They know and value too high the blessings of their union as to foreign nations and questions arising among themselves, to consider every infraction as to be met by actual resistance. They respect too affectionately the opinions of those possessing the same rights under the same instrument, to make every difference of construction a ground of immediate rupture.—They would indeed, consider such a rupture as among the greatest calamities which could befall them; but not the greatest. There is yet one greater, submission to a government of unlimited powers. It is only when the hope of avoiding this shall become absolutely desperate, that further forbearance could not be indulged. Should the majorities of the co-parties therefore, contrary to the expectation and hope of this assembly, prefer, at this time, acquiescence in these assumptions of power by the federal member of the government, he will be patient and suffer much under confidence that time, ere it be too late, will prove to them also the bitter consequences in which that usurpation will involve us all. In the mean while we will breast with them rather than separate from them, every misfortune, save that only of living under a government of unlimited powers. We owe every other sacrifice to ourselves, to our federal brethren and to the world at large, to pursue with temper and perseverance the great experiment which shall prove that man is capable of living in society, governing itself by laws self imposed, and securing to its members the enjoyment of life, liberty, property and peace; and further to shew that even when the government of its choice shall show a tendency to degeneracy, we are not at once to despair, but that the will and the watchfulness of its sounder parts will reform its aberrations, recall it to original and legitimate principles, and restrain it within the rightful limits of self government. And these are the objects of this declaration and protest.

Supposing then, that it might be for the good of the whole as some of its co-states seem to think, that the power of making roads and canals should be added to those directly given to the federal branch, as more likely to be systematically and beneficially directed, than by the independent action of the several states, this commonwealth, from respect to these opinions, and a desire of conciliation with its co-states, will consent in concurrence with them, to make this addition, provided it be done regularly by an amendment of the compact, in the way established by that instrument, and provided also, it be sufficiently guarded against abuses, compromises and corrupt practices, not only of possible but of probable occurrence.

And as a further pledge of the sincere and cordial attachment of this commonwealth to the nation of the whole, so far as has been consented to by the compact called 'the constitution of the United States of America,' (construed according to the plain and ordinary meaning of its language, to the common intendment of the time, and of those who framed it,) to give also to all parties and authorities, time for reflection and consideration whether, under a temperate view of the possible consequences, and especially of the constant obstructions which an equivocal majority must ever expect to meet, they will still prefer the assumption of this power rather than its acceptance from the free will of their constituents, and to preserve peace in the meanwhile, we proceed to make it the duty of our citizens, until the legislature shall otherwise and ultimately decide, to acquiesce under those acts of the federal branch of our government, which we have declared to be usurpations, and against which, in point of right, we do protest as null and void and never to be quoted as precedents of right.

We therefore do enact, and be it enacted by the general assembly of Virginia that all citizens of this commonwealth and persons and authorities within the same, shall pay full obedience at all times to the acts which may be passed by the congress of the United States, the object of which shall be the construction of post roads, making canals of navigation, and maintaining the same, in any part of the United States; in like manner as if the said acts were, *totidem verbias*, passed by the legislature of this commonwealth.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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MR. POINSETT'S REPLY to certain accusations prefered against him in Mexico, as strongly shews as any thing else that we have met with, the unfitness of the people of that country to live under the mild and generous principles of republicanism. They are, at once, the agents and the victims of foreign intriguants and domestic aspirants, and the rights of things do not seem at all respected, except as they may be rendered subservient to contests for power. The *manner* in which his probable ASSASSINATION is hinted at, is without its parallel—and must be construed into an encouragement of that which it affects to fear. The secret spring to all these things, may, perhaps, be found in the *morality* of certain persons resolved to have the *trade* of Mexico, at every hazard, joined with others determined to "rule or ruin" the republic. Mr. Poinsett ably rejects the idea, that the United States are *jealous* of the Mexicans; an idea that never could have been entertained by a people who had fully absolved themselves of the monarchical and monkish prejudices to which they were so long subject. It is every way our interest, that the Mexicans should become a great and prosperous, and truly independent and free people; and every act of our government has tended to shew it.

PROSPECTS OF THE INDIANS. The letter from the secretary of war to the rev. Eli Baldwin, published in the "Register" of the 12th ultimo, seems conclusive as to the policy of the present administration in respect to those Indians who are located within the limits of any of the existing *states*, notwithstanding the *United States* have often recognized a right of the soil in them, and sanctioned the exercise of their own laws among themselves.

We have long foreseen the present difficult condition of things. The existence of a power within a state, independent of the local authority of that state, it would seem may not be admitted,—though the general government has many times entered into treaties with and acknowledged such power. We have thought that their extinction as Indians, by their incorporation into the American family, as suggested by Mr. Crawford several years ago, was the safest and the best disposition that could be made of this delicate subject, and we have believed that this might have been gradually brought about, without great inconvenience or effort to, or in, either party. The *prejudices*, however, of the people of the south against mixed blood, are hardly less strong as to Indians than to blacks; and, without the full admission of the Indians into citizenship, they could not lose their *caste* or advance their condition, if mingled with the whites. They would only have the rank of free persons of color, which is less esteemed in the slave-states than that of the slaves themselves. We always have been much interested in this matter; and hope at least, that if their location west of the Mississippi *must* take place, it will not be hurried. A gentle and liberal treatment of them, with their own experience of the incompatibility of their habits and pursuits with an increase of the white population on their borders, and an assurance that those habits and pursuits may be indulged in lands permanently granted them, will cause the removal of the chief part of the tribes in a short time, and sooner than the land occupied by them can be needed; and thus, we believe, that it may be moderately and indirectly accomplished, which force will otherwise be called in to perform.

We think that it would afford much gratification to the public, if the nature and condition of the grants of land to the Indians, on their removal westward of the Mississippi, were fully made known.

The present sheet contains a correspondence of gov. Carroll, of Tennessee, and the Cherokee chiefs, which gives much additional interest to the preceding remarks. It shews a settled disposition, on the part of the people of that nation, *not* to remove. What then—shall they be driven out by force? It is a fearful question.

WOOL AND ITS MANUFACTURES. The N. Y. Evening Post of the 24th ult. says—Read the following, and then tell us where are the great benefits we were so repeatedly intormed by the manufacturers, would result to the wool growers and farmers of our country, from the late tariff? Dutchess county is one of the greatest wool growing districts in the United States.

From the Poughkeepsie Journal of yesterday.

Wool and manufacturing. We understand that several of our wool growers have recently disposed of their crops of wool, but at prices very materially below those obtained last season. The depression of the manufacturing interest we regret to learn, is very serious and quite general. A very large proportion of the manufacturers in New England, it is said, have been constrained by the pressure of the times, to suspend their operations, and in many instances their spacious and expensive establishments have been sacrificed for a tithe of their original cost.

☞"We only ask for information." Who of the "manufacturers repeatedly informed" the editors of the Evening Post of the "great benefits that would result to the wool-growers and farmers of our country, from the late tariff?" We have not believed that any *one* manufacturer of wool approved of that bill. We have had an opportunity of knowing the opinion of almost every respectable manufacturer in the country,—we heard the united opinion of more than twenty of them when the bill was *first* reported—but no one prophecied "great benefits" from it. Some thought that, if the duties *could* be collected, it might render a partial good—but nine out of ten anticipated exactly what has taken place, a reduction in the price of wool, and the embarrassment or ruin of themselves. At a very early period of the discussion, we called it "a bill for the slaughter of the sheep, and other purposes," and so it was denounced on the floor of congress by a gentleman of Massachusetts, whose constituents were most deeply interested in the growth of wool. The only *manufacturers* who approved of that bill were "manufacturers of politics," such as our candid friend, Mr. James S. Stevenson, of Pennsylvania, and our learned friend, Mr. Thomas P. Moore, of Kentucky. We take the liberty of using the names of these gentlemen, because they have taken such liberty with our's. All that has happened was foreseen, and is matter of record. It was believed by every body, that Bull would *cheat* the revenue out of millions because of the one dollar minimum, *and there is no doubt that he has;* and that the frauds by Bull committed, having *direct* effect upon the kinds of cloth that our improved wools were fitted to manufacture, would result in a large reduction of the price of that article—*and so it has happened.* The wool grown in the United States in 1825, was probably worth more than twelve millions of dollars; the growth of the present year was hardly worth nine; and, if existing evils be not removed, that of next year will be worth only six or seven. And this whole difference in the value of wool, except so far as it was or shall be consumed in household manufactures, has passed to the benefit of foreigners, and much of it at the cost of the revenue of the United States, through the instrumentality of Yorkshire agents and runners, and the facilities of auctions; even the profits that might have been expected on the regular importation of cloths, being monopolized by insolent sojourners in our land, laughing at their over-reachings of Jonathan.

It is due to the manufacturers, and to all the principal wool growers with whom we are acquainted, and more than all, TO TRUTH, to say—that they never expected any "great benefits" from the tariff of 1828, and that the farmers have *felt* what we told them,—that an attempt to

protect the growth of American wool, without a corresponding protection of the manufacture of American cloth, was to throw both the growth and manufacture into the hands of foreigners. And on woollen goods, only, imported from England and consumed in the United States, *we pay about two millions, in taxes, to support the British government*—which support is derived from the labor and production of the British people, by numerous excises and rates, bearing upon every class of society, *all* classes being sustained by the laboring. But this it is that we wish mainly to impress on the minds of the people, at present—we hoped for no good to the wool growers or manufacturers from the tariff of 1828, and regret to say that we have not been disappointed. A fish was asked for, and a serpent given. The duties levied, though seemingly high enough, in theory—were, and are, rejected by *practical* men as incompetent to afford the protection apparently granted. This is no new saying—it is as old as the publication of the bill from the committee on manufactures, older than the act of 1823; the united opinion of all persons interested, then and now.

COTTON CANVASS. A small pamphlet has issued from the press of Mr. Jonathan Elliott, at Washington, in which is collected sundry facts, with the late correspondence, concerning the use of cotton canvass—nearly all which has been hitherto published in the REGISTER. We have long believed, on the testimony of many who ought to be well acquainted with the properties of this cloth, that it answers its purpose better than other cloth manufactured of flax or hemp; but full experiments are now about to be made, and we trust that the result will prove satisfactory. There are three factories of cotton duck—one near Boston, another at Paterson, N. J. and the third at Baltimore. Mr. Colt, the proprietor of that at Paterson, made 9,600 bolts between the 1st May 1828, and 1st Sept. 1829—theretofore only about 2,500 or 3,000 bolts, per annum, which shews a greatly increased use of the article. About 2,000 pieces are yearly made in Baltimore, and the demand is advancing. We hope that this cloth will not only supercede the use of Russian, British and Dutch duck, but pretty soon make a pleasing item in our exports.

The Baltimore "American" of the 29th ult. has a very interesting article on this subject, which we have laid aside for insertion. The following are the chief results ascertained, or stated, by practical men;

The *seams* of the sails of the schooner Yellott were opened—there was no appearance of mildew, though they had been in use six years, and made two voyages round Cape Horn and two to Smyrna; but a patch on one of them being of hemp or flax, was "completely mildewed." These things appear conclusive on this point.*

The cost of cotton canvas is less than that of flax or hemp; the material and its manufacture is wholly our own —it lasts the longest and holds the wind so much better as to be esteemed equal to *one mile per hour*.

Most of the vessels trading between different places on the waters of the Chesapeake, are clothed with cotton sails. The swiftness of our craft is proverbial, and economy is also consulted in the fitting of them.

BRITISH "FREE TRADE." Our friend Edward J. Coale, esq. of Baltimore, has presented us with an old book, the title of which is as follows:

"*An Essay on the Probable Methods of making the People Gainers in the Ballance of Trade. Treating of these Heads, viz. Of the People of England. Of the Land of England, and its Products. Of our Payments to the Publick, and in what manner the Ballance of Trade may be thereby affected. That a Country cannot increase in Wealth and Power, but by private Men doing their Duty to the Publick, and but by a steady Course of Honesty and Wisdom, in such as are trusted with the Administration of Affairs.—By the Author of the Essays on Ways and Means. London: Printed for James Knapton, at the crown, in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1699.*"

A more veritable John Bull production than this never appeared. It abounds with many strong propositions and shrewd remarks, all tending to advance the interests and the glory of England, no matter at what cost to the people of other countries. The volume contains 312 octavo pages, evidently written by one who had thought much on political economical subjects, and was well acquainted with the condition of his own country. It has many curious statistical facts and calculations, which we did not expect to meet with in so old a work; and is, altogether, in our estimation, about the most interesting present in the book-line that we ever received. Many extracts shall be made at our leisure, for the amusement of our readers. Our present purpose is only to offer a few, to shew the jealousy and care with which, one hundred and thirty years ago, the manufactures and trade of England were regarded.

The "introduction," page 12, has the following proposition:

"We have said formerly, *That Gold and Silver are indeed the Measure of Trade, but that the Spring and Original of it, in all Nations, is the Natural or Artificial Product of the Country; that is to say, what their Land, or what their Labour and Industry produces.*

"There is no Man that can reasonably dispute this Position; and if granted, it follows from thence, That to know rightly how the Ballance of Trade stands with any Nation, a due Inspection must be made into their Natural or Artificial Product."

This proposition is just as true now as it was in 1699.

In page 99, speaking of the growth and manufacture of wool, it is said—

"That we have many natural Advantages over all Foreign Nations, who shall pretend to set up Looms, is beyond all dispute; but 'tis a very great Question, whether there are not weighty Reasons to apprehend Neighbours of another sort, we mean the people of *Ireland*.

"The Country is very large, it abounds in convenient Ports; 'tis excellently Situate for Trade, capable of great Improvements of all kinds, and able to nourish more than treble its present Number of Inhabitants.

"Its Soil, Soard and Turf, are in a manner the same with ours, and proper to rear sheep: All which Considerations beget a reasonable fear, that in time they come to rival us in our Darling and most Important Manufacture.

"That they should increase in People, that their Land should be drein'd and meliorated, that they should have Trade, and grow Wealthy by it, may not peradventure be dangerous to *England*: For 'tis granted, their Riches will center at last here in their Mother-Kingdom.

"And Colonies that enjoy not only Protection, but who are at their Ease, and Flourish, will in all likelyhood be less inclinable to inovate, or to receive a Foreign Yoke, than if they are harrass'd and compell'd to Poverty, through the hard Usage of the People from whom they are deriv'd. For tho' there are now and then Instances of Countries that rebel wantonly, yet most commonly great Defections proceed from great Oppression.

"It seems therefore a Point of the highest Wisdom to give the Planters of *Ireland* all Encouragements that can possibly consist with the Welfare of *England*: For 'tis an Out-work to the Seat of Empire here, if it should be gain'd by any Neighbouring Power, the Sum of Affairs would be put in danger. 'Tis to be preserv'd but by a Numerous Army, or by its own proper Strength. How far the first way may affect our Liberties is not difficult to determin, it follows then that the safest Course must be to let them thrive by Husbandry, and some Trade, whereby the Natives and Inhabitants will not only have the Means but an Interest to defend themselves."

Again—page 103.

"But tho' we are ready to agree, That hitherto their [Irish] Gains both at home and abroad have chiefly center'd here; yet in process of time, 'tis possible that in the Management of their Product and Foreign Traffick, they may come to interfere with, and bring Prejudice to their Mother-Nation. And remote Fears being allowable where the whole Safety of a State is concern'd, they should not wonder to see *England* so much alarm'd at the Progress they make in the Woollen Manufacture.

"As has been said before, 'Tis so great a Part of our Exportation, that any considerable Failure and Interrup-

*They are suppported by two other like facts stated.

tion therein must set the Ballance of Trade against us with a Witness; it falls therefore naturally into our present Subject to say something of this Matter.

"Last Session of Parliament, a Bill pass'd the House of Commons, and was committed in the House of Lords, For Prohibiting the Exportation of the Woollen Manufactures of *Ireland* to Foreign Parts."

And in page 105.

"If their [Irish] Manufactures interfere with ours, so as to hurt *England*, it must be undoubtedly advisable to intercept their Growth by some effectual Law betimes, before such an Error in Government grow too big for our Correction; before too many Families have turn'd their Stock that way; before they have increas'd their Stock of Sheep, or bred up too great a number of Artists (all which Circumstances would make their Case yet harder); for we should preserve ourselves with as little Hurt to them as possible."

Then follows a long train of reasoning on the subject—which reaches this conclusion:

"For these and several other Reasons, which will occur to such as think seriously on this Subject, it seems for the Publick Good, That the Legislature of *England* should, by some Restrictions, keep *Ireland* from interfering with us in this Principal Foundation of our whole Traffick. And to do it by a Positive Law here, and not leave it to the Administration there, as some propose, appears to be the rather requisite; because when this Step is made, and when they are render'd incapable of Exporting Woollen Goods, there will lie a Necessity upon the Governing Part and Landed Men, of doing their utmost to promote other Improvements, of which their Soil is capable."

The writer, however, seems willing to permit the introduction of Irish cattle, which some wished to forbid, that it might divert them from thinking about trade, &c.

"If the People of *Ireland* are permitted to bring their Cattle hither, it will lower the Price of Flesh in *England*; a Matter very important to a Country that Subsists so much by Manufactures. 'Tis true, the Breeding Counties will be thereby somewhat hurt, but it will encourage Improvements and Melioration of Barren Land, in order to Feed, which will be advantagious to the whole Publick of the Nation. It will divert those of *Ireland*, from thinking to extend their Trade too much abroad; a Point not to be slighted. And it will in a manner confine the principal Part of their Dealings to this Kingdom; which, for many Reasons of State, will be best and safest for *England*.

"'Tis therefore submitted to better Judgements, whether or no to open the way hither for their Cattle, will not be most advisable; and the truest Method to hinder the Progress in Manufactures, without doing any thing that may look like Injury or Oppression."

This section concludes thus:

"Before we quit our present Subject *of Land and its Products*, we shall offer another Hint. The Course Draperies is that part of our Woollen Manufacture, in which we are in greatest Danger to be rival'd by other Countries, it stands therefore in need of most Encouragement. There are many Parts of the World, whose Poverty disables them from buying our Woollen Goods, because of their high Price. As *Russia*, *Poland*, *Tartary*, &c. and therefore they are supply'd by the *Germans*, or some other Neighbours, with a sort of Cloath very contemptible, in Comparison of what we could make to answer the same Ends and Uses. Suppose then, instead of paying five *per Cent.* Custom outward bound, That such Course Cloaths not exceeding such a certain Value, should for a term of Years receive upon the Exportation ten *per Cent.* Bounty Money by way of Encouragement from the State, for so much as the Exporters can make appear was carry'd out, to Countries with whom we had no Dealings of that kind before, and that such their Exportations are in order to enlarge our Trade. A Recompence of this Nature would in all probability increase the Woollen Manufacture of *England*, in not many Years, at least one third.

"We have the more largely handled the *Irish* Prohibitions, because in all appearance the Ballance of Trade will very much depend upon the Measures *England* shall take, in relation to that Colony; since we should proceed very heavily in all our Foreign Traffick, if *Ireland* is left in a Capacity to disturb us abroad, in the vent of our Woollen Manufactures."

We have not room for further extracts at present. The above are sufficient to show at once the jealousy and consistency of John Bull. What his "colony" of Ireland was to him 180 years ago, all the rest of the world is now; and his "free trade" is only that sort of trade which causes profit to centre in his own beloved pocket.

STRAW PAPER WRAPPERS. We receive many satisfactory accounts of the excellency of these wrappers. One letter says—"when the Register arrives at this place, which is about 500 miles from Baltimore, the envelope is apparently as sound as when first put on." Another, that "your straw paper wrappers are admirable. They have enclosed almost the only papers that came uninjured." And yet it is a most unpleasant fact, that we have a good many complaints of the loss, or irregular arrival, of the REGISTER, from places which it seemed certainly and promptly to reach heretofore. We shall be thankful for information that may be used to "correct the procedure." We have lately lost several subscribers in consequence of it.

ANTI CONSTITUTIONAL! The following resolutions were lately adopted by the common council of the city of Richmond, Virginia. They will place Messrs. Tazewell, Tyler and Stevenson in rather an awkward position, if they shall respect the request of the council:

"*Resolved*, That a respectful application be addressed to the president of the United States, requesting that he would order the secretary of war to detail one or more of the engineers engaged in the service of the United States, to examine and survey James river from Newport News Point to Richmond, to ascertain the various obstructions, the removal of which would at all times admit its free navigation by vessels drawing at least 17 feet, to enquire into the practicability of removing such obstructions; and generally, to prepare and submit the most permanent and effectual plan for the improvement of the navigation of the river, with an estimate of the probable cost thereof.

Resolved, also, That a petition to the congress of the United States, be prepared and submitted to the citizens of this city and others engaged in the navigation of the river, for signatures, praying an adequate appropriation for executing any improvement in the said navigation, which may be recommended by the engineers, to be executed.—And that copies of such petition be forwarded to the hon. Littleton W. Tazewell. to the hon. John Tyler, and to the hon. Andrew Stevenson, with a respectful request to each, that they will give their active aid and co-operation in procuring the enactment of a law making the appropriation aforesaid.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. It is stated that Mr. Rush can obtain the desired loan in England at six per cent. and thought that it may be effected on more favorable terms in Holland.

MAINE. The returns as published in the "Eastern Argus," shew a plurality of only 156 votes in favor of Mr. Hunton, the "anti Jackson" candidate for governor—sundry towns still to be heard from. When the returns are complete, we shall give them.

KENTUCKY. The Louisville branch of the bank of the Commonwealth was robbed of $25,000, in notes, during the night of the 17th ult. being nearly all the money that it contained. The act appears to have been committed by some one well acquainted within the bank, as the key of the iron chest was promptly found by him.

GEORGIA. There seems to be some great political bustle in this state—about what we have not taken the trouble to ascertain; but, slightly looking over the "Georgia Journal" of the 19th ult. we see that nine of its heavy columns are filled with matter in which the names of Messrs. Troup, Crawford, Clark or Gilmer are printed, we should suppose, more than nine hundred and ninety times—often twice in one line.

[We heard a three-quarters-of-an-hour speech the other evening, delivered by a friend of the president in

Baltimore, in which, as we are told, by actual count, the president's name was mentioned exactly 372 times. We thought its number had been considerably greater.]

PROSPECTS IN EUROPE. Our latest accounts shew that great success has attended the Russian arms, both in Europe and Asia.

The London Courier notices that Erzeroum was taken, "and all those glorious advantages gained" on the 9th of July, the anniversary of the battle of Pultowa—

'Where fortune left the royal Swede,'

a day celebrated in the annals of Russia. The Russians are now encamped for the first time on the banks of the Euphrates, with the fertile plains of Turcomania, the ancient Assyria, before them, and without an enemy to prevent their progress. Erzeroum was the centre of all the forces and resources collected by the Turkish government, to carry on the war in defence of its Asiatic provinces.

"How far," says the Courier, "the Russians choose to proceed, seems now to be left to their own will.—Whether they will march over the ruins of Babylon to Bagdad, or turn down into Anatolia to threaten Constantinople from the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, time will show, and the moderation of the emperor Nicholas, or the obstinacy of the sultan, must decide. But if European diplomacy stand not in lieu of arms, ere many months have elapsed the mighty colossus of the Ottoman empire may lie a wreck upon that earth which it once overshadowed with its power."

There are various rumors in England about negotiations between the Russians and the Turks. But is it to be expected that Nicholas will arrest the progress of his arms, until he obtains the long-desired darling of Russian ambition—*Byzantium?* The Turks appear incapable of contending with the Russians—they seem to have lost their former enthusiasm and courage; and is it not possible, that, in the reformations made by the sultan, he has unwittingly lessened that superstitious devotion which so much added to the strength of his empire, in relation to its concerns with Christian nations? The levy *en masse* went on sluggishly—and even the "standard of the prophet" did not appear to inspire confidence of success in battle, or happiness after death to those who should fall near it.

The British papers are filled with speculations on passing events. Bell's Weekly Messenger says "that the Turkish empire, will one day fall to pieces, in consequence of war, intrigue, or natural decay, is likely enough; but it is not for us to precipitate its fate. On the contrary, when the edifice, which now totters, shall tumble, we must endeavor to reconstruct from its fragments some stable outwork to serve our purpose as well as the original building. The Greeks might then, if the preponderating powers would permit them, be suffered to reconstitute their government, and the effect of Greek emancipation on the commercial operations in the Mediterranean would be immense. To the French trade in that sea it would not be favorable; but to *us*, who have been provident enough to take possession, by way of anticipation, (*a division of spoil beforehand,*) of the Ionian Islands, the profit of such an intercourse would be invaluable.

"In the event of the fall of Turkey, it would be the policy of England to fix her eye on Egypt, as the only point by which to maintain the exclusive sovereignty of India; In the mean time the RUSSIANS MUST BE STOPT: Austria and France will make common cause with us in this respect; Austria, from the danger of her Hungarian states, which the too close neighborhood of Russia would cause, and France, from a deep interest in preserving Turkey, because she is a sort of fulcrum, by means of which her oriental policy is managed. By sustaining Turkey, France excludes a dangerous power from the Levant, and checks the growth of an equally formidable state, which may one day swallow up, as it already menaces, the independence of the rest of Europe."

"The Russians *must* stop!" Who *can* stop them—so far, at least, as European Turkey is concerned? The invasion of Asia, probably, had for its chief purpose to embarrass the sultan, and prevent supplies of men and provisions, &c. rather than to conquer and retain the country. But, seated at Constantinople, who shall divest the Russian of his possession? Britain, France and Austria may make war upon him; but his resources are mighty. The progressive power of Russia is to be dreaded by the European potentates; but they have much contributed to make it what it is, and we have no manner of sympathy for them.

Further intelligence is anxiously looked for. Accounts to the 15th of Sept. will probably put us in possession of important facts to ourselves; and, if a general war shall break out in Europe, as some suppose probable—without having wished it, we are excellently well conditioned just now to profit by it.

☞Since the preceding was written, London papers of the 24th Aug. have been received at New York. It will be seen by an abstract of the news, that a great battle had been fought at Kirk-killissa, within 20 leagues of Constantinople, in which the Turks were defeated and dispersed. *It seems admitted, that the Russians must have been before, or within, the walls of Constantinople, early in August.* Several mutinies or revolts, of large bodies of Turks, are mentioned—and the Russian arms seem to be victorious every where. If the accounts be fairly represented, we may easily believe that Turkey in Europe is now blotted from the map. WHAT NEXT?

British average of wheat, Aug. 20—67*s.* duty 20*s.* 8*d.* per quarter.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S CARGOES OF FURS, &c. imported into London in the years 1828 and 1829.

	Imported and expected from Columbia 1828—29.	*Imported* 1827—28.
Beaver coat	893	472
Do. parchment and cubs	57,000	51,125
Musquash	859,093	473,398
Bear, black, &c.	2,999	2,600
Cat	11,550	7,254
Deer, elk, &c.	2,779	1,000
Fisher	1,321	1,325
Fox, silver and cross	670	701
Do. red	1,809	1,267
Do. white	444	602
Do. kitt	4,783	
Martin	83,417	105,161
Mink	13,909	11,119
Otter	10,550	9,052
Raccoon	79	153
Rabbit	5,264	2,330
Swan	4,307	5,052
Wolf	1,269	1,057
Wolverin	402	503
Castorum—lbs.	1,813	1,436
Bed feathers	6,445	8,015
Isinglass	380	279
Goose and swan quills	350,200	492,000

Stock of muskrat on hand in London, unsold, 180,000 skins.

SUGAR AND RUM. A gentleman from the West Indies, now in this city, states that for the last eight years, he has exported to the United States, on an average, from 2,000 to 3,000 puncheons of rum and from 1,000 to 2,000 hhds of sugar per annum; and that until the *last* year it has always yielded him a profit. His exports during that year, both of rum and sugar, did not exceed 1,500 hhds.;—more than half of which (principally the former) remains unsold, and will not yield 50 per cent. on the cost and charges. In consequence of this state of things, he has abandoned his plantation and removed from the island. The diminution in the demand of rum, we suspect is to be attributed partly to the temperance societies,* while the sugar owes its depression to the increasing quantity manufactured at home. The amount exported last year from New Orleans, exceeded that of the preceding year by about 25 per cent.; being 87,940 hhds. In four years more, it is estimated that Louisiana will be able to supply the whole United States; and thus supersede the necessity of importing from abroad.

[*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

*More to the lesser price of whiskey, and its greatly improved quality. ED. REG.

TRADE WITH MEXICO. The following is the reply of the secretary of state to the memorial of certain merchants of Baltimore, relative to the insecure state of American trade on the coast of Mexico:

Department of state, Washington, 21st Sept. 1829.

Thomas Tenant, esq. and others,
merchants of the city of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to inform you, in reference to the memorial which you addressed to the president on the 10th of this month, that before it reached his hands, he had given the necessary orders for the employment of such part of the naval force of the United States as could be conveniently spared from the public service elsewhere, upon the coast of Mexico, with a view to the eventual aid which it might be able to render to the citizens of the U. States residing in the ports of that country, whose persons or property were exposed to any risk from the existing state of things there; and to be with the highest respect, Your obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

MICHIGAN. Gov. Cass communicated his annual message to the legislative council of Michigan, at Detroit, on the 8th ult. He recommends no alterations in the existing system of laws, satisfied that they are such as meet the present exigencies of the territory, whose condition is as prosperous as that of perhaps any portion of the union. This general improvement will soon render it expedient to introduce Michigan among the states of the union. The governor adverts to the establishment of the new territory of Huron, west of lake Michigan, as necessary from the circumstance of its being too remote from the peninsula of Michigan. The country on the St. Joseph has been offered for sale, and this has caused a great influx of population. The exact amount is not known, and a census is recommended, especially with a view to the question of seeking admission into the union as a state.

AN INTERESTING CREW. The brig Clio, which recently sailed from Boston for Quebec, was purchased, and is owned by *Sir Isaac Coffin*, and has on board *twenty-one boys*, all of the blood of "old Tristram Coffin;" who emigrated from Devonshire, England, in 1652, and settled in Nantucket in 1660, having in company with Peter Folger, Dr. Franklin's grand-father, first induced the natives to sell the island. These lads are embarked under the care and instruction of captain Pinkham, a descendant of the same progenitor, for the purpose of acquiring complete knowledge and skill in the science and duties of navigation and seamanship; and to become qualified for marine officers, either for merchant or national vessels. Capt. Pinkham has been spoken of to us as a very accomplished and careful officer, every way suited to his interesting charge. The Clio carried out a small freight with a view to meet the expenses of the voyage. Sir Isaac met the boys accidently in the street a day or two before they sailed, and his eyes overflowed with benevolent delight, as he received their simultaneous salutation. [*Mass. Journal.*

FIFTY YEARS AGO. The following notice of the decease of Mrs. Durham, carries the mind back to the state of our country, 50 years ago. The "great runaway" was from a place that now is, as it were, in the heart of Pennsylvania.

Died—in Chilisquaque Township, Northumberland county, Penn. on the 4th ult. Mrs. *Margaret Durham*, aged 72 years. In recording the death of this ancient lady, our mind naturally recurs to scenes and cruelties committed by the savages, in the revolutionary war in this country. Mrs. Durham, then a young mother, suffered severely. In the *great run away*, as the breaking up of our infant settlements was called, in '77—she with many others, was flying from the dread tomahawk of the Indians. The horse on which she was riding with her child, was shot from under her, near the mouth of Warrior Run, and Mrs. D. from the close pursuit of the Indians, left to her fate. They soon came up where she lay with with her child, which they immediately killed, by nearly severing the head from the body; and then dashed a tomahawk into the skull of its agonized mother; took off her scalp and left her for dead. The few troops stationed in this county, as soon as the alarm was given, went in the pursuit of the Indians and rendered what service they could to the flying fugitives and the wounded. Mrs. Durham was found in a state of insensibility, tomahawked and scalped; she was put into a canoe and carried to Northumberland, 16 miles, where her head was first dressed, and where she spoke the first word after being found.

She entirely recovered, as far as we have learned, no deleterious effect occurred to her afterwards, from the merciless tomahawk and scalping knife, although just above the left ear in the skull there remained a deep indentation from the stroke of the tomahawk.

[*Miltonian.*

HAVANA. Two dry good companies in this city lately failed for the sum of two millions of dollars, which much embarrassed business generally for awhile; but it is said that credit and confidence would soon be restored.

"A MILITARY VICAR!" The following ridiculous and impudent paper has been printed in great numbers at Havana, for distribution in Mexico. We hope that even in that country, a "missionary of the college of the Holy Cross," attending a band of armed mercenaries, will be treated with very little respect, if falling into the hands of those whom he would kill for the good of their souls!

"*Proclamation of the reverend father* Diego Miguel Bringas, *apostolic missionary of the college of the holy cross, honorary preacher to his majesty, and deputy, military vicar of the vanguard of the royal army; to our beloved Christian brethern of New Spain, health and peace in our Lord Jesus Christ.*

"Your misfortunes and sins, my brethren, have plunged you in the abyss of evils which you have experienced for the last eight years, ever since, like wandering sheep, you abandoned the true guidance of your royal shepherd following a crooked path and disobeying the voice of your monarch. A countryman of your own, a son of our seraphic father Saint Francis, and a professor of his poverty, never seeking after the perishable riches of this world, I cannot be to you an object of suspicion; and I flatter myself that the prayers which I have continually directed to God our Lord, for your happiness and the salvation of your soul, have been heard

"Lose no time: present yourselves with confidence to the commander in chief of the vanguard, Isidro Barradras, who, authorized by your august and ancient monarch, comes with the olive branch in his hand to offer you peace and restore to you the happiness which you once had, but have lost. Formerly you were happy and enjoyed every terrestrial good, with the firm hope that in another life you would enter into glory, as a reward for your virtue; but since the spirit of impiety was introduced into your land, you have not had an instant of repose: pestilence, robbery, murder, and whatever plagues have erected their thrones in this modern Egypt, have been the punishment which the redeemer of the world has inflicted upon you. God is great, merciful, and ever amongst us. His pity has heard the prayers which I have without ceasing directed to him for you.—Trust in me, and be restored to the bosom of peace beneath the shelter of the best of monarchs, Don Ferdinand VII, and he will receive you as the tender mother receives her beloved child into her arms.

"FRAY DIEGO MIGUEL BRINGAS.

"*July* 27, 1829."

BRITISH AND FRENCH NAVIES. It is a little singular that the following calculations have been made and given to the world by a Frenchman. The Abbe de Pradt has just taken upon himself to inform his countrymen—1st, that since the battle of La Hogue (137 years ago,) the English have taken 136 ship of the line from France, while France has only captured eight from England, and not one of these has been captured in a regular engagement; 2d, that from 1793 to 1814, England captured of all the maritime nations 146 ships of the line, without mentioning small vessels and merchant ships innumerable: moreover, the English fleets took in the same period, all the colonies they pleased; 3d, that the French navy

has been unable to protect the French colonies; 4th, that it has not been able to protect our large convoys; 5th, that it has not been able to protect our coast from insult —Dieppe, Havre, and Harfleur have been bombarded, and Cherboug, Lisle, d'Aix, and Belleisle, have fallen under the power of England; 6th, that whenever the English have been forced to re-embark, it has been by the land troops; 7th, that when there is war with England, the French ports are blockaded, commerce is destroyed, and the French fleets are compelled to remain in harbor: 8th, that France cannot have a maritime war except with England, nor keep up a navy except with a view of opposing that of England; and, 9th, that a maritime coalition against England is an absurdity.

POLAR EXPEDITION. It is said that Mr. Reynolds, the lecturer upon and untiring advocate of an expedition to the south pole, although defeated in every attempt to induce the government to aid his enterprise, has succeeded in obtaining the assistance of a party of adventurous capitalists, and is about to carry his long cherished design into effect. A paragraph in the New Bedford Mercury states that Mr. Reynolds and captain Palmer had been at that place for some days, preparing one of the finest vessels ever built in that or any other port, for an exploring expedition to the South sea. Captain Palmer had shipped part of the crew, prepared boats of the first construction, and obtained other articles for the voyage. The brig was to leave New Bedford in a few days for New York, where she will recieve on board the remainder of her outfit, previous to her departure. Nothing is said as to any other vessel to be employed in the service, nor is the time for her departure stated. It is understood that the expedition is to be under the direction of Mr. Reynolds, and it will depart accompanied by the best wishes of the country for a safe voyage, and a successful result of the enterprise. [*Nat. Jour.*

THE BRUCE MANUSCRIPTS. The entire collection of Mr. Bruce's manuscripts belongs to the daughter-in-law of that distinguished traveller, and was a short time ago deposited at Chelsea hospital. Of the value attached to this magnificent collection of manuscripts, some notion may be formed, when we acquaint the public, that for two articles among the Æthopic MSS. 2 000 guineas were on Friday offered, and refused. The whole collection, in number of volumes, amounts to 100, of which 24 are Æthiopic, one Coptic, one Persian, and the remainder Arabic. Among the Æthiopic are five large volumes, comprehending the old testament, and the celebrated "Chronicle of Axum." Among the Arabic MSS. is a complete history of the conquest, topography, literature, and the remarkable personages of Andulus, or Spain, in the time of the Arabs, Sheik Ahmed, al Moukeirla, a native of Andalusia, in 3 vols.; the "Meadows of Gold," the "Star of the Garden;" and the Coptic MS., found among the ruins of Thebes, in the ancient residence of some Egyptian monks, ascribed to the second century. [*London paper.*

"HOFFMAN'S LEGAL OUTLINES. *From the United States Law Intelligencer and Review.* The jurisprudence of our country, it must be acknowledged, has received essential and lasting services from professor Hoffman; and as regards his qualifications we know of no individual who is better fitted to afford assistance to those who, whether with a view to future practice or not, are engaged in the search after a knowledge of that science. With the advantage of acuteness of intellect, he seems to have derived from nature an appetite for juridical knowledge that has predominated over every other. But what is more especially to be admired in that gentleman as an author, is the comprehensive views he takes of the vast science to which he is devoted—the untiring patience he displays in the work of research—and the methodical, and at the same time agreeable manner, in which he conducts the legal noviciate to an acquaintance with its numerous labyrinths. That he greatly excels in these respects, has been made perceivable, by his "course of legal study," though it is more fully exemplified in the work before us. The latter indeed bears striking testimony of the tendency of his mind to view the law philosophically, and of his determination not only to trace it from its source, but to consider and explain the principles which constitute the source. A distinguished writer has compared the law to the river Nile, and says, "when we enter upon the municipal law of any country in its present state, we resemble a traveller who crossing the Delta, loses his way among the numberless branches of the Egyptian river. But when we begin at the source and follow the current of the law, it is in that course not less easy than agreeable, and all its relations and dependencies are traced with no greater difficulty than are the many streams into which that magnificient river is divided before it is lost into sea." Of Mr. H. it can with truth be said, that he begins "at the source" and "follows the current."

After giving an extract from the author's preface, and the general analysis of the work, the review proceeds:

"We regret that the plan and limits of our publication will not allow an indulgence of the disposition we have to give a more particular analysis of the work before us. We have an inclination, to consider its merits more circumstantially, because its excellencies appear so greatly to preponderate over its defects. The more critically it is examined, the more plainly are perceivable utility in design and ability in execution. It is with the law as with every science and every art—the minute details can never be advantageously studied without a prior attention to the "outlines." The assistance afforded to the painter by the knowledge of first principles derived from a comprehensive view of nature is obvious to every one. It is likewise obvious, that in the attainment of geographical knowledge, the student should commence with a careful view of a map of the world. The same rule will hold in relation to jurisprudence, a general map of which is of inconceivable advantage in the outset of its study. Such a map has been produced by professor Hoffman, and, according to our judgment, it is one which is both accurately and elegantly drawn."

RAPID EDUCATION. A late Paris paper says—We understand that M. Laffore's system of education, called *statilegie*, for teaching to read in a few hours, has received the sanction of a commission, appointed by the minister of public instruction to examine it, and the royal council of the university, and a circular has in consequence been addressed to the rectors of all the academies in the kingdom prescribing its introduction into the elementary schools.

[We are anxious to hear more on this subject.]

LOUIS THE 18TH. The following anecdote has been recently published. On the day when the news of the decease of the ex-emperor reached the Thuilleries, Louis XVIII was surrounded by a brilliant court, all of whom, with the exception of one man, received the intelligence with the most unequivocal signs of delight. This man was gen. Rapp, who burst into tears. The king perceived and noticed it. "Yes sire," answered the general, "I do weep for Napoleon; and you will excuse it, for to him I owe every thing in the world, even the honor of now serving your majesty, since it was he that made me what I am!" The king, in an elevated tone of voice, replied, "general, I do but esteem you the more. A fidelity which thus survives misfortune, proves to me how securely I may depend upon you myself."

CHANCERY OF MARYLAND. *Annapolis, Sept. 26.* On yesterday the question on the motion to dissolve the injunction granted by the court of chancery in the case of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company vs. the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, was decided by the chancellor in favor of the rail road company. The important question of prior right, claimed by the canal company, was considered by the chancellor as not proper to be decided at this stage of the cause.

The question on the motion to dissolve the injunction granted on the application of Amos Binney and others vs. the canal company, were also decided. The opinion of the chancellor is in favor of the claims set up by the canal company, and the injunction dissolved.

LAW CASE. *From the Edgefield, (S. C.) Carolinian.* Jeremiah Smith was convicted, about eight years ago, in this state, of a capital felony and sentenced to be execu-

ted. Governor Bennet pardoned him upon condition of perpetual banishment from the state. He returned to the state and lived here some years unnoticed, until information was given to gov. Miller, that he had committed some other breach of the peace here. The governor issued his proclamation, offering a reward for his apprehension. He was pursued, under this proclamation, into North Carolina, arrested and brought back into this state, and committed to jail by a magistrate, upon some affidavit as to the circumstances. Smith sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and being brought before chancellor Harper, demanded his discharge on the ground that he had been unlawfully arrested in a foreign jurisdiction, and forcibly brought into the jurisdiction of South Carolina. The case was elaborately argued by learned counsel.

The chancellor decided, that, however unlawful might be the arrest, subjecting the captors to the criminal cognizance of North Carolina, and the civil suit of Smith, this did not impair the right of this state to detain in custody one who had incurred the penalty of death under her laws—that the manner of Smith's being brought into the state being immaterial, his only inquiry was whether he might not commit the prisoner to jail. He refused the discharge and remanded the prisoner to jail.

Slave case. The prisoner, Eliza, a woman of color, has been brought before judge Edwards in pursuance of a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to the keeper of the city prison and Bridewell. It appeared from the return made to the writ, that she stands committed by virtue of a certificate from one of the special justices that she had been brought before him by Henry A. Holmes, master of the brig Asaph, lately from Mobile, and that he had proved to the satisfaction of the justice that she had, without the consent or knowledge of the said Henry A Holmes, secreted herself on board the said vessel at Mobile, and so made her escape to this port. It was contended on behalf of the prisoner, that she ought to be discharged, as it does not appear that she owes services or labor in another state:

This proceeding was by virtue of the 30th section of the act relative to slaves and servants.

The judge was of opinion that by the strict grammatical construction of the act, it was not lawful to seize, nor for the magistrate to proceed against any person unless she owed labor or servive, and that the complainant must prove the fact. He said he was aware that upon this construction the statute would afford very inadequate relief, but as it was a statute penal in its operation, he was bound to give it a strict construction in favor of liberty. He also remarked that this statute had been revised by the legislature and relieved from its ambiguity, and although the revised law would not be in force 'till January, yet he considered himself at liberty to recur to it for the purpose of ascertaining the intention of the legislature; and if he was, it left no doubt upon the subject, as it expressly requires that proof shall be made that the prisoner owes labor or service. The judge extended his remarks at considerable length in illustration of the above positions, and in answer to arguments which had been urged by the counsel for the complainant. [*N. Y. Com.*

Texas.—A late London paper says—A letter from Mexico has been received in town, which, if its statements may be relied on, discloses a very curious negotiation which has been carrying on between that government and the minster for the United States. The letter, we understand, is addressed to so respectable a quarter that its authenticity is hardly to be doubted. It is affirmed that a proposition has been made by the American minister, in consequence of the threatened invasion of Mexico by the Spaniards, to lend assistance to counteract it, in the most effectual way, by a large advance of money, but not of course, without a "valuable consideration."—Mexico, it is proposed, shall make over to the government of the United States, for a term of years in the first instance, the province of Texas and the peninsula of California. If, at the end of that time, the money advanced shall not be repaid, the possession of those rich and extensive countries is to vest in the United States. The sum to be advanced under this guarantee is stated at between 10,000,000*l.* and 12,000,000*l.* sterling, quite sufficient, if properly applied, to bring that country into a state of prosperity as great as it has ever enjoyed. The temptation, however, might prove too great for the virtue of those who administer its affairs. It is not stated in what manner this proposition has been received by the Mexican government.

The John Bull, referring to this letter says;

"The proposition of America must not be quietly listened to, or tamely permitted—while we are earnest in our endeavors to put a stop to the power of Russia, *we must not forget the necessity of checking the aggrandisement of America:* and we repeat, we can conceive no ground more strong for co-operating with Spain in the present struggle, than that of stopping the union of northern and southern America, which must be the inevitable result of the scheme now negociated by the cabinet of the United States."

Appointments. *Frederick Schillow*, to be consul of the United States for the port of Stettin, in the kingdom of Prussia.

Theodore Privat, to be consul of the United States for the port of Cette, in the kingdom of France, in the place of Alexander de Tubeuf, deceased.

Masonic. At the triennial meeting of the general grand chapter of the U. S. held at the new Masonic Hall in the city of New York on Thursday the 10th inst. the following named gentlemen were duly elected officers of that body, viz:

M. E. and hon. Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, gen. grand high priest.

M. E. and hon. Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina, dep'y G. G. H. priest.

M. E. and revd. Paul Dean, of Massachusetts, G. G. king.

M. E. Joseph K. Stapleton, esq. of Md. G. G. Scribe.

M. E. Lebbeus Chapman, esq. of New York, G. G. sec'ry.

M. E. Peter Grinnell, esq. of Rhode Island, G. G. treasurer.

M. E. and rev'd. Jonathan Nye, of New Hampshire, G. G. chaplain.

M. E. Amos Nourse, esq. of Maine, G. G. marshal.

Dartmouth college. It is announced, that the subscription of $20,000, proposed for the benfit of Dartmouth College, was duly filled up on and before the 25th ult. A great part of this sum was obtained among the citizens of New Hampshire. Some individuals increased their subscriptions about the time of the late commencement, and raised $1200 in ten days, but for which the whole subscription must have failed. Provision will be made, forthwith, for receiving the payment of the first instalment, without occasioning trouble to the subscribers. The college will now be relieved from the pressure of immediate want, and will afford increased accommodations and advantages to students. The new college building will be ready for the use of students the next term. The rooms in these building, forty-eight in number, will be sufficient, together with those which remain in the old building, for any number of students that may be ordinarily expected at the college. To the old college a valuable clock has recently been attached, of highly approved construction and finished workmanship, the gift of George Holbrook, esq. of Medway, Mass. together with a bell of excellent tone, from the foundry of the same gentleman.

France is at war with Algiers, but has hitherto been contented with ineffectively blockading the port, by six or eight frigates and smaller vessels. A bombardment is talked of—but the dey laughs at it, not having a high opinion of the French navy; which, however, is powerful, and might accomplish great things, if properly managed. It is strange that France should suffer herself to be bearded by this contemptible nest of pirates. Perhaps, they are tampered with as allies, or vassals, of the grand Turk—and it seems probable that the cross and the crescent will soon be in "holy alliance," against Russia. The dey, on the solicitation of the Sardinian consul, lately released sundry French prisoners, and sent them home.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

There is no specially important intelligence as to the affairs of the United Kingdom, except that the harvest promised to be a good one, and that the laboring classes were becoming more and more miserable—many said to be perishing, by disease, from the want of food. It seems certain that the period at which excessive taxation must stop, or a great revolution in the state of society will commence, has nearly arrived. Things may be so nicely proportioned, that "the weight of a feather will break a horse's back."

Some agitation had taken place at the stock exchange, &c. because of a belief that war would take place with Russia, to prevent the conquest of Turkey; and the prices of stocks, of hemp, &c. had fluctuated in consequence.

The demand for cotton at Liverpool was very limited and prices had declined from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. Orleans, ord. to fair, 4 7-8 a 5 $\frac{3}{4}$; do good fair to fine, 6$\frac{1}{4}$ a7$\frac{1}{2}$; Alabamas, Mobiles and Tennessees, 4 5-8 a 5$\frac{3}{4}$.

Many of the cotton mills at Manchester are at a stand—the working people refusing the small wages which the owners think themselves only able to pay; at some other places, however, business was going on as usual.

Mr. O'Connell being re-elected to parliament, has promised that he will read every word of every bill that comes before the house.

FRANCE.

An entire change in the French ministry took place early in August, as follows:

Prince Polignac, secretary of state for foreign affairs, vice count Portalis.

M. Caurvoisier, of justice, vice Bourdeau.

Count Bourmont of war, vice viscount Caux.

Admiral count De Rigny, of the navy, vice M. Hyde de Neuville.

Count Bourdonnaye, of interior, vice viscount Martignac.

Baron Montbel, of ecclesiastical affairs and public instruction.

Count Chabrol de Cronsol, of finance, vice count Roy.

The count De Portalis, the viscount De Caux, and baron Hyde de Neuville, are named ministers of state, members of the privy council.

Count Portalis is named first president of the court of cassation, in the room of baron Pausu, deceased.

The ex-ministers resigned with one accord. M. Martignac would have been retained in office, but his refusal was peremptory.

Some of these did not accept—among them admiral De Rigny. The ultra royalists have thus gained a complete ascendancy over the king, and material changes in the policy of France are anticipated.

The duke of Chartres, son of the duke of Orleans, we believe, is travelling through Great Britain. He is heir of the largest estates possessed by any subject in Europe, their annual income being said to exceed £500,000 sterling—or nearly two millions and a quarter of dollars; a sum which, in France, will yield twice the amount of luxuries that it would do in England.

There is much political agitation in France. The new ministry are most violently assailed, and it is said, cannot stand long.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

After numerous and important operations, the Russians, in great power, and to be followed by large re-inforcements, were advanced so far into Turkey that a general battle might soon be expected, not far from Constantinople itself. The passage of the Balkan was completed on the 24th July, the Turks being defeated, with considerable loss in several engagements. The next battle it was thought would take place at Adrianople. If the Russians are successful in that, they will have to fight only one more previous to their being greeted with a view of the domes and spires of the ancient capital of the Greek empire, and proud city of the Musselmans. The Russian army in Asia seems to have been entirely successful. The city of Erzeroum and fortress of Hassan Kale, and other important places, have fallen into their hands, with 179 pieces of cannon, and vast quantities of military supplies. It is said that "all Asiatic Turkey is now open to them;" vast numbers of troops were preparing and marching from Russia, to supply the waste of the war, and follow up the advantages gained.

There are reports that the plague has broken out at Odessa. If so, as it is the chief place from whence the Russians draw their supplies, it will no little embarrass them.

The grand vizier is said to have lost 35,000 men, with all his camp and artillery, in one battle—there are reports of mutinies among the Turks—the levies of fresh troops are made only when the military is strong enough to force the people into service—and yet stated that the porte has rejected every proposition leading to peace.—Assistance was hoped for from Egypt, but the Russian admiral Heyden was prepared to prevent it.

Very little is said of the affairs of the Greeks. In the giant contest between the Russians and Turks, their concerns excite but a small interest.

PORTUGAL.

It seems probable that both France and England will acknowledge the "legitimacy" of Miguel, and that the little queen Donna Maria will be sent to her papa, in Brazil, with her mother-in-law, a German princess, lately married by proxy.

BUENOS AYRES.

Tranquility has been restored in Buenos Ayres. Rosas has dismissed his forces, and returned thanks to the caciques for their assistance, when they peaceably returned to their homes. An entire new change in the ministry has been effected, and is said to be composed of men likely to insure public confidence; it is constituted as follows: Manuel J. Garcia, to be secretary of the treasury; Thomas Guido, to be secretary of state and foreign relations; Manuel Escalada to be secretary of war and marine; and J. A. Gelli to be minister of police.

Lavalle has issued a proclamation inciting the people to peace and quietness.

COLOMBIA AND PERU.

A preliminary convention of peace between Colombia and Peru was signed on the 15th of July at Bolivar's head quarters in Bujo, on his part, and on that of Don Augustin Gamarra, commander-in-chief of the army of the Peruvian republic, with whom he negotiated. The duration of the armistice was fixed at seventy days; and all hostilities by sea or land were to be suspended; the department of Guayaquil and its fortress were to be put at the disposal of the government of Colombia;—the blockade of the southern coast of Colombia was to be raised, and a negotiation for a definitive treaty immediately instituted.

MEXICO.

Tampico, by the last accounts, was still in possession of the Spaniards. Gen. Barradas having marched all his troops, except two hundred and fifty, about 20 miles into the interior, the force left in Tampico was attacked by the troops of St. Anna on the 22d of August, and after an obstinate fight, in the streets and houses of the city, the Spaniards surrendered; but the Mexicans remained in possession for a short time only, in consequence of the return of Barradas, who caused a re-surrender; and St. Anna was permitted to retire to his former position at the old town of Tampico.

The battle resulted in the loss of sixty or seventy in killed and wounded. Eleven Mexicans were killed on the top, and five in the court yard of the house occupied by Mr. Harrison, an American merchant, of which they took possession during the battle. Mr. H. was very severely treated by the Spanish authorities, and a sum of money recently paid to him by a Mexican, forcibly wrested from him. Fortunately, however, on the very evening of the day of this occurrence, the U. S. ship *Hornet*, captain Otho Norris, appeared off the port, and having sent a boat on shore, capt. N. was made acquainted with the circumstances. He immediately despatched his first lieutenant with a note to general Barradas, demanding the prompt surrender of the money. The note of captain Norris had the effect of causing its speedy delivery on board the Hornet, and, soon after, a humiliating apology to Mr. Harrison from the Spanish officer who had assaulted him.

Foreigners and property were generally much repected, but the Americans and other merchants, have sent their property up the river and taken refuge on board of the Hornet, for another attack was daily threatened, which the Mexicans were confident would result in the complete subjugation of the invaders, who were equally confident of success. Efforts were making to induce the Mexicans to desert, but they remained faithful; not an individual having joined the enemy. The Mexican force is estimated at not less than 10,000 men. A destructive sickness prevailed at Tampico.

LATER NEWS.

As was expected, a great battle took place between the Turks and Russians at the town of Kirk Kilissa, about twenty leagues from Constantinople, in which the former were defeated and dispersed. The only obstacle to the march of the Russians to the capital is Adrianople, which may be avoided by keeping along the sea—but great preparations were making by the Turks for a desperate and determined resistance. The inhabitants, it is said, are flying from the Constantinople and Adrianople in anticipation of events, and the friends of the Janissaries had begun to show themselves in the former city, having set fire to the Greek suburbs of Pera, destroying 1,500 houses. The divan still persists in its refusal to come to an arrangement. Rumors of mutinies continue, and it is said that part of the sultan's troops had joined the Russians which had passed the Balkan. The Armenians are also flocking to the Russians from all quarters.

The sultan's head quarters were still in the valley of Bouyoukdere, but he was expected to remove to Ramis Tchiflik—Bronza, about one hundred miles from Constantinople, across the Propontis, will probably be his strong hold when matters become desperate.

Speculations as to the probability of hostilities between Russia and England, fill the papers, many of which insist the latter power will be compelled to uphold her declaration that the existence of Turkey as an independent power, is necessary to keep up an equilibrium in the affairs of Europe.

In France the political discussions are characterised by much warm feeling. Resignations continue in the ministry, among them that of the Marquis of Cambon, a staunch royalist. The king has appointed baron Hausseuz to the post tendered to admiral De Rigny.

In England a change of weather has somewhat injured the harvest; rain has fallen very abundantly; but a great part of the grain had been housed, and it may be that the fears expressed of a short supply, have been set afloat by speculators.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Flour. It is supposed that from one to two millions of barrels *more* of flour will be made of the crops of the present season than usual, and the hope is held out that a war in Europe may make a demand for them: but there is no great prospect that we shall be benefitted by the misery of others.

The king. A late London paper says—On Monday last the magnificent wine cooler, manufactured for his majesty, by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, was, with his majesty's approbation, filled with port negus, at the manufactory in Dean street, that the workmen employed in its construction might toast his majesty's health, on the completion of their work. This splendid vase weighs 6930 ounces, and contains 38 gallons. There were used in making the negus, sixteen gallons of old port, one gallon of brandy, eight gallons of water, eight dozen lemons, six doz. nutmegs and 20 lbs. of loaf sugar.

The people. A correspondent of the Boston Courier, under date of Manchester, July 25th, remarks:—

You will see numerous accounts in the English papers of the sufferings in all the manufacturing districts, and especially in Lancashire. I assure you they do not tell one half of what exists. I have been informed from very respectable sources, that, within a circuit of thirty miles from this, in the northern part of the county, at Colne, Burnley, Blackburn, and some places in that neighborhood, there are many families at this moment actually perishing from want and disease consequent upon it.

Leipsic, the great Teutonic bazaar of typographers, book-makers, *et id genus omne*, contains two-and-twenty printing establishments, which keep 128 presses, and 549 mechanics in an incessant state of activity, and annually consume 40,437,000 sheets of paper. These establishments afford occupation to at least 200 founders, copper-plate printers and lithographers. The number of regular booksellers amount to 60; and 450 foreign establishments have their agents within its walls. The sale of books at the great fair during the three weeks at Easter, has been estimated at three million dollars (£460,000.)

Judge *H. M. Brackenridge*, of Florida, has just published, in this city (says the Philadelphia National Gazette) a handsome octavo volume containing three speeches which were pronounced on what is called the *Jew bill*, in the Maryland house of delegates. With these he has connected his elaborate *argument on the chancery powers*, delivered before the chancellor of Maryland in 1816, and his eulogy on Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. The first of the speeches is by himself, and the other two by Col. Worthington and J. S. Tyson, esq. They involve a subject of great interest, and are altogether worthy of the reason and liberality of the age.

The British duke of Buccleugh will next year enjoy a clear yearly income of 160,000 pounds sterling, 710,400 dollars.

The church. It appears from an analysis of the last edition of "Clerical Guide," that the grand total of benefices, dignitaries, and minor canonries, in England and Wales, is 12,200, that they are divided amongst 7,669 persons, of whom 1,853 hold one preferment only, 2,304, two, 370, three; 73, four; 38, five; 13, six 4 seven; 1 eight; two, nine; and one, fifteen. [So much for the "benefices." We should like to know the whole amount of persons that feed on the established church.]

Talleyrand. On the eve of his departure for the Russian campaign, Buonaparte sent for his minister Talleyrand, and addressed him in these words—"Talleyrand, I know that you have conceived the design of reigning after me, and I have sent for you to acquaint you that in the event of my falling in battle, arrangements have been made for your death before the news can be known in Paris." "I shall not cease to pray for the preservation of your majesty's life," was the significant answer of the detected politician.

London. The corporation of the city lately borrowed a million of pounds sterling, at 3½ per cent. to complete the new London bridge and its approaches.

It is said to be ascertained that 100,000 houses have been built within seven miles of London in the last ten years; nearly all these are in what is called London, but the city proper covers only a small space of land.

Iron. It is stated that 1600 tons pig iron, 200 tons blooms, and 100 tons in bars, were made last year in Venango county, New York. Several new furnaces are about to go into operation. The cost of making the pigs is given at from 22 to 24 dollars per ton.

Bones. There arrived at Hull, England, from the continent, between the 13th and 26th of June last, 1303 tons of cattle bones, besides 3950 shank bones. They are ground up and used as manure. 200 tons have been shipped at New York.

Mr. Champollion has discovered many valuable manuscripts in Egypt—which he will soon commence the translation of. It is supposed that they will throw much light upon the history of the ancient world. There appears to be a complete account of the campaigns of Sesostris Rhamses, among the papyri.

The Burr stones, found on Raccoon, creek, Ohio, support their good character; and are said to be fully equal to the French, for the manufacture of flour, when properly selected and matched. They are passing into general use. The supply is abundant.

Seneca is the name of a township in Ontario county, New York. The assessment roll contains the names of 793 individuals, and values the real estate at $1,459,258 and the personal at $891,431—together $2,350,689; or, about 3000 dollars for every persons on the roll.

Dogs turned smugglers. A recent journal of Metz contains the following curious paragraph: "Much contraband traffic, carried on by means of dogs brought up for the purpose, has of late months, taken place in our department. An official statement, published by the prefect of Moselle, makes it appear, that in the district of

Sarreguemines alone, from the first of March, 1827, to the first of the same month of the current year, no less than 58,277 dogs have been sent over the Rhine to be loaded with prohibited articles. Of these 2,477 were killed on their way back, and were found to be bearers of 6,056 killogrammes of contraband goods of various kinds: so that the 55,800 dogs who escaped the vigilance of the custom-house officers, must, at that rate, have introduced 450,000 killogrammes of contraband goods.—In order to repress this illicit trade as much as possible, several rigorous regulations have been promulgated by the local authorities."

Richard Fowler, esq. a distinguished English emigrant, died on the 19th ult. at his residence, Park House, near Albion, Illinois, aged 68 years. He was one of that old and valued, but now nearly extinguished stock of farmers, which, years ago, was the boast of England—a very intelligent and worthy and enterprizing gentleman.

Style. The duke and duchess of St. Albans, with their suite, consisting of three *maids of honor*, a page, or *avant-courier*, and some half dozen servants, lately quitted Brighton for London, on their way to which (at Reigate) her grace partook of a substantial luncheon after the queen Elizabeth style.

Change of fortune. A London paper says—This morning a pauper, who had long received parochial relief, came into the possession of a large fortune. The name of this fortunate man is Smith, and a verdict was given in his favor a few days since against the East India Company, for £70,000 and £2,000 annually.

Large tree. The celebrated chesnut tree, the property of lord Ducie, at Totworth, in the county of Gloucester, is the oldest, if not the largest tree in England, having this year attained the age of *one thousand and twenty-nine years*, and being fifty-two feet in circumference; and yet it retains so much vigor that it bore nuts so lately as two years ago, from which young trees are now being raised.

A Stalk of corn, bearing *nine* distinct and good ears, was raised near Easton, Md. in the present season.

Ascot races, in England, are supposed to have been attended by 200,000 persons.

A great organ. An English paper says—We have been informed by most respectable authority, that John Saville Lumley, esq. M. P. has presented ten thousand pounds for the purpose of erecting an organ in York Minister; should that immense sum be expended, it ought to exceed that of any other in the world. The organ that the incendiary Martin destroyed, was most brilliant and effective in tone.

A silver vase, weighing 730 ounces, and said to be a most splendid article, not surpassed in design and finish in this country, was, on Tuesday last week, presented to Hugh Maxwell, esq., by a committee of merchants, as "a testimony of the high sense entertained of his integrity, ability, firmness, and perseverance, as district attorney of the city and county of New York."

Elegant present.—The Boston Traveller states that the enterprising gentlemen of the comb manufacturing company at Clayville, are about to transmit to the lady of Mr. Clay, a beautiful specimen of New-England ingenuity and taste. It is a large tortoise shell comb, most elegantly carved, exhibiting representations on the outside of roses, wreaths of vines and flowers, supported by the American eagle, bearing the following inscription—"Presented to Mrs. Henry Clay, by the Clayville comb manufacturing company." The inside represents a fanciful basket loaded with flowers and plants; in the front of the basket there is the following inscription—Manufactured by Wm. B. Swift, September 5, 1829.

Torture. A letter from Naples contains the following paragraph:—"The torture was lately applied with such severity to an unfortunate Neapolitan, that the judges were obliged to condemn him to the capital punishment, as he was too horribly mutilated to be restored to society."

The Russians are remarkable for their hospitality to strangers. When you are taking leave of a Russian nobleman, after dining with him, he thanks you, in a natural and friendly tone, for the pleasure you have been good enough to confer on him by your company. This is the sublime of hospitality—*St. Maure, a new French work on the manners of the Russians.*

MESSRS. HAWKINS, KENDALL, BRADLEY AND BARRY.

Certain matters in relation to Mr. Hawkins, who was dismissed from the place of postmaster at Frankfort, Kentucky, have caused much and an animated discussion in the newspapers. His removal seems to have been unpopular; and it appears that Mr. Kendall, *4th auditor*, endeavored to render it less obnoxious by making it out that he was a defaulter; and a statement was obtained from the general post office which apparently sanctioned the allegation. But the fact was otherwise. Mr. Hawkins was indebted to the department only in a small sum—the *current receipts* of the office for a short period, which had not been called for in the usual operations of the establishment,—but was ready to be paid over whenever demanded, and appears to have settled immediately on his removal. Mr. Kendall who, it is stated, is yet editor of the Kentucky "Argus," is charged with having assailed Mr. Bradley in these terms in that paper, to relieve himself of the accusation preferred against Mr. Hawkins:

"It turns out, that a draft of $1020 had been paid by the late postmaster which was not credited in that account, reducing his defalcation to about $900. Of the existence of that draft, Mr. Kendall was totally ignorant. He had no access to the books of the department, and never saw them. Abram Bradley, *a good coalition man*, keeps the books and certified the account. For all errors, he alone is responsible. It is not believed that the present postmaster general himself knew that such a draft had been drawn. Both he and Mr. Kendall were deceived by Bradley. They have the singular fortune of having been deceived by *one coalition man*, and *being abused by all the rest for being deceived!* Not a word is said of Bradley, who keeps the books and certifies the account; but Mr. Kendall is made responsible for his errors!"

It is denied that there was any "defalcation" on the part of Mr. Hawkins—he *owed* the department between 800 and $900, which was held ready for any draft that might be made upon him, as was customary. But Mr. Abram Bradley, assistant postmaster general, seeing his name thus used, sent the following to the editor of the United States Telegraph, published at Washington.

General post office, September 5, 1829.

To editor of the United States Telegraph.

SIR—I have read in your paper of yesterday evening, with feelings which I will not attempt to describe, an extract from the Kentucky Argus, under the authority of Amos Kendall, in which my name is frequently introduced with expressions which I will not pretend to retort upon him.

Some time since, while busily engaged with sundry persons, I was presented with an account against Mr. Hawkins, the late postmaster at Frankfort, Kentucky, prepared as is usual in the case of suits, for my signature. It was brought by the clerk who usually performs that business, and after inquiring its object, and if he was sure it was correct, I signed it. This was the only concern I had in the affair. Soon after I learned that the account was incomplete; that is, it was correct in so far as the books were at that time posted; and I wrote an apology to Mr. Hawkins, and advised him that a complete account would be forwarded as soon as his accounts were adjusted—which was done.

Mr. Kendall has resided close to the general post office for several months past, and been in its employ, and knows very well that I am not the book-keeper.

I am, sir, your ob't servant,

ABRAM BRADLEY,

Assistant postmaster general.

The removal of Mr. Bradley speedily followed the publication of this letter. We have seen no charges preferred against him, except in the N York paper of which Mr. Noah, *surveyor of the port*, is editor, that he was rich—worth $100,000, we think; but unhappily this is not true, and Mr. N. himself has been satisfied of the *injustice* of the accusation, and withdrawn it! In this state of the case, Mr. Bradley writes to Mr. Barry as follows:

Chevy Chase, September 23, 1829.

SIR—When my friend Simpson* was here on Saturday evening, he was so *diplomatique*, that I could not well tell

*A clerk in the general post office, we are told. REG.

whether he came on his own account, on your account, or on the account of those who manage your official affairs. I gave of course little heed to his remarks, but told him of sundry acts, sayings and doings of yours, which showed your total unfitness for the office of postmaster general, and which must inevitably lead to your immediate removal, if known to the president. These were told him with the express intention that they should be communicated to you.

No representation on the subject had then been prepared, and the delay arose from a reluctance to take any step which might look like the offspring of resentment. Upon further reflection, however, I have concluded that whatever appearance it may have, it is my duty, both as a citizen having a proper regard to the interest of his country, and as an individual having a due regard to his reputation, to represent the subject fully.

There is a law which prohibits the payment of money to any one who is indebted to the public, until the indebtedness ceases. Being no longer your subordinate, it has now become my duty, to state in due form to the comptroller of the treasury, that you are in that predicament. *I have also added that your indebtedness to the amount of ten thousand dollars, is as clear, distinct, and indisputable, as it is in any case whatever.* That he knows very well, as a lawyer, that the pretended exculpation which lately appeared in the Telegraph, is equally at war with common sense, common law, and the decisions of the supreme and circuit courts of the United States.

You know it has always been my course and my desire to pass smoothly along the current of life, to avoid every ruffle and tempest that was practicable, to serve my friends, and to do acts of courtesy and kindness to all who came in my way. But you were advised through Mr. Simpson, *that the public is already a loser by you in payments and engagements to the amount of nearly one hundred thousand dollars*, and you have been hardly six months in office.

The duty, therefore, of making these representations is no less indispensable than it is unpleasant. I cannot but hope, therefore, that you will review your course since you have been in office, and resign a situation for which you are so entirely unfitted. You know the law, that the president must discharge you from office: his duty is imperative; and if he was desirous to serve you, which I am confident he will not be, and should hesitate, it would, in the present state of parties, and of the country, bring on a motion for impeachment, which, although his friends might be too powerful and partial to allow of its reaching maturity, would occasion him inexpressible chagrin and disturbance, too great for his advanced years. You can, therefore, at the utmost, hold your station but a short period, and ought, therefore, on every account, to give up the office immediately. This measure will save me from the pain of being a public accuser, yourself from the disgrace of a removal for adequate cause, and this communication will then become confidential. For, whatever has passed, I have no wish to deprecate you in the opinion of your friends. But it would be unpardonable, knowing you as I do, to let the quarter pass, and the making of the great contracts in October next, to come into your hands, without proper efforts for preventi on.

I am, sir, your ob't servant,

AB'M. BRADLEY.

Hon. Wm. T. Barry, *postmaster general.*

☞ Such, we believe, is a plain history of this affair and it has assumed a shape that required our notice of it. Mr. Barry has been severely charged with certain transactions belonging to the business in the post office at Lexington, Ky. and with being himself a defaulter. We entirely refrained from noticing these things, as we generally do disputed points, until now,—when on the preference of so grave a charge, by a gentleman who ought to know the whole merits of the case, (it being one that was under his own immediate care as assistant postmaster general) will necessarily lead to an investigation, or bring about an explanation, in which the public is deeply interested. And the preceding brief narrative was necessary to an understanding of the expected explanation, which shall be fully laid before our readers when received.

MR. POINSETT'S REPLY.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

It has already been stated that the legislature of the state of Mexico had sent a remonstrance to the general congress of that republic, soliciting the expulsion of Mr. Poinsett, the American minister, from the country, for reasons which will be developed in the sequel, and that the congress refused to grant the request, by a vote of 23 to 19. It appears also, that two other states of the Mexican republic presented similar remonstrances.—Through the politeness of a commercial friend we have been favored with Mr. Poinsett's remarks in reference to this extraordinary proceeding, entitled a "reply of the American minister to the remonstrance [Escitativa] of the legislature of the state of Mexico," which we are persuaded will be read with interest.

With sincere regret, the undersigned finds himself again obliged to repel an attack made against himself personally, and against the nation which he has the honor to represent, by a body of men, who, whatever may be their characters as individuals, are entitled to respect in their representative capacity. The legislature of the state of Mexico has accounted it decorous and necessary, to excite the executive of this union to expel the undersigned from the territory of the republic. This suggestion is accompanied with reasons, which, if well founded, ought to occasion a cessation of all friendly relations, both commercial and diplomatic, between the two nations. As an American, the undersigned has seen with the most painful emotions, this assumption of executive prerogatives by the legislature,—departing from the course prescribed by the constitution, and violating the laws of nations. Why then, afford a new pretext to the accusation so often repeated, that the new states of this continent are incapable of governing themselves? But with all the forbearance belonging to a man who is not disposed to criminate the inconsiderate measures of a youthful nation, and which certainly have excited in his mind no other sentiments than those of compassion, he owes it to himself and his country, to reply,—not to the argument, for he has not been able to discover an argument either in the first proposition or in the resolution of the legislature of the state of Mexico,—but to the extravagant notions which it has been deemed fit and proper to publish to the world, by means of a solemn act.

The members of the legislature of Mexico who sign the instrument, say,—"Not to compromise the national honor, we omit to give credit to those assertions of which we have not seen the witnesses, and confine ourselves, in the present remonstrance, to the discredit, and the prejudice, if any one pleases to call it so, into which this foreign functionary has fallen." So that vulgar prejudices, and the fear which they express, lest the national honor should be tarnished by a catastrophe effected by political fanaticism, are the only motives for requesting the expulsion of the undersigned.—Would it not have been more decorous to ask the general government for the proofs of criminal conduct in a diplomatic agent, than to adopt as true the assertions of venal writers, or to confound the productions of ignorance and malevolence with the opinion of a great and magnanimous people? Who can believe that a foreign minister is exposed to any danger in the Mexican republic? Such a threat can neither alarm the authorities of the country, nor intimidate the undersigned, not only because in the discharge of his duty he knows no fear, but also because he relies with perfect security upon the generous character of the people among whom he resides, notwithstanding he has been so extremely calumniated by the legislators of the state of Mexico. These reasons which gave rise to the remonstranee, are so futile and unfounded, that the undersigned will pass to examine those which induced the legislature of the state of Mexico to adopt it, and which are indeed, of the most strange and extravagant character.

Without touching upon the abstract reasoning of the legislature relative to the *effects of the fanatical fury of factions*, which the undersigned has not been able clearly to understand, he will reply, at once, to the charge that *the diplomatic character of Mr. Poinsett ought to restrain him from all inteference in the affairs of the*

interior. He totally denies that he has interfered, either directly or indirectly, in the most remote degree, with the business of the interior of this republic; unless, as he has before occasion to observe, his decided preference for republican institutions, and his ardent desire that no part of America should be under the influence of any European power, (opinions which he has expressed clearly and openly on all occasions), can be called an interference in the affairs of the republic where he resides as a foreign agent. But the legislature does not believe that *he has been the soul, as some think, of our administration,* and only accuses him of having, according to his own confession, *contributed to the establishment of one of those secret societies, which, like all the rest, will figure in the history of our common misfortunes.* And hence it is inferred, that as he took a part in this unfortunate case, so he will proceed to take a very active part in the others.

It is true that the undersigned has stated the part which he took in the establishment of the ancient rite of York in Mexico, it is true that at the request of the officers of the fives lodges which he found existing in the country, he sent letters to New York and installed the grand lodge; but these officers were men who then enjoyed, and with only one exception still enjoy, the confidence of their fellow citizens, and occupied then as now, the highest offices in the gift of the people, of which they were worthy by their patriotism and civil virtues. He had no reason to believe that such men could abuse a philanthropic institution for criminal purposes, and it should never be forgotten that the institution already existed, and would have produced the same effects, good or bad, even though the undersigned had not yielded to the solicitations of his friends in forwarding masonic letters to New York. With these gentlemen the undersigned has been associated in intimate friendship for more than three years; and is confirmed in the belief which he then entertained, that they were animated in their purpose by the best of motives and the purest patriotism. To them he appeals without fear, as to men of honor and truth, that they may declare whether he has ever mingled, either directly or indirectly, in the affairs of the interior of Mexico, as the legislature gratuitously supposes, because he forwarded letters for the organization of the lodges which already existed in the country, at the request of the most respectable and virtuous men of these states. To them he appeals, that they may declare whether he ever attended a junta on political subjects, or if for years, he has entered a masonic lodge, or attempted to influence them personally in any thing, except to exhort them to maintain inviolably the federal republican institutions of the country.

The legislature of Tlalpam says, "In fact, the North Americans owe to their liberal institutions what their clime denies; and it is very natural to persuade themselves that Mexico, in the enjoyment of the same political system, united with the advantages of its delightful temperature, the fertility of its soil, and the mild and docile character of its inhabitants, will attract an increase of population and wealth which will give it a name and preponderance among the other republics of the continent. The North American policy, so called, is contradictory to our own; and it is for their interest to preserve things in their present state, that Mexico may offer no guarantees, nor any kind of attractives in its society, nor any advantages in its departments of industry, which can diminish the credit and aggrandizement of that nation. On this principle they have to establish their diplomacy in regard to ourselves, and their agent must fulfil their mission accordingly. Whether this reasoning is well founded or not, certainly it is so understood by every one, and hence the alarm, distrust, and unfriendly feeling in the parties, and among all the Mexicans.

If this matter stood as here represented, this republic ought not to permit any agent of the United States of America to reside within its territory. But the supposition is entirely gratuitous and founded in a total ignorance of the relative position of the two countries. Their productions, their industry and their commerce, are so perfectly distinct, that no competition can exist between them. Mexico certainly possesses within itself all the elements of greatness, and no one can take a more lively interest in its prosperity than the undersigned. He earnestly desires that those who govern it, may give opportunity for the developement of all its resources, that it may become a great and consolidated nation. In this condition, the two great republics of North America will contribute more to the prosperity and security of each other, than they can possibly do at present, and the politicians of this country will be convinced that there can be no competition between the two republics. Mexico enjoys some advantages which the United States do not possess; and would present, in other circumstances, great allurement to European emigrants: but nothing can be more erroneous than to suppose that the United States have an interest in diverting this emigration from Mexico to their own country. The population of those states has increased during the last 38 years, from about 4,000,000 to 13,000,000, although the emigrants from foreign countries since the revolution, have not exceeded 12,000 souls per annum. It is plain, therefore, that the loss of this number, although it all went to Mexico, would not injure the prosperity of the United States. Without this aid, the population of those states, from its natural increase, at the rate of progression hitherto, will amount in 1870, i. e. 40 years to the prodigious number of 47,000,000. Whence then can arise this fear, which is attributed to them, of the aggrandizement of Mexico? It has been seen that it is not from an apprehension of having their population diminished; neither can it be from a suspicion that Mexico will eclipse their commerce. Mexico may one day have a flourishing commerce across the Pacific to the Asiatic countries, but the very nature of its coasts will prevent its entering into competition with its neighbors, in this particular, on the Atlantic. Can it be from an apprehension that on account of the fertility of its soil, as baron Humboldt has supposed, it will operate against the products of the United States in foreign markets? There are two circumstances which prevent this conclusion: The difficulties which the physical structure of this country presents to the easy and cheap communication of the fertile districts with the coasts and the different characters of the laborers in the two countries. The undersigned will not draw a comparision between them, but will only notice the singular fact, that with all the natural advantages of Mexico, both in climate and soil, the expense of the culture, in the case of all agricultural productions, is here about double what it is in the United States; and that of transporting these productions to foreign markets, more than quadruple. These great and essential differences between the two republics, must make it apparent to every thinking man, that no competition can exist between the United States and Mexico. The former have no motives for wishing their neighbors to be poor or turbulent: on the contrary, they desire them to be rich and quiet. They have always maintained towards them the most friendly sentiments; and the people of Mexico may rest assured, that the policy of the United States is free from all stratagem and disguise. The very nature of their institutions forbids it. The people have a right to know what the government is a doing, and do know it. Every thing is published to the world entire; even to the instructions of its ministers in foreign countries. For these reasons the cabinet at Washington is entirely free from all political intrigue; and nothing can be more frank than the relations of the United States with foreign powers. If ever the enemies of America (of whom the legislature of the state of Mexico seems to be the blind instrument) should succeed in destroying the friendly relations which now exist between the two republics. If ever the United States find themselves compelled by a series of outrages and injuries, to sustain their rights, or to avenge their insulted honor, their hostility will be open and declared, as their friendship with these countries is, and ever has been, frank, generous and sincere.

The legislature goes on to say, "The personal circumstances of Mr. Pointsett, also confirms this suspicion. All acknowledge that he possesses talents and experience in negociations of this kind, on account of the many and very honorable commissions of a similar nature which his government has conferred upon him. His manners are affable and extremely graceful; the suavity of his character and the republicanism which he avows, increase his influence in society; but these pre-

perties, which in other stations are so highly esteemed, —in a diplomatic agent, who seems bound to separate himself from all the world in order to be sufficiently circumspect, appear interested and as if proceeding from a studied anxiety to make himself a party, to be used as opportunity may dictate, for the accomplishment of his secret political designs."

This is certainly what may be called a new doctrine, and the diplomatic corps will be surprised to learn, that in order to escape suspicion and exercise due circumspection, they must separate themselves entirely, or at least not associate, with the inhabitants of the country where they reside. The undersigned confesses that he had thought differently, both in respect to the qualifications and conduct of foreign ministers, and if, to be tolerated in this country, it is essential for a minister to be rude, austere, and distant in his manners, aristocratical in his sentiments, and monarchical in his principles, it will be necessary to suspend all diplomatic relations between the two countries, for such characters are not found among the public men of the United States.

The legislature of the state of Mexico expresses its surprise at the long continuance of the undersigned in this country after the rebellion of Tulancingo, and attributes it to *dark and mysterious purposes*. They wish to know how it is, that the cabinet of Washington *has not recalled Mr. Poinsett;* or rather, *that he has not in the exercise of due decorum, voluntarily retired from the country*. The cabinet of Washington regarded the affair of Tulancingo as the movement of a faction in open rebellion against the authorities of the country, and therefore unworthy of its consideration: and however distinguished were the men who headed the rebellion, its character and the mode of conducting it, rendered it supremely contemptible. With regard to the voluntary permanence of the undersigned in the United Mexican states, it is a little surprising that the legislators of Tlalpam who in the former paragraph consider themselves so well acquainted with the duties which belong to a good diplomatist, should be ignorant that Mr. Poinsett is here depending upon the orders and dispositions of his government. The undersigned was sent to Mexico to conclude a treaty between the two republics, and does not consider himself at liberty to leave his post, until he has effected that important object. He cannot in this place, reveal the progress of the negociations, nor the causes which have occasioned the delay. It is sufficient to say, that he has urged this government again and again to bring the matter to a complete decision, that he might be able to return to the United States. So that his permanence has not been voluntary, nor the effect of *dark and mysterious purposes*. It has been occasioned by the delay of this government in deciding on the articles concluded long since, between the plenipotentiaries of the two republics.

The legislature of Mexico inquires, "would it not be most painful and distressing, if in the fury of political fanaticism, a catastrophe should result, which would tarnish our glory, and compromise our national honor? Is it not, in short, sadly proved by history, that when an honorable and easy remedy is not to be found, the most violent and criminal means are employed?"—Whether it is the intention of the legislature, in presenting this alternative, to intimidate or to recommend its adoption by the people, the undersigned regards it with equal contempt and reprobation. He confides without fear, in the honor of the Mexican people; and considers himself as secure in Mexico, as if he were in the capitol of Washington. But he will say to the legislature of Mexico, that history does not present an example like that which its members anticipate with so much complacency,—for it has never occurred in any civilized country: and that such insinuations, while they calumniate the character of a magnanimous people, will excite the horror and indignation of the whole civilized world. The undersigned cannot take leave of the Mexican people, to whom he directs his speech for the last time, without exhorting them to remove from their minds all suspicions against foreign nations which profess friendship. The deceit, concealment and intrigue, which characterised diplomacy in ancient times, are no longer practised by civilized nations, and altho' weak and evil-minded men may interpret the simplest actions and the most honorable conduct as resulting from dark and mysterious purposes which have for their object the injury of this country, the Mexican people may rely upon it that there is no nation, either American or European, which degrades itself by such tricks. In fine the undersigned exhorts them to believe that their neighbors, the United States of America, have always regarded them with sympathy and with the most lively interest, and that it is utterly impossible they can ever entertain the slightest jealousy in respect to the prosperity of Mexico.

The United States are in a state of progressive aggrandizement, which has no example in the history of the world. Its federal union, instead of dissolving as had been predicted by European politicians has strengthened with the progress of time. Its commerce rivals that of the most ancient nations of Europe: its internal communications, its rivers, canals and roads are animated with the commerce of a rich and industrious country: its manufactures are in the most flourishing condition: its fortifications, its army and marine, can compare with those of any in the world: its revenue is about sufficient, without imposing internal duties: and finally, the mass of its population is better educated, and more elevated in its moral and intellectual character than that of any other nation. If such is its political condition, is it possible that its progress can be retarded, or its aggrandizement curtailed, by the rising prosperity of Mexico? Instead of entertaining suspicions or distrust of their neighbors, the Mexican people ought to search out the circumstances to which this state of singular prosperity is to be attributed, and adopt them as the most noble means of rivalry.

They will be found to consist in liberal institutions, wisely and faithfully administered: a rigid adhesion to the constitution, without which, one branch of the government usurps the prerogatives of another: a perfect submission to the will of the people constitutionally expressed: an universal desire to promote the common good, and an intimate union for this end: a strict and impartial administration of justice: the liberty which every one enjoys, of employing his time and means in improving his condition, without the interference of the government: the equality of all before the law: direct and purely popular elections, which elevate the character of the mass of the people: and lastly, means of education abundant and cheap, which make the people capable of governing themselves.

With a spirit of sincere friendship towards the Mexican people, which can never be changed by the insults or persecutions of a faction, the undersigned exhorts them to be united, and to practice those virtues which have elevated the United States to the rank which they hold among the nations of the earth. J. R. POINSETT.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

From the Cherokee Phœnix.

War department, 18th August, 1829.

Sir: Application has been made to this department, to suspend the proceedings against intruders on Indian lands within your agency. It is represented that you are about to cut their corn and destroy their houses. This you will for the present omit to do. This exercise of your authority, arising under some order of former years, is different from ordinary cases of intrusion. Georgia claims to a certain line, as having been formerly the property of the Creeks, surrendered to her by treaty with that nation. The question arising is, were the lands settled upon ever the property of the Creek Indians, or is it in fact the soil of the Cherokees? If the latter, then are the settlers intruders, acting in violation of the act of congress of 1802. For the present, until this matter can be better understood, you will forbear any harsh and rigid proceedings, affording as early as practicable any information you may be possessed of on the subject. When a full understanding can be obtained, you will receive from this department further instructions as to the course you shall pursue.

Very respectfully, J. H. EATON.

To col. Hugh Montgomery,
Cherokee agency, Calhoun, Ten.

We find the following correspondence in the Cherokee newspaper called the Phœnix, printed at New Echota:

Governor William Carroll to John Ross.
New town, C. N. Aug. 29, 1829.

Dear sir: I have come into the nation, by appointment of the secretary of war, to see you and other principal men, on a subject interesting to the Cherokees, as well as the United States.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the president of the United States feels a deep interest in the removal of the Cherokees west of the Mississippi. This you have been informed of by himself. He believes that it will tend to the permanent advancement of the prosperity of the nation, and will prevent those unpleasant bickerings which are sure to arise from the extension of jurisdiction by the adjoining states, over that part of the nation within their respective chartered limits.

Without entering further into any train of reasoning on the subject, permit me to say, that I am directed to make the plain, simple proposition to you: will you agree to meet commissioners to be appointed by the president, at such time as may best suit the convenience of both parties, for the purpose of discussing the subject of the Cherokees removing west of the Mississippi? You will then have an oportuunity of hearing the propositions of the government. If they are such as to meet the approbation of the nation, you will, of course, agree to them; if they are not, you will reject them. It is to me a source of much satisfaction to find that the best feelings exist every where towards the United States in the nation, and that the circulation of tales of hostile intentions on their part, is wholly without foundation. This pleasing intelligence I shall not fail to communicate immediately to the president. I trust that you will readily agree to meet commissioners for the purposes above mentioned. It is granting nothing on your part, and will evince a disposition to keep up those friendly relations which have so long, happily, subsisted between the Cherokees and the United States, and which I trust, will not be lessened by any circumstances to come.

Receive assurances of my best wishes for the future happiness of the nation over which you preside, and of the regard with which I am, most respectfully, your friend, WM. CARROLL.

Mr. Jno. Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee nation.

Answer to the foregoing letter.
New Echota, C. N. Aug. 29, 1829.

Dear sir: Your communication of this date, containing the object of your visit to the nation, under instruction from the secretary of war, is received, and maturely deliberated on in executive council, convened for the express purpose.

The deep interest felt on the part of the president of the U. States, for the removal of the Cherokees west of the Mississippi, is known to the nation. It is a subject that has often, and long since, been submitted for consideration, and been deliberated on by the councils of the nation, with all that solemnity its importance deserves, and the conclusion and result of those deliberations have been expressed in soberness and sincerity to the government of the United States, adverse to a removal.

We declare that those sentiments and dispositions remain the same, and are unchangeable.

You state that you are instructed simply to propose, that "we will agree to meet commissioners to be appointed by the president, at such time as may best suit the convenience of both parties, for the purpose of discussing the subject of the Cherokees removing west of the Mississippi, and that we would then have an opportunity of hearing the propositions of the government." It is deemed inexpedient to enter into a special agreement to meet commissioners for the purpose of discussing the subject of the Cherokees removing west of the Mississippi, when it is well known that the disposition of the nation is adverse to a removal, and that no proposition could be made so to change this disposition, as to induce them ever to enter into a treaty on the subject; especially as the proper authorities of the nation are ever ready at all times to receive in the most friendly manner all public functionaries of the United States, that may be appointed by the president for the purpose of submitting subjects for our consideration. The executive department of the nation will never neglect to attend to such business during the recess of the general council, as is manifest on the occasion, and the legislative department during its session, which is convened annually on the second Monday of October, in like manner will always receive and act upon all subjects submitted for their consideration and decision.

The right of individual states exercising jurisdiction over the territory solemnly secured and guaranteed to the Cherokee nation by treaty, is a subject that is certainly questionable. The principles contained in the constitution of the U. States, and the treaties establishing relationship between the U. States and the Cherokee nation, are at variance with the exercise of such a power by the state governments. We are aware that a decision on this important subject must seal our fate in prosperity and happiness, or in misery and destruction; but, confiding in the magnanimity and justice of the United States, we place our dependence upon their plighted faith, and await the result. We are happy to hear that it affords you much satisfaction to find that the best feelings exist every where towards the United States in the nation, and that you will take occasion to communicate this fact to the president of the United States, in contradiction to the slanderous reports circulated by the frontier newspapers, prejudicial to the best interests of the Cherokee people.

Permit us, sir, in addition, to say, that, so far from the Cherokees entertaining any hostile feelings towards the citizens of the United States, that, in our opinion, no people could be found in the United States, who would, in case of actual war, prove more loyal to the cause of the United States than the Cherokees. Yourself as well as the president of the United States have witnessed this fact realized during the late war. With great pleasure we reciprocate your wishes for the future happiness of this nation. In return you will please to accept the best wishes for your health and happiness, and for the peace and prosperity of the United States. In behalf of the Cherokee nation, we have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JNO. ROSS,
GEO. LOWREY,
WM. HICKS,
MAJ. RIDGE.

To his ex. Wm. Carroll, governor of Tennessee.

INDIANS IN ARKANSAS.

We are glad to perceive, by the following circular and general order, which has been addressed, by maj. *E. W. du Val*, superintendent of Indian affairs for the Cherokees, west of the Mississippi, to the individuals interested in that nation, that the government is taking what we consider a very proper step to effect the removal of one of the principal causes of complaint which exist among all the Indians in our country. It must be obvious to all, who have had an opportunity of informing themselves on the subject, that the profligate class of white persons, who are too frequently permitted to reside among, and intermarry with, the Indians, soon obtain an ascendency over them; and often a controlling influence in their councils. This restless class of persons no doubt produce more internal difficulties among the Indians, than all other causes put together; and it is equally evident, that a large portion of the difficulties which sometimes unfortunately break out between the Indians and the neighboring white settlements, proceed from the same cause. From these considerations, we are decidedly of opinion, that the order, if rigidly enforced, will have a salutary effect on the Indians, by preserving good order among them; and be productive of much benefit to our white settlements in their vicinity, by ensuring their peace and safety. [*Nat. Int.*

[CIRCULAR.]

Cherokee agency, A. T. August 25th, 1829.

SIR: By the annexed copy of a general order from the war department, you will perceive what is requisite to entitle you to a residence within the limits of the Cherokee nation. That you may avoid what it prohibits, and do whatever it enjoins, I have deemed it my duty to make it known to you, and am, &c.

E. W. du VAL,
U. S. agent, &c.

Department of war,
Office Indian affairs, 17th Feb. 1829.

SIR: The excitement which obtains so often in the Indian country, and the opposition which is felt to exist against the government policy, and often the inflamed and jealous feelings of the Indians against the agents and officers of government, which is fatal in its effects upon the government policy, are, there is good reason for believing, owing, in great part, to the presence and conduct of those white men who, for various causes, have gone from the states into the Indian country, and settled there. The evil of their presence is felt to such a degree, as to make it necessary for the executive to take steps with a view to correct it.

In regard, first, *to the right* of these persons to establish their homes in the Indian country, they have none, apart from the acquiescence of Indians themselves. But, secondly, as the guardian of the Indians, the executive will not permit an evil, so far as it can be remedied, to exist among them. These persons being an evil, especially to the Indians, therefore the determination of the executive to relieve them of it.

You are, by order of the secretary of war, enjoined, therefore—

First—To allow no white person to enter and settle on the Indian lands, within your agency, who shall not, on entering, present to you approved testimonials of his good character for industry, honesty, and sobriety; nor then, without the consent of the Indians.

Secondly—If, after permission is given, under such testimonials, the person or persons, to whom it is given, shall become lazy, dishonest, intemperate, setting vicious examples before the Indians, in any way exciting, them against each other, or inflaming their jealousy and suspicion against the general government, or any of its acts towards them, or attempting to degrade in their eyes, the agents of government, thereby destroying their influence over the Indians by false accusations, or otherwise, you will forthwith order such person or persons out of the Indian country.

Thirdly—You will make it your special business to seek after and ascertain who, of all the white persons who are now living among the Indians of your agency, come within the views of this order; and all who do so, you will order to leave the Indian country within twenty days.

You will explain fully the object of this order to the chiefs; and in the event of resistance to your orders, you will call upon them (or the military, if near you) for the necessary force to expel the intruders.

You will report your proceedings under this order, and in each case, set forth the grounds upon which the unworthy person or persons are ordered out.

I have the honor to be, &c.
THO. L. McKENNEY.

To major E. W. du Val,
Indian agent, Little Rock, A. T.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

At a period when the operations of Russia attract the whole attention of the political world, it may be instructing—it certainly is curious, to recall the strides towards mighty empire which that power has been making during the last three hundred years. In the year 1476, Ivan the third, the last grand duke of Moscow, succeeded to patrimonial estates of—

	Geog. sq. miles.	Population.
	18,208	with 6,000,000
In 1505, he died, bequeathing	24,238	10,000,000
1535, died the 1st Czar, Vassili IV.	37,207	
1584, died Ivan IV.	144,040	12,000,000
1598, died Feodor I.	150,414	
1645, died Micheal Romanof	237,933	12,000,000
1676, died Alexis	267,116	
1689, succeeded Peter I.	271,371	15,000,000
1725, died Peter the Great	280,379	20,000,000
1740, died the empress Anne	325,567	
1762, succeeded Catherine II.	325,609	25,000,000
1795, died Catherine	335,646	36,000,000

1815, died Alexander, bequeathing to his successor, Nicholas I. a territory of 5,879,900 superficial square miles, and a population 58,000,000 of souls! constituting an addition to the latter (in a short career of conquest, begun and ended within little more than one quarter of a century), of *twenty-two millions*! We may throw in another two millions at least for the natural increase of the Russian population, conjointly with the forced increase of subjects pilfered from the Persian crown, during the three years of modest pretension preferred by the present autocrat.

To this plain statement we may add Balbi's recent estimate of the Muscovite empire:—

Superfices in square miles	5,912,900
Population	60,000,000
Revenue	16,000,000
National debt	52,000,000
Army and navy	1,039,000
Ship of war	130

Though it may not altogether comport with the subject mooted in the foregoing details, it is at least germane to the popular excitement of the present hour, that we should show how very different is the relation in which Turkey now stands to Russia, to that in which she stood when the Muscovite first sought the honor of her acquaintance. *Tempora mutantur cum illis.* Anno 1490. The year in which Columbus discovered America was the year during which a species of distant acquaintance began between the Russian and Ottoman. At this time, Ivan the third employed Girai, to make the first overtures to sultan Bajazet, by whom they were met with this laconic remark,—"If the prince of Moscow be thy brother, of course he is mine also!" A short time after came an autograph from Ivan to the sultan, vindicating his friend, Girai, from certain calumnies. Anno 1514. The Czar Vassili sent Alexejew, one of his officers, with assurance of amity to Selim the first; and commanded him to say, "Our fathers lived on terms of brotherly unity, what reason is there that we, their sons, should not do likewise?" He was also directed not to throw himself upon the floor, but to keep his hands crossed upon his breast, to deliver the presents intrusted to him, and to ask after the sultan's health; but not unless the latter should have previously made a similar inquiry as to that of the grand duke. This was the Selim, in whose time it grew into a common term of malediction. "Heaven grant you may be sultan Selim's grand vizier!" Because, says Aali, his historian, Selim's viziers were oftentimes limited to month's sway, and then delivered over to the executioner; for which reason it was customary for all the viziers appointed during his reign to carrry their last will in their bosoms; and they deemed themselves new born creatures, whenever they brought their heads upon their shoulders, after they had had an audience of him!"—It may be interesting to our readers to know, that the census of 1821 states the population of St. Petersburgh at 422,166; of which 297,445 were males and 124,721 females. [*Meridith's Memorials.*

COTTON SEED OIL.

From the Columbia Telescope.

With a great deal of pleasure we spread the following communication from one of our most practical, enterprising, sensible, and patriotic citizens, before the readers of the Telescope.

We have the means of answering one or two of the interrogatories of our correspondent.

During the year ending 30th of September, 1828, there were imported into the United States 297,423 gallons of oil, valued at 140,827 dollars: 1,691,353 pounds of tallow, valued at 105,930 dollars; candles, 399,569 pounds, valued 28,866 dollars, the most of this last was exported.

During the same time there were exported from the United States, (of their domestic production) as follows:

	OIL.	
Spermaceti, gallons,	297,276, value,	$190,669
Whale and other fish,	488,468, value,	140,279
	785,741	330,948

In addition to this there were exported of spermaceti candles, 904,597 pounds, value, $255,378.

The amount of tonnage employed in the fisheries for the same period of time was 24,278 tons.

An able friend has furnished us with the information which follows these observations. At a future time we may add something more.—*Ed. Tel.*

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To the editor of the Telescope.

I cannot doubt that you have seen the account, sometime since published in a Petersburg paper, of the machine invented for hulling cotton seed. If my hopes have not deceived my judgment, on the consequences which may result from this discovery, it is a subject of just surprise, that its immediate importance to southern states, has induced no notice of it by the editors of their public prints.

Every one who has had any thing to do with cotton seed, knows it contains a great deal of oil. Many persons have, from time to time, made efforts to extract the oil; I among them, more than fifteen years since, but to no valuable purpose. The thought had never occurred to me, that it might be *hulled*, like rice, so as to separate the kernels which contain all the oil. This is now accomplished by Messrs. Follet and Smith, with all the facility, as to attendance and execution, of grinding corn. Their invention as I understand it, consists of a granite cylinder, revolving within convex pieces of the same substance, faced and placed in a particular manner. A hopper, over the stones, supplies the seed; a wire seive, under it, separates the hull from the kernel, dropping through a current of air, from a wind fan, is delivered clean and ready for the prese

Every thousand pounds of green seed cotton will yield thirty bushels of seed; three bushels of seed, will turn out one bushel of kernels, and one bushel of kernels, (by a certificate from Mr. Gideon Palmer, of New London county, Connecticut, now engaged in expressing it) two gallons of oil. This in its raw state, has been long known to be only a little inferior to flax seed oil, for all purposes to which this last is applied. The price, true value and ornament which this produces, throughout the country, are objects of so much importance, that a cheaper substitute is extremely desirable. The process of expressing cotton seed oil is said to be less expensive than that of flax seed As paint oil alone, the cotton seed oil must be very valuable, at least quite enough so to induce attention: the greatest consumption of it, however, will probably be for light and machinery, if it can be rendered suitable for those objects, without too much expense, of which I have no reason yet to doubt.

Mr. Charles E. Ruggles of New York, has obtained a patent for refining oils, both animal and vegetable of every kind, which I have been told is "rapid and sure." He has seen the kernels and cotton seed oil at Mr. Palmer's mill, and says, he can make it a good oil for lamps and machinery, by extracting the glutinous qualities it contains. He has sold the right of his invention for the state of Connecticut; a pretty good indication of its value.—He is now refining common oils successfully in New York.

These are some of the circumstances, on which I have flattered myself, that a new and general source of income is opening in our abused country, and may probably be considered by you, as entitled to your attention. To discover new resources of the state; to point to paths of prosperity not yet trodden, although not as animating as to lead the charge of political conflict, is not less appropriate to your profession, and may leave as abiding consolations to a heart like yours, alive to the public prosperity. I presume, therefore, I am not about to ask a reluctant service of you. As one of your readers then, I shall be very glad to see the result of such reflections and enquiries, so easy to you, as you may be disposed to give, in relation to the general views this subject may present; and particularly, as the relative value of cotton seed oil; compared with other oils, and the quantity which may be produced in the southern country. You are near the source of great knowledge; and possibly, at a word, might have all your questions answered: perhaps, either for practical objects, or as an amusement, by chemical experiments, it may have been already satisfactorily tested, how far the glutinous matter, in some vegetable and other oils may be extracted, so as to render them suitable for lamps and machinery, without deducting too much from their quantity, or the process being too expensive. Tell us whence comes the oil, now generally used for lamps and machinery? How many thousands are appropriated by congress for light-houses alone? What does it cost the city of Charleston and Columbia to light their streets? What number of gallons are annually imported? How many whalemen fitted out? How many lives risked? What seas and oceans vexed to procure it? Oil for lamps and machinery has become a great, increasing and necessary article of consumption, every where. If the enterprising Yankees find it profitable to explore all the waters of the mighty deep for it, absurd indeed would it be in us, to suffer our exhaustless stock, lying, as it were at every man's door, from which *we* may obtain it, to remain longer unemployed!! For myself these enquiries might have been made privately; you can scarcely be at a loss to conjecture why I prefer to see them spread before the public.

I believe our cotton seed, which has hitherto been used only as manure, may be converted into oil and sold at a great profit; certain I am, if you will instruct the cotton planter how he may add ten dollars value to the labor, which now produces him a bale of cotton, you will do him a great favor, and be, moreover, the conductor of a reasonable reward, to the inventors of a machine which will probably rank, in the cotton country, second only to Whitney's ginn. A COTTON PLANTER.

—

Mr. Editor—About 25 years ago, Dr. Geo. Hunter, chemist and druggist of South Second-street, Philadelphia, having made some experiments on the oil of cotton seed, thought it worth while to remove to New-Orleans, where he carried two steam engines purchased by him from Oliver Evans, the one for the purpose of grinding cotton seed, the other to be employed in the manufacture of white lead. I believe when he arrived there, he did not find the place so well suited to his purposes as he expected, and he did not set up his intended manufactory. He died there about ten years ago. His widow and family, I believe, reside there yet.

Afterwards, about 1818, Col. Clark, the ingenious inventor of the method of working boats against a current by the agency of the current itself, made some experiments on the oil of cotton seed for burning in lamps. He brought some to me, and we burnt it in comparison with some spermaceti oil. The cotton seed oil was decidedly the best.

I believe the common process of freeing oil from mucilage, is, boiling it with sulphuric acid and water, drawing it off, and then exposing it in glass vessels to the action of the light for two months. By this means, I know it is greatly improved: whether any more expeditious or economical process is now used for the purpose I cannot say. The New-England patent I am not acquainted with.

I have no doubt of the superiority of cotton seed to linseed or the seed of the sunflower, for the purpose of obtaining oil of good quality at a cheaper rate; and I hope it will be tried. Yours, T. C.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞The title page and index for the last volume accompanies the present number.

☞The senior editor has received a present of extra-superfine cloth for a suit, from the Pontoosue woollen manufacturers, in Berkshire, Mass. accompanied by a letter, more valued than the cloth, but written in terms so kind and complimentary as to prevent its publication, entire. Some of its parts, however, may interest the public, as follows:

"The degree of perfection reached by this manufactory, will be best displayed by the specimen itself. Wear it, out of respect to the motives that influence the gift."—"The 'system' cannot be arrested—its march is onward. Trying as are our present embarrassments, the system will survive the misjudged efforts, of its friends, and the misjudging opposition of its foes. It needs material modifications. The *effective* protection under the present tariff to woollens, is less than under the old duty of 33½ per cent. with fair invoices. The auctions and the frauds combined, inflict upon the revenue, not less than upon the manufacturer, a heavy loss. The remedy appears so obvious, that no fair man can mistake it—repress the auctions and abolish the one dollar minimum. The duty on wools should be modified. We do not, nor shall we, under the present tariff, raise very fine wools. From more than *fifty thousand* pounds, all that we could select, suited to the fabric sent you, was less than *seventy* pounds; and we believe that the 50,000 lbs. was as fair a lot, taking entire flocks, as could be procured in New England." "We also send you a pattern card containing specimens of the cloths we make. It will show the manner in which we send them to market. Sales are made by the samples."

There is annexed a very interesting account of this beautiful establishment, situate at the out-let of the Pontoosue lake, in Pittsfield, Berkshrie, Massachusetts, all which we hope to use with good effect hereafter, and on many occasions. It appears to be a most prudently managed concern, employing 40 men and 60 girls as "operatives," and making what is equal to 150 yards of broad cloth daily: about 99,000 lbs. of wool will be manufactured in the present year. The account concludes thus —"We use *American* wool, we employ *American* labor, we desire *American* patronage. Will a wise government permit establishments like this, to sink under the combined operation of English frauds and New York auctions?"

The facts stated as to *fine* wool are deeply interesting. They shew that only about *one* pound out of *seven hundred*, is fit to make the very fine cloths—and yet the Berkshire flocks, from which this factory is supplied, are celebrated as being fine woolled and carefully attended to. The "Minutes of Evidence" before the committee on manufactures in 1828, decidedly support this curious statement. Mr. Schenck, for instance, page 62, estimated the "pick-lock wool" at 400 lbs. out of 80,000. The quality of the sheep, (full blooded merinoes, mixed with Saxony), is about the same in Dutchess, New York, as in Berkshire, Massachusetts, but there was probably a closer sorting in this *special* case at Pontoosue than is *general* at Glenham—inferior, perhaps, to no other establishment of its capacity and kind in the world, for the perfection with which all its business is transacted, though it has many rivals in this respect—some excelling in one thing and some in another. These facts shew the uselessness of placing a present high duty on *very fine* wool, for our country does not supply it. The remark applies with more force to the *very coarse* wools, which we do not grow at all. The very fine and very coarse cloths would be cheaper, if the duty on the material used in making them was lessened. These together, however, make up but a small part of the consumption. The bulk of it is of those cloths that were expected to come under the one dollar minimum. These are made out of our *improved wools*, and things are so arranged and *managed*, as observed above, that the last tariff really lessened the effective protection to them, as was predicted by all interested, wool growers or manufacturers, before the bill was passed. It is true, (and a momentous and interesting fact it is), that the price of such cloths as are made out of our improved wools, has been much *reduced* since the passage of the tariff. They cost the consumer from 20 to 25 per cent. less than in 1826-7. A part of this reduction falls upon our farmers, in the *reduced* price of their wool—a second part falls on British manufacturers, making *sacrifices* to keep to themselves the American market—a third part is *deducted* from the revenue of the U. States, by frauds committed by British agents—but the fourth, and greater part, results from the entire *want* of profit on capital employed by those American manufacturers whose industry and economy have so far preserved them from bankruptcy, and kept their mills a-going, *to save what they have invested, in the hope of better times.*

We shall have frequent occasion to expand and explain the important principles and operations set forth in the preceding remarks. We have much endeavored to understand the subject, and will strive to make our readers better acquainted with it—that they may interfere and prevent the destruction of our flocks and factories, and forbid an advance of *fifty per cent.* on the value of cloths, which will instantly take place when the domestic manufacturers are compelled to withdraw their competition with foreigners.

☞In the pursuit of our primary purpose—to collect, publish, and preserve official documents or fugitive papers, with a strict impartiality and an entire view to their character as generally useful, interesting or curious, we have sometimes, (in the eighteen years that we have edited the REGISTER), hesitated as to selections, because of certain peculiarities in the matter or manner of the subject before us, though usually prompt and decisive on all such occasions; for, whatever may be our private opinion of things or persons, we have zealously endeavored to keep down the operation of that opinion as to selections, except on the leading subjects which we have faithfully maintained through all the forms and changes of political parties, and without respect to any: and in doing which, we have about as much offended our own political friends as political opponents—the period of the last war, and of things connected with it, being excepted, during which we made no pretention to neutrality.

Of the class of articles above alluded to, the late addresses to the public by Messrs. Orne and Jarvis, of Boston, with the reply of Mr. Green, editor of the United States Telegraph, to the latter, are peculiary circumstanced; but, after much reflection, we have thought that these papers should be preserved, so far as they affect the *public* character of the individuals concerned, as they have had much influence over public opinion; and the last has been thought by many, (perhaps chiefly because of some ill-advised paragraphs in his own paper), to possess an extraordinary power at Washington,—which others, of his own political party, indignantly deny that he has: but, from these causes, he has become rather a public character than a private individual, or editor. It is very difficult, in many cases, to draw the line between what may be regarded as public or private concerns—we think, however, that, in the present instance, the former ends with Mr. Jarvis' third letter and Mr. Green's first address "to the people of the United States"—the subsequent matters seem to relate mainly to disagreements between them—as individuals and part-

ners, and we think ought not to be inserted in our work. They shall be, however, reviewed.

We, certainly, owe nothing, on account of his *manners*, to Mr. Green, but this cannot lead us to approve the roughness with which he has been assailed by Mr. Jarvis. In this respect, Mr. G. has the advantage of his opponent; but, perhaps, gains nothing by it, because of other matters introduced into his address. It is not our part, however, to decide the question, or pronounce a definite opinion as to either.

MESSRS. BARRY AND A. BRADLEY. As we do not receive the U. S. Telegraph, we take the following from another paper, as containing the material facts stated in the Telegraph of the 28th ult. in explanation of the intercourse between the P. M. general and his assistant, Mr. A Bradley, having inserted the letter of the latter in our last.—

"On the evening of the 14th inst. after Mr. A. Bradley was removed from the office of assistant postmaster general, his son called at the house of the postmaster general (col. Gardner being present) and delivered to him two keys, a large and smaller one, saying that his father would be in the city in a few days and deliver the rest. The postmaster general immediately handed the keys to col. Gardner, the successor of Mr. A. Bradley. It is not true that he promised to withhold them from col. G., nor was any such request made, as stated in the letter referred to.

"The next morning Dr. P. Bradley called on the postmaster general and urged that, as a matter of justice to his brother, he should be reinstated in office, and time allowed for the settlement of his accounts, which could not be done whilst he was out of office. The postmaster general told him distinctly, that his brother could not be reinstated, but that every necessary facility would be afforded in the adjustment of his accounts. The doctor added, that his accounts would have to be examined for twenty years back, and that, upon a fair settlement, the department would owe him at least twenty thousand dollars. Upon being asked how that debt was created, the doctor replied for moneys advanced by his brother to the department. On the evening of the same day, Dr. B. wrote a letter to the postmaster general of an offensive character, expressing a want of confidence in the head of the department, unjustly reflecting upon colonel Gardner, and also, by insinuation, on another gentleman of the department; and again insisting on the reinstatement of his brother. This letter was not considered as meriting an answer. On the Saturday following, the postmaster general sent a message by one of his clerks (Mr. T. Simpson) to Mr. A. Bradley, informing him that he had appointed two gentlemen to make, on the Monday following, an inventory of articles of value left in his office, to be handed over to his successor, and that he wished Mr. Bradley to be present. Mr. Bradley promised to be in the city on Monday. The postmaster general waited until the Friday succeeding. Not hearing from Mr. A. Bradley, he directed Mr. T. Simpson and Mr. Suter to proceed on the 28th inst. (this day), to make the inventory and deliver the articles to col. Gardner, unless A. Bradley should appear in the office, at an earlier day. These gentlemen, thus commissioned, notified Mr. A. Bradley of it on Saturday last, and the letter from Mr. A. Bradley, which we subjoin, prepared, no doubt, after deliberate consultation, and antedated the 23d, for effect, was handed to Mr. Barry on yesterday, the 27th."

The insertion of the preceding begets the necessity of also copying a letter from Mr. P. Bradley to the P. M. G. dated the 16th Sept. since which P. B. has also been removed. Mr. Barry, in giving Mr. A. Bradley's letter to the public, would seem prepared for his own defence, which shall, of course, be inserted by us, as soon as received.

PENNSYLVANIA CANALS. The Pittsburg Statesman says—"Mr. R. Toland, of Philadelphia, forwarded to Middletown, by the Union canal, four wagon loads of goods, to be from thence transported to Pittsburg by wagons. These goods were received by Messrs. Riddle, Forsyth & Co. of this place, 17 days after they were loaded in Philadelphia, being at least one day less than the time usually taken by wagons. The cost of transportation was 25 cents per 100 pounds less than was paid on goods, which were loaded at the same time in Philadelphia by wagons—thus demonstrating both the cheapness and celerity of canal transportation."

The Harrisburg Reporter, of Oct. 2d, says—"The board of canal commissioners convened yesterday, and is now in session. The members are all present. The water is now descending the Juniata canal. Seven miles have been filled and are navigable; thirty-five more are completed, and filling. No breaches of any consequence have yet occurred. The whole Susquehannah division from Northumberland to the mouth of the Juniata, is completed, and is now filling; but in consequence of the unfinished state of the Shamokin dam, a sufficient supply of water cannot now be introduced. As soon as the dam is completed, which will be in a short time, the canal will be fully supplied. The water is still in the canal between Middletown and Clark's ferry, and boats are passing daily."

The canal that reaches Pittsburg is in fine order. We heartily rejoice to see that the "canal system" in Pennsylvania seems to go on much better than was predicted by many.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL. A schooner, laden with goods, passed through the canal on the 28th ult. being the *first*, we believe, of her class. The elegant barges of the Citizen's Canal Line pass through daily, back and forth, in two hours, and a laudable curiosity is indulged in the most agreeable and convenient manner possible.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD is going on rapidly. The deep-cut is very nearly finished. The bridges are in great forwardness. Some of the rails are laid, and in use for the removal of earth and stone, &c. Upon these rails, one man moves six tons on a common car. The work is executed in the most workmanlike and substantial manner. The bridges are particularly admired. We expect to travel over the first and second sections of this road, in the present season; and have no doubt that the complete success which attends the work, will insure its rapid advancement next year. That this mighty undertaking will be accomplished, is a matter that seems unquestionable; and, though not so speedily, perhaps, as at first anticipated, at an expense within the expectation of the projecters, with some unimportant differences for the want of experience, now obtained.

THE OHIO CANAL is progressing handsomely. It was expected to be opened as far south as the Licking Summit in the present month—200 miles. To complete the remaining 106 miles, the ways and means appear ample. The Miami canal, 67 miles long, was completed sometime since, and is adding much to the business and wealth of Cincinnati.

STEAM CARRIAGE, &c. *From late London papers.*—Wednesday afternoon Mr. Gurney's steam carriage was exhibited, at the request of the duke of Wellington, in the Hounslow Barrack-yard, before his grace, the ladies Percy, Dance, and Murry, lords Fitzroy, Somerset Rossyln and Thomas Cecil, lieut. Gen. sir George Murray, Sir Charles Dance, and a number of military and scientific gentlemen. His grace, sir W. Gordon, the ladies Percy, &c. had a carriage attached, and rode round the yard with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. Afterwards a wagon was fastened to the steam carriage, containing twenty seven soldiers, besides Mr. Gurney and two or three men on the engine, and though the road was very disadvantageous, being a rough, loose sand and gravel, it drew them round without the least diminution of its speed, between nine and ten miles an hour. In these experiments, Mr. Gurney applied his steam generally but to one wheel, in order to give the company full proof of the power and practicability of the invention. Having satisfied them as to this, and as to its manageability, by a variety of involutions and evolutions, he gave them a specimen of its speed, and drove seven or eight times round, at the rate of from 16 to 17 miles an hour. It is difficult to say whether the company wa

more pleased or surprised at these unequivocal proofs of Mr. Gurney's success. The duke of Wellington observed that it was scarcely possible to calculate the benefits we should derive from the introduction of such an invention as this.

The London Courier says—A gig, calculated to run at the rate of one mile in six minutes, and carry three passengers, on a good coach road, drawn by a wooden horse, by the powerful effects of mechanism, was exhibited at Keighley, last Saturday. Isaac Brown, of East Morton, near Keighley, is the inventor. This extraordinary piece of machinery may be guided in any direction by a single rein attached to the horse's mouth, and gains its power by the force of the hind legs being lifted up exactly in the same manner as a horse in full trot. It is contrived so that the weight it carries will add to its power.

TRADE IN BOSTON. The Boston correspondent of the New York Gazette, communicates the following account of the number of vessels in that port on the 26th. ult.

There were in port, at noon, 350 sail of vessels of every description, viz. 32 ships, 116 brigs, 100 schrs. 71 sloops, 20 fishing smacks, 3 ships of war, 4 steamboats, 1 mail packet, 3 pilot boats. Of the ships, 28 belong to this port; of the brigs 82 belong to this port. A great proportion of the square rigged vessels are hauled up to the wharves and doing nothing. There are but 3 foreign vessels in the port—a Sicilian brig, a French brig, and a sloop belonging to Guadaloupe.

MR. CLAY recently partook of a public entertainment at Russellville, Kentucky, at which between 2,500 and 3,000 persons are said to have been present. He was accompanied by Mr. Crittenden, who, as well as Mr. Clay, addressed the multitude.

MR. ABRAM BRADLEY, late assistant postmaster-general, is about to publish a new edition of his famous map of the United States. It is prepared with a view to show the post offices, post roads and distances from office to office, the counties and their boundaries, with the principal mountains, rivers, &c. and also the townships lines of the surveys of the public lands made by authority of the general government. These particulars greatly enhance the utility of this, and are not to be found in any other general map.

It is on a larger scale than any recent map of the United States, and contains also a general map of America, north of the equator, including the West India islands; with such other useful matter as the scale will admit. The map is five feet two inches long and four feet wide. The price is $8 mounted and varnished, or $7 without varnish.

DR. P. BRADLEY has been removed from the office of second assistant postmaster-general. We have not heard who succeeds him.

THE MAIL from Savannah to Augusta was cut open and robbed, a few days since. The packages of letters for Augusta, Milledgeville, Macon, Hamburg, Athens and Covington, appear to have been taken out. Some of them contained a good deal of money. All the drivers on the line had been arrested; but as yet no discovery made.

FRENCH CONSULS ACKNOWLEDGED. Durant de St. Andre, consul general, to reside at New York; Jean Germain Samuel Adams Dannery, consul at Philadelphia; and Furcy Picquet, consul at Boston.

PORTUGUESE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES. *From the National Journal of Oct. 3.* The commander *Jacob Frederick Torlade Percira d'Azambuja*, had an audience of the president yesterday, when he delivered his credentials, as charge d'affaires from the king of Portugal. This gentleman has resided in our city about twelve months, during which time he has, with much propriety, confined himself to a small circle of acquaintance, with whom, by his personal amenity, and the general suavity and correctness of his conduct, he has much ingratiated himself. His uniform propriety, and gentlemanly manners, have, indeed, made him an agreeable accession to our society: and we hope that his acknowledgment, in his diplomatic character, will have the effect of extending his personal friends, and of establishing his residence among us for many years to come.

FOREIGN NEWS. A gentleman who has arrived at New York from London, (whose name is given), reports, that, stopping at Dartmouth, he read a bulletin issued at London, dated 26th August, which stated that *the Russians had entered Constantinople.* The same account is also received via Havre, and is probably true: but we shall soon know all about it.

If Constantinople has fallen, we shall regard it as the most important event that has occurred since the battle of Waterloo. That Nicholas will pursue and hold on to his advantages, cannot be doubted; and thus a way for light and knowledge will be opened to the east, (from whence they came,) after a lapse of many centuries of darkness and superstition. And will Russia be content with the acquisition of European Turkey, when the richest portions of Asia are opened to her ambition; and in which, perhaps, a sufficiency of the population to relieve their country of the dominion of the crescent, only want a little support to redress their manifold wrongs? May not another "Eastern empire," under another "Constantine," be confidently looked for!

We have some scraps of news from Mexico. No other battle is reported as having taken place with the Spaniards at Tampico, but great preparations are making to destroy them. A forced loan of $2,818,113 had been decreed, and the president was invested with "extraordinary," or dictatorial powers.

Miguel, who, it seems, is about to be *legitimatized* king of Portugal, has suffered a severe defeat at Terceira, the account of which follows:

Don Miguel's squadron, consisting of one 74, three frigates, two corvettes, 4 brigs, and several transports, in all 17 sail, got under way from St. Michaels on the 26th of July, and on the 9th of August made an attack on the east end of Terceira: after bombarding for about 8 hours, effected a landing of 1800 men, in two divisions of 900 each, in twenty six large boats. The first and second divisions were allowed to land quietly; but on their attempting it the third time, the inhabitants of the island suddenly rushed upon them out of the fort, and cut the whole to pieces, except one man, who escaped by swimming.—Those in the boats seeing the fate of their comrades on shore, refused to land, and forced the officers to return to the ships,—which they gladly acquiesced in. The batteries on the shore commenced a fire on the boats, and killed upwards of two hundred men of their crews, and nearly an equal number on board the fleet shared the same fate. The seventy-four alone lost upwards of 100 men, and was much damaged from the shot, having received twenty-three 18 and 24 lb. shot in her hull; the frigate Diana received upwards of thirty shot. The whole squadron then cut their cables, and abandoned the object of their attack. Some of them bore away for Lisbon, others for St. Michaels, and the remainder for Fayal, to repair damages.

We tremble to think of the fate of the people of this island, when the tyrant shall obtain the possession of it, as it must now be expected that he speedily will.

Not a single life was lost by the blowing up of the frigate Preuba at Guayaquil. The vessel was destroyed by fire, but time was allowed all the crew to escape before it reached the magazine.

Colombia has recalled all letters of marque issued in favor of any vessel of the nation—to institute a new and more rigid system as to the future government of privateers.

FINANCES OF SPAIN. It is unlucky for Spain, that in addition to the infirmities of old age and the loss of her principal colonies, she has to bear the burden of a heavy debt, without the means of cancelling it. In 1823, the regency contracted a loan of $16,700,000, called the Guebhard loan, at 5 per cent. interest, and payable in twenty annual instalments. The five first instalments have been punctually paid.

In March, 1824, the caisse royal of the sinking fund was authorized to raise, by way of loan, a nominal, cap-

ital of 800,000,000 reals, ($40,000,000,) which at 5 per cent. interest forms an annual *rente* of $2,000,000.

The Paris Journal du Commerce of Aug. 1st. gives the ollowing schedule of the debts which Spain has bound herself to pay annually to foreign creditors.

	Francs.
for interest on the Guebhard Loan still in circulation,	3,500,000
for the reimbursement of one twentieth of the last loan.	1,175,000
for interest and sinking fund of the French debt.	4,000,000
for the *rentes perpetuelles.*	6,168,750
for the sinking fund of the *rente.*	1,156,250
Total.	19,000,000

This amount the same paper assures us, is equal to more than a 16th part of her real income, when at the same time, that income does not suffice to cover the most urgent of her internal expenses.

[*Journal of Commerce.*

MARYLAND. The general election took place in this state last Monday. The following shews the returns for members of congress so far as received.

George Mitchell, vice Mr. *Gale* who declined a poll. For col. *Mitchell* 2531—Mr. Williams 2251.

Benjamin C. Howard and *Elias Brown*, in the place of John Barney and Peter Little. For Mr. *Howard* 6,306, *Brown* 6,144—for Mr. Barney 3,711, Little 4,745.

Benedict I. Semmes in the place of John C. Weems—returns not complete.

George C. Washington, re-elected without opposition.

Mr. *Sprigg*, re-elected—returns not received.

Richard Spencer in the place of John Leeds Kerr—for Mr. S. 1,683, Mr. K. 1,609.

E. K. Wilson re-elected.

Mr. *Dorsey* is probably re-elected from the lower district.

So the representation in the next congress will stand 6 administration, 3 anti.

It is undoubted, that the friends of the national administration have a majority in joint ballot in the legislature, and probably a majority in each house; and, it is settled, that the state administration will be changed. These are results that have, we believe, rather disappointed, or surprised, both parties.

Particulars hereafter, for reference.

A PIRATE, lately robbed a vessel from Liverpool for St. Vincent's, boarding her with four boats, each having about twenty men. The captain's sister, a young lady of 16, was stabbed to the heart, her servant girl thrown over-board, the captain himself stabbed and left for dead, &c. They robbed the vessel, destroying what it did not please them to take away, and scuttled her, intending that she should sink with those left on board; but they were saved by falling in with another vessel, that had also been robbed. This is one of the most formidable rovers that has lately appeared.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION. A writer in the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, relates a case of spontaneous combustion, which if true—and we see no reason to doubt it—might satisfactorily account for many of the recent fires.

"A case of spontaneous combustion was reported to me a few days since by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, that took place under his own observation. He is a manufacturer of machinery for cotton factories, and had directed one of his workman to stain the frame work with linseed oil mixed with Spanish brown, and to rub it down with a handful of shavings, as the usual practice is. These shavings were thrown upon the floor. In the evening, a few hours after, a light was discovered in the shop; on repairing to it these shavings were found on fire, and in a few moments the building would probably have been on fire also.

As it is an every day practice with cabinet makers, &c. to do this very thing, and as it is a new case to me, and probably to others, I send it to you for publication, for the benefit of whom it may concern."

THE LAW! It has always appeared to us as being highly improper that judges should often inducе persons to speak falsely before them, as stated in the following case:

At a late court of sessions, in England, James Philling, charged with paying forged bank of England £5 notes, and against whom there were five indictments, pleaded *guilty*. Mr. justice Littledale—"I can only say that you will receive exactly the same punishment as if you were found guilty by the jury. You are deceiving yourself if you persist in pleading guilty." Prisoner—"Yes." Judge—"It is a serious charge, and you are liable to be hanged." Prisoner—"Well, have mercy on me." Judge—"Do you still plead guilty?" Prisoner—"I wish to speak the truth as near as I can." Judge—"I can only say as I have said before, that you will not be more leniently dealt with. Pleading not guilty in an indictment is not telling a falsehood in the name of God—it is not taking an oath or committing a perjury—it is only denying the charge, which must be proved by the prosecutor." Prisoner—"I must plead guilty my lord." Judge—"consider prisoner—I will allow you time for consideration." (After a few minutes' pause.) Prisoner—"I am guilty, my lord, and have mercy on me." Judge—"Then you are determined to plead guilty." Prisoner—"Yes, my lord." Judge—"Very well. The prisoner was then removed from the bar.

COTTON. Imported into England from 1st Jan. to 14th Aug. in 1828 and 1829.

	1828.	1829.
United States	346,409	391,936
Brazil	97,703	120,952
West Indies	9,788	12,582
East Indies	58,675	64,164
Egypt, &c.	27,906	17,847
Bales	540,481	607,431

The present stock, 499,500 bales, is about the same as it was at this time last year; but then the stock of American was 276,000—now only 240,000. The increase of the present year, compared with the last, is 45,527 bales in favor of the product of the United States. So the tariff has not yet ruined the market for the cotton planters. We don't think that it will!

LETTER FROM A FARMER, *to the late king of England.* The following (says the Globe) is a literal copy of a letter sent by Adam Bryden, a farmer, residing at Howick, to the late king. There was some little delay in the delivery, but it reached the royal hand:

"Dear sir—I went thirty miles yesterday on foot to pay your taxes, and after all, the bodies would not take them, saying that I was too late, and that now they must be recovered by regular course of law. I thought if you was like me, money would never come wrong to you, although it were a few days too late, so I enclose you £27 in notes, and half-a-guinea, which is the amount of what they charge me for the last half year, and fourpence halfpenny over; you must send me a receipt when the coach comes back, else they will not believe I have paid you. Direct to the care of Mr. Andrew Wilson, butcher, in Howick.

I remain, dear sir, your very humble servant,

ADAM BRYDEN.

P. S. This way of taxing the farmers will never do—you will see the upshot.

To his majesty, George Rex, London."

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

This body, fresh from the people, met at Richmond on Monday last—of the 96 members elected only 6 were absent. The gallery, lobby, &c. were crowded with spectators.

James Madison nominated James Monroe for president—there was no other nomination, and he was conducted to the chair by James Madison and John Marshall. It was an interesting spectacle! On taking his seat, Mr. Monroe said—

Having served my country from very early life, in all its highest trusts and most difficult emergencies, from the

most important of which trusts I have lately retired, I cannot otherwise than feel with great sensibility, this proof of the confidence of this very enlightened and respectable assembly.—It was my earnest hope and desire, that a very distinguished citizen and friend, who has preceded me in several of these high trusts, and who had a just claim to that precedence, should have taken this station, and I deeply regret the considerations which have induced him to decline it.—The proofs of his very important services, and the purity of his life, will go down to our latest posterity; and his example, aided by that of others, whom I need not mention, will give a strong prop to our free system of government.

I regret my appointment from another consideration: a fear that I shall not be able to discharge the duties of the trust, with advantage to my country.—I have never before held such a station, and am ignorant of the rules of the house. I have also been afflicted of late with infirmity, which still exists to a degree to form a serious obstacle.—Being placed, however, here, I will exert my best faculties, physical and mental, such as they are, at every hazard, to discharge its duties to the satisfaction of this assembly, and of my country.

This assembly is called for the most important object. It is to amend our constitution, and thereby give a new support to our system of free republican government; our constitution was the first that was formed in the union, and it has been in operation since:—We had at that period, the examples only of the ancient republics before us,—we have now the experience of more than half a century of this, our own constitution, and of those of all our sister states.—If it has defects, as I think it has, experience will have pointed them out, and the ability and integrity of this enlightened body, will recommend such alterations as it deems proper to our constitutents, in whom the power of adopting or rejecting them is exclusively vested.

All other republics have failed—Those of Rome and Greece exist only in history. In the territories which they ruled, we see the ruins of ancient buildings only—the governments have perished, and the inhabitants exhibit a state of decrepitude and wretchedness, which is frightful to those who visit them.

On the subject of order, and the method of proceeding, I need not say any thing to this assembly. The importance of the call, and the manner of election, give ample assurance that no danger need be apprehended on that subject. Our fellow-citizens, in the elections they have made, have looked to the great cause at issue, and selected those whom they thought most competent to its duties. They have not devoted themselves to individuals, but have regarded principle, and sought to secure it. In this I see strong ground to confide in the stability and success of our system. It inspires me with equal confidence that the result of your labors will correspond with their most sanguine hopes.

Two ballots were then had for a clerk, and Mr. Mumford, late clerk of the house of delegates, was chosen on the second, receiving 45 votes out of the 89 put into the box. Mr. William Randolph was elected sergeant at arms, at the third ballot, receiving 59 votes—among the persons named for this office was the famous *Peter Francisco*, but the highest vote he received was 17.

The vote of the convention was then called, and some of the preparatory business attended to.

[We shall not pretend to keep up a journal of the proceedings of this body, but the most important things that happen in it shall be sufficiently noticed.]

BREAKING AND DRESSING FLAX.

[*From the Baltimore American.*]

The following description is taken from the Asylum of arts in France, by a French gentleman, who is friendly to the agricultural industry of the United States of America:—

"A machine for breaking and dressing of flax and hemp, was invented by a French gentleman about the year of 1814, under the offered bounty of Napoleon of 1,200,000 francs. A description from a drawing is as follows:—There are from 50 to 80 pairs of fluted rolers the top rolers riding those of the bottom, and each pair lying by the side of each other, so closely as to receive the flax or hemp from one pair to the other, and it passes through the whole range. At the end of every bottom roler, there are pinion wheels, and wheels at right angles to drive them, and the latter set in motion by the power given at the head of the machine. The top rolers are lever weighted upon the bottom rolers, and the latter gives motion to the former, by the said motion, at the head of the machine. The rolers lie in a horizontal position, their ends bearing or resting in stands, and their whole range forming a level flat surface upon the top, as well as the bottom. The machine has two aprons, one for feeding and the other for receiving the hemp after it is dressed, &c. It is said, that the machine will break and dress 2000 lbs. per day, and will take 10 hands to tend it to advantage, averaging after completed 200 lbs. per each person employed. Ere long I will send over a description of the linen spinning, although complicated, with *needles* and *rolers*, yet, it may answer on small scales. It appears that linen spinning machinery has never been effected to that simplicity and facility of operation as that of cotton, and if ever found out, it must be by an American, as centuries have passed away in Europe, without the discovery. I desire that every American newspaper, friendly to agriculture, will give the above an insertion, for the benefit of the farmers, &c.

COLLECTOR OF THE PORT AT BOSTON.

[*From the United States Telegraph.*]

The virulence with which Mr. Henshaw, the collector of the port of Boston, has been assailed for the changes which he has made in the custom house, particularly the case of Mr. Johnson, justifies the publication of the following letter, which we have been permitted to copy for that purpose:—

To Andrew Jackson, president of the United States.

Sir:—The recent publication of a report and resolutions, adopted by a meeting of merchants in this city, and forwarded, as I am informed, to you, animadverting on my official conduct, impels me, in duty to myself and for the respect I bear for the government which has honored me with its confidence, to address you in reply.

The report and resolutions bear against me for the removals I have made generally, but more particularly for that of Mr. Johnson, a clerk in the custom house, the cause of which they quite gratuitously ascribe to his political opinions. I am unwilling to admit as sound, the doctrine which seems to be advanced by the committee, that an officer is, impliedly, entitled to his place so long as he discharges his duties ably and faithfully. If this were the case, it would change entirely the tenure by which offices are held, the appointments could last during good behavior or for life, in opposition to the spirit of our institutions and in violation of the express law of the land.

In great political revolutions, after contests as embittered as that through which we have recently so happily passed, many changes are expected; and the violent but unsuccessful partisan, ought to submit, without repining to the natural consequences of defeat. He ought to know that an administration elected by the people will naturally rely for support on its friends, and not on its opponents. However justifiable, then, it might be to displace officers for their political opinions, a rule almost always followed by the people, and adopted on a scale more or less extended by all parties, and every administration; still I have made no changes that ought not to have been made independently of these considerations—such as I have made were reported according to law, to the chief officer of the treasury department, who has not, I am gratified in saying, disapproved of any of them.

Mr. Johnson's is the last case that ought to have called forth the severe animadversions of any respectable meeting. Independently of the fact that he has been a heated politician, and to the extent of his power, has attempted to prostrate the influence of all opposed to his political opinions—independently of the fact that he has been in office more than twenty years, and on the principle of rotation in office ought to give place to another; for, if the office were a burden to him he has borne it long enough: if a privilege, he has had a fair share of it; independently of these considerations, he

ought to have been removed: for, I had reasons which induced me to believe that he had accepted, if not demanded, fees or gratuities from merchants and others doing business with the office, which were prohibited by a provision of the act of 1822, which provision I have been informed, was adopted expressly, though it seems ineffectually, to suppress abuses existing in this custom house. Under these circumstances, I felt unwilling to be longer responsible in my reputation or property for his conduct, for I believed that any one who would accept of a gratuity for doing his duty, might receive one for neglecting it.

As a public servant, I feel myself responsible to the government and the people for the prompt and faithful discharge of all the duties appertaining to the appointment with which you have honored me; but when men of good character, urbane manners and ample qualifications, are placed in office, and all their duties are promptly and faithfully performed, I am unable to discern the propriety of the interference of political opponents in the arrangement of clerks on political ground. The meeting urge no complaint against Mr. Johnson's successor. It was notified the day after Mr. Willard's appointment, before it had been seen how he discharged his new duties; and it consequently appears that the opposition was determined on without knowing or caring whether or not the change was an improvement. There is not only no charge against Mr. Willard, or any other of the newly appointed officers, but on the contrary, the majority and the most respectable members who were chosen on the committee, and who declined serving, say to their vote appended to the published proceedings of the meeting, that "they are not aware of any deficiency among the officers recently appointed in the performance of their duties." Personal and private griefs may have operated in producing the meeting. Mr. Blake, the chairman of the committee who made the report, is brother to George Blake, esq. late district attorney. In the course of my official duty a short time since, I caused two delinquent bonds against one, who took an active part in the meeting, to be sued. I am unable to account for the hostility of this individual in any way satisfactorily, except by supposing that this circumstance may have caused it.

In discharging the duties of the office confided to my care, my object has been to obtain trusty and efficient officers. The removals have not been confined to political opponents, and so far from being operated upon by feelings of political intolerance, there are now in office double the number of political opponents, that there were of political friends when I received my commission. I have endeavored to divest myself of all personal considerations, of every feeling of prejudice or partiality, and to look solely to promoting the public interest and the credit and honor of your administration.

The complaints, however, as you will perceive, seem not to be exclusively against the removals which I have made, but extend generally to the system pursued by the administration, and particularly embrace that of the late naval officer at this port, whom they assert to be the patriot who has come down to us from the "revolution, with every claim of public gratitude and private respect, in the midst of his usefulness, and with all the advantages of mature experience, has been only the more conspicuous object for the indignity by which his sacrifice has been made the reward of some political intriguer" This complant will appear the more extraordinary, when it is known that the secretary of this meeting was one who signed the petition and procured others to sign it, recommending the appointment of his uncle, the present naval officer, and of course, the removal of the late naval officer.

A large proportion of those who signed to have Mr. Johnson retained, have their names attached to a similar request now on the files of the treasury department, to have the late collector of this port retained, and were equally anxious to have the late administration retained. Among this number, are some, who in a public circular recommended to the patronge of the people the "Massachusetts Journal," a paper that outraged the feelings of decency and truth, and which this meeting chose as the organ of its communication to the public of its proceedings. I have the names of many of them recommending some one of their friends to places within my gift, to comply with which, it would have been necessary to make removals, but it would seem that their horror at these changes would have been much less distressing, if their friends could have derived the benefit resulting from them. I dwell the longer on these facts, that you may be the better able to estimate the value that ought to be placed upon the opinions of these people. Those who now talk loudest against what they term proscriptions, but which are changes and reforms demanded by the unequivocal and overwhelming voice of the people, are themselves of the most intolerant cast. They never have voted, nor never will vote, for any one whose political opinions they dislike. In their bigoted and factious course they have trampled down the principles of honor and moral honesty, to reach those who have opposed their opinions. The last year the editor of the Boston Statesman was refused a job of printing to which he was fairly entitled, under the plighted faith of the city, avowedly because his political opinions were obnoxious; and the most boisterous now against what they term the proscriptions of your administration, are those who voted for this unjust and dishonorable act, and those who approved of the measure. That men who have left no effort unessayed to prevent the great civil revolution which the people have decreed; that they who in their intolerance have been unrestrained by love of country or love of justice, should now step boldly forward to denounce salutary official changes, under the plea that they are proscriptions, if it cannot move our anger, must at least excite surprise.

I am constrained to ask, who and what are the men who assume, without right and without truth, to speak the voice of "nine-tenths" of the people of this place? Some of the most prominent among them, have within a few years emerged in affluence from bankruptcies that 'involved in losses, distress and ruin', their confiding creditors. Go, sir, upon our exchange, and ask the respectable merchants of Boston, if they would accept the characters of these men as standards by which to estimate our mercantile worth, and they would tell you that the very suggestion was a libel upon the reputation of our city. Some who have risen to distinction in this business, were, at the commencement of the late war, undistinguished in that mass of opposition, which displayed its patriotism in mobbing the officers of the revenue, or in tearing from our shipping flags raised in honor of the national valor. They are the men who have grown grey in opposing the national administration; who from Jefferson's first elevation to the present period, could find but one era in that lapse of time congenial to their feelings and principles—the past four years. They are those who, while you, under every privation, encountered difficulties and dangers, and covered yourself with glory in the vast wilds of the south, in combating and subduing a savage foe, and his more savage allies, were singing Te Deums in honor of the victories of our enemies, and resolving that it was unbecoming a religious and moral people to rejoice in our own.

While you were raising an imperishable monument of your fame on the banks of the mighty Mississippi, and were shedding a lustre upon the character of this nation, which will shine as long as her history is known, they were deliberating to meet the enemy under the white flag, or were plotting the dismemberment of the union.

Such, sir, are the character and claims of those who insist that I ought to follow *their opinions* in preference to my own, in selecting officers under my direction.

With sentiments of profound respect and veneration, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

DAVID HENSHAW.

TO GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR:—Having been discharged from a situation in the custom house in this city by David Henshaw, esq. collector, I take the liberty to forward to you the enclosed copy of a petition, the original of which was handed to him previous to my removal by a committee of the merchants who signed it.

It is disagreeable to me to advert at any time to my personal services, but as it is indispensable to a fair and full understanding of the subject in hand, I shall do it at

this time with less reluctance than on ordinary occasions. This petition, as you will perceive, contains a request that I should be retained in the custom house at the head of a department, in which a great number of the petitioners had been the witnesses of my conduct for upwards of twenty years. The duties of the office have been many and complicated, particularly in embargo, non-intercourse and war times. When it is considered how great a number of persons I daily came in contact with, to whom the measures of government were then extremely obnoxious, and in whose bosoms it was necessary to inspire respect for the laws in order to insure a due execution of them; when it is considered too, how various and multiplied are the labors of the office, and how numerous the points of contact which they present with the business of the people, it will not and cannot be denied that the duties which I have performed may be classed amongst the most arduous. I may assert further, without exposing myself to the charge of vanity or egotism, that I shall ever possess a consciousness that in a period of extreme difficulty and danger, in moments of the greatest distraction which our country ever experienced, when ruin threatened on every side and civil commotion was on the point of breaking out, the humble individual who now addresses you exerted all his powers and talent to produce a reaction, to bring his fellow citizens back to a sense of their duties as members of the great national family, and that those efforts were not entirely in vain.—I do not intend to go into a minute detail of my whole course, though I might be proud of the result, certain I am that I could mention some things done by me, which have been both useful and acceptable. But I can safely aver that my intentions have ever been honest—*that none of the public money has ever adhered to my fingers*, and that I have had the happiness to give satisfaction both to my superior officers and to the public.

It is not, sir, with personal and interested views I address you, but from convictions of duty. Knowing that a chief magistrate cannot faithfully and understandingly discharge his high trust without a thorough knowledge of the character and conduct of those persons in whom he reposes confidence: knowing also that foul and malicious calumnies are circulated through the land by persons interested in deceiving you and the public, I could not forbear stating some facts in which the character of your administration is deeply involved.

A man with a large family, dependent on his individual exertions for their daily bread, should not be allowed to be trampled upon with impunity and crushed to the earth *for an honest difference of opinion*. The men, who allow or perform this, and convert that to private use which was created for the public good, will defeat the purposes for which the government was established, and change our free and glorious constitution into an engine of tyranny and corruption. Diversity of political sentiment, sir, is inseparable from a state of freedom. But it seems now, that all persons in this vicinity, holding opinions not in coincidence with those of Mr. Henshaw, are to be punished and proscribed. If his course, thus far, has not brought "the patronage of the federal government into collision with the freedom of elections," such a result is not to be obtained. May I request you, sir, to be cautious of men whose conversion to your cause is of recent date, and whose professed repugnance to your principles and character was almost as recent and shameless as the flattery, servility and chicanery, by which they obtained their present surprising and unmerited elevation. Men whose support of a cause is not based upon principle, but upon gross selfishness, will be more likely to betray than advance it.

I should do great injustice to the gentlemen who signed the petition, and to my own feelings, were I to omit stating their title to consideration and respect. Their signatures were made without regard to party distinctions, many of them being your true and staunch friends. If any of them have committed political mistakes they have only erred in common with all political parties in every age.—But, sir, as merchants and citizens, standing high in the scale of honor, integrity and enterprize, they are surpassed by none in this, or perhaps any other country. Their enterprize and sagacity have extended our commerce into every sea, given strength and riches to the nation, and spread our character and fame to the remotest corners of the globe. Is a single and modest request from such men, especially when they speak the language and sentiments of ninety-nine hundredths of the community in which they live, to be totally disregarded? And this too by a man of ordinary talents and standing, holding a subordinate office under the government! If it is thus that the public sentiment is to be set at nought and held in contempt, where is our boasted republicanism? Where the blessings of liberty and independence, for which our fathers fought and bled? Where is the exemplification of our "declaration of independence," our "bill of rights"—of government by the opinion and "will of the people?" If the "will of the people" be the essence of republican government—and if the will of one man or a few in opposition and defiance of the people's will, be the essence of tyranny, then, sir, do I pronounce, that so far as the people of this district are concerned, our republic is converted into a despotism—a despotism more vindictive and inhuman than any which exists in the old world: for is it not the passion and caprice of one person, of whose silent and sullen resentment, I and my family, and such as I and they, have been the victims, but we have been offered up to appease multiplied animosities and cupidities of a needy and low minded oligarchy, a sort of district "directory," which was never surpassed in selfishness and oppression by any power on earth, except its name-sake of France. Sir, this language is more true than strong; it is that which I as a freeman, and with entire respect for the chief magistrate of a nation of freemen, would utter in your presence and to the faces of those, to whom it refers, if it were practicable, and if I were not compelled to labor daily to support my family. Sir, an authority emenating from you, and for the use of which you are responsible, *has deprived my family of bread.* That it was not your intention that such things should be, I have been informed and believe, but this faith will not feed my wife and children, nor execute the business of the people to the [illegible] although this abuse of delegated authority may be less disgraceful to you, it is not less destructive to me, nor offensive and injurious to the people, than if you exercised it in person. I have done, sir; and have only to add my wishes that your administration may yet, notwithstanding present appearances, redound to the advantage and honor of our country and of yourself; and that, whatever, vicissitudes may await you, you may never feel in your own person that injustice which I and mine are now compelled to endure with pain, but without dishonor. I am sir, respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

JOHN JOHNSON.

HENRY ORNE AND DUFF GREENE.

[*From the Boston Bulletin.*]

TO GENERAL DUFF GREEN.

Boston, Sept. 18, 1829.

I shall make no apology for obtruding my private affairs on the public, although I am sensible that it is an act which usually detracts in the public estimation, from the delicacy of a private individual. If the circumstances in which I am placed do not speak for me, I stand, I admit, without excuse. Notwithstanding my total silence, in regard to you, for now nearly a year, you have, at short intervals, during that whole period, attacked my character, as well as my conduct, in a manner too explicit to be misapprehended, in the columns of a paper, which carries your calumnies to every quarter of the republic. My motives for bearing so long calumnies so easily refuted, were not, you may well believe, any apprehension of your resentment, or distrust of my ability to expose your falsehood. Party dessention is productive of consequences at once so injurious and so extensive, that *very much* should be endured in the effort to avert it. But there are limts to the sacrifices which an honest man can be called on to make; and those will be soon perceived when it ceases to be a question of interest, and becomes one of honor. You have reviled me for a year, Mr. Green, and I have endured it in silence. I will endure it no longer, and proceed to prove you, what I have only known you to be, a shameless *liar*. This

is a harsh epithet, I acknowledge, but I know none other in the English language which can furnish an adequate substitute.

In your paper of the 12th inst. among many other remarks about me, there is the following paragraph;

"It is urged against those who have been appointed to office in Boston, that they have written articles for the Boston Statesman!! And this objection is made, a virtue in col. Orne, who, not content with having received *payment in cash* from the *real editor and proprietor of the paper*, set up his services as a partizan writer in that print, thus *demanding* to be *twice paid* for the *same services*."

If this statement be false, Mr. Green, the guilt of falsehood must fasten on your character, for you cannot allege that you have been innocently imposed upon by the fraud of your informers.—You have been repeatedly warned that the men, in Boston, with whom you have been so intimate, were uttering falsehoods in relation to the Jackson republican party of Boston, and particularly in relation to me. You were told that there was *another side* to the *story*, which it would be necessary for you to hear, before you could learn the truth. And if you are really deceived, which I have not sufficient charity for you to suppose, your mistake is one of choice, not necessity, and because you have preferred falsehood, rather than truth. Your charge is concisely this—that I advocated, as a writer in the Boston Statesman, the election of general Jackson, for which I received pay from the proprietor of that paper, and *for which also* I asked to be appointed to an office. This you term demanding to be paid twice for the same services.

This charge *forces* me, Mr. Green, to state my connexion with that newspaper.

At the close of the year 1820, or the commencement of 1821, (and I cannot at this moment state the date for want of a file of the newspaper,) the Boston Statesman was commenced to be published. The parties to the publication were Benjamin True formerly the publisher of the Yankee, his partner, Equality Weston, Peter N. Green, (now Nathaniel Green, postmaster of Boston) and myself. Mr. Peter Green had just before published a little paper in Haverill in this state, in support of the republican party, and previously, I believe in the same place, had published another paper in support of the federal party. When myself, with others, determined to publish the Statesman, we invited Mr. Green, as an active young printer, to superintend the mechanical part of the establishment.

The editorial department was to be exclusively under my care, but the profits, as well as the hazard, were to belong exclusively to the other three parties, with the single exception that I shall proceed to state.

For editing this paper, published twice a week, one year, the other parties were to pay me three hundred dollars, and assign me the right of one fourth part of the establishment, or as it is sometimes termed, the good will of the paper. If it were well edited, it was supposed its reputation would be worth something, and he on whom its character was made to depend, was to have an interest in the success. This year terminated, as nearly as I can recollect, on the first day of February, 1822, after which I received from the other parties their note for the three hundred dollars, and nothing else whatever. *How* I edited the paper, its files may show for themselves; but I may be permitted to say, the paper had as much original editorial matter as any semi-weekly paper, then, or before, or since, published in Boston. That it had some reputation may be inferred from the fact that many of its editorial articles were republished in other and distant quarters of the Union. The tone of its editorial discussions was dignified and gentlemanly—as unlike that of the same paper afterward, under other editorial management, as it was to the present tone of the United States Telegraph.

If the Statesman afterwards became as it was, one of the most degraded and abusive papers published in the country, it was not my fault

Before the Statesman was published, and immediately after I commenced in Boston, the practice of the law, I was also an editor and part proprietor of the Boston Yankee, for the purchase of which interest I paid the proprietor Mr Thomas Rowe, six hundred dollars. Judge Ware, of Portland, also purchased an interest in the Yankee, for a similar sum, and for a while we edited the paper jointly. Judge Ware afterwards left Boston, and conveyed again his interest to Mr. Rowe, when the sole editorship devolved on me. For these services I received no part of the proceeds of the business, but was paid a small annual sum. Messrs True and Weston subsequently purchased Mr. Rowe's interest, and I continued, for a while to edit the paper on the same terms. After some time, not being able to agree further with these gentlemen, I sold them my interest, and left altogether the establishment. They gave me their note of hand for the amount. I had ceased, I think, for some years my connexion with the Yankee, when the publication of the Statesman was commenced.

When Mr. Green was invited to take a part in the Statesman, it was agreed that he should purchase a part of True and Weston's establishment; and a part of the purchase money was appropriated to take up the note which I held against them Mr. Green, however, not having much capital, asked me to loan him the amount, and I loaned it to him. When I ceased to be editor of the Statesman, True and Green gave me a new note for the sum so loaned to Mr. Peter Green, to which was also added the sum of three hundred dollars due for my editorial services as I have before mentioned.

It may be necessary to inform you, Mr. Duff Green, as you were not perhaps then a politician, and it may be, were driving cattle in Missouri, though it cannot be necessary to inform the public, that on the 1st of February, 1822, the contest for a choice of a successor to Mr. Monroe, was *not begun*. From that day to this, during the whole presidential contest of the last seven years, I have received from Mr Green, or from any body else, directly or indirectly, no money, compensation, benefit or advantage, in any possible shape, for my services, as you are pleased to call them; or for my political writings. I wrote in the Boston Statesman during the whole of this protracted contest, probably *more* than any *other man*, without fee, compensation or reward—without the expectation, hope, or possibility of fee, compensation or reward. My labors were gratuitous, unrewarded, and as it now appears, unthankful, nay, are made against me the subject of reproach.

But the truth is not all told yet. The amount due me from the publishers of the Statesman, being at that time nearly *all the property I was worth*, and for a part of which I was *in debt*, was continued for years, with those publishers as a *loan*. No part of it was paid, principal or interest, until within, if I remember correctly, one or two years. And after it was paid I continued to endorse True and Green's notes, at a bank, for at least eight or nine hundred dollars at a time. Nay, more—up to the very moment of the establishment of the Jackson Republican, I was an endorser for True and Green, on a note to the North Bank, for four hundred dollars, until I withdrew all connexion with the Statesman, and placed an equal amount in the new paper. I need not inform you that during the whole presidential contest up to that time, this sum of eight or nine hundred dollars was in actual jeopardy, for I knew the pub-

lishers of that paper were insolvent, and would never be able to pay me, unless the contest were successful.

But the whole truth is not told yet. During the same period there have been times in Boston when money could not be commanded on any credit, and immense sacrifices, on the best notes, two or three per cent, a month, were made to obtain it. At such times Mr. Green has resorted to me, as his last resource, to borrow money to sustain his paper, and I have loaned it to him without security, and without interest, one or two hundred dollars at a time, and for months together, out of my funds in the bank to meet the current expenses of my family.

I thus supported that paper by my pen, and by my funds, knowing that if the contest were not successful, I should be a heavy loser—probably not much short of one thousand dollars. Yet I continued the loan, and placed the whole amount cheerfully on the result, of the contest, and a large part of it up to the very moment when I detected a conspiracy on the part of the publisher of that paper, with others who governed it, to effect my political destruction. It has been stated to me—but what kind of heart must that be which could credit it? that the very notes I endorsed for True and Green, nay the notes given me for borrowed money when it could be obtained in no other way, were taken to Washington and shown to the president, *in proof* of my being *paid* for my *writings* in *support* of his *election*. Gratitude, I have long known, is not a common quality in the human character, and I have long acted in the belief that it is never to be calculated on; but ingratitude like this, is not human—it is fiendish—it is incredible. The heart that could anticipate it—that could suspect it—must be as black as———as———Duff Green's.

I must reserve for another paper, some remarks on other parts of your remarkable statement.

HENRY ORNE.

RUSSEL JARVIS AND DUFF GREEN.

[*From the Boston Evening Bulletin.*]

No. 1.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Few situations, perhaps, can be more annoying to those who value the good opinion of honest and honorable men, than being compelled to notice the slanders and maledictions of individuals, who, utterly base and worthless in themselves, are yet elevated, by a singularly unfortunate concurrence of circumstances, to a station which gives them some consequence in the estimation of persons unacquainted with their "*unapproachable and inexpressible infamy.*" Such is my case. My own name has been somewhat unceremoniously laid before the community, by "the infamous" Duff Green, through the columns of that foul disgrace to the American press, the United States Telegraph. Were this man so well known to all among whom his paper circulates, as to those who have resided, even for a short time, in his vicinity, whether in the western states or at Washington, and more particularly to those who have been connected with him in business or politics, I should fall under no necessity of contradicting any thing which he might say or publish; for under such circumstances, I should consider the allegations of *Duff Green* of equal importance with those of a convict in any of our penitentiaries. More particularly should I shrink from any thing which implied any *equality* between him and myself, or which could bring *his* name and *mine* in juxtaposition before the public; for as Dogberry says, "*them* that touches pitch must surely be defiled," so, I should deem such association of names as profitable to my own as would be a similar association with that of a common thief or pick-pocket. *Duff Green*, of himself, is indeed too low, too degraded, to deserve any notice from those who can offer any claims to private respectability. In the city which has the misfortune to number him among her inhabitants, he is deeply contemned as a politician and a man, and admitted by few, very few, of its reputable citizens, to any other intimacy than the necessities of business may require.

But *Duff Green*, through the most unfortunate vote that was ever given by any house of representatives, has been elevated to a station to which, indeed, he is deplorably incompetent, and which also he deplorably disgraces, but which, among those who are unacquainted with the full measure of his infamy, may pass for evidence of his having some claims to respectability. Such is my apology for condescending to refute the falsehoods of *Duff Green*.

In his Telegraph of August 31, is the following ebullition of vulgar spite and malignity, and which, as I shall prove, is a tissue of deliberate and wicked falsehoods. After some remarks about the National Journal, for publishing my affidavit in a law suit, he proceeds as follows:

"Nor should we now have deemed it necessary to notice the poor fellow [Mr. Agg,] but for his having brought another individual on the stage, in the person of RUSSEL JARVIS, some time a partner in our establishment, of whose connexion with us a few words will suffice.

"Mr. Jarvis purchased one half of this paper in November, 1827, for eight thousand dollars. The partnership was dissolved in October last, the money he had advanced refunded, and the parties bound themselves to abide the decision of arbitrators as to how much more he should receive. The arbitrators, two of the most highly respectable citizens of this District, upon the data furnished by Mr. Jarvis himself, allowed him the sum of two thousand six hundred dollars, in addition to the money he had advanced. Mr. Jarvis claimed upwards of thirty thousand. Not content with the award, he moved to set it aside; and it would seem from the statement of the Journal, that the affidavit in question was filed on that motion. The award was confirmed.

"If it be true, as asserted by the Journal, that such an affidavit was made, it remains for Mr. Jarvis to reconcile his *belief* therein set forth, with his claim for thirty thousand dollars, as the value of one half of our establishment.

"Mr. Jarvis, it would seem, has returned to Boston, impressed with a belief that he can do us injury. He has found a press *there* prepared to second his object. If the individuals connected with that press drive us to the extremity, we have the means of our own vindication, and their condemnation. Those who know colonel Jarvis will compassionate his weakness—for ourselves we defy his malice."

Previously to refuting these falsehoods, I will give a brief history of my connection with this man, which I am constrained to reckon among the most unfortunate events of my life, as having associated my name in any manner, with that of one whom all honest and honorable men must disown.

In the summer of 1827, a member of congress from South Carolina, while on a visit to Boston, stated to me, through David Henshaw and Andrew Dunlap, that Duff Green wished to connect with himself in conducting the Telegraph, some person from the New England states who was not without experience in political controversy, and who could furnish some pecuniary capital. After a correspondence with Duff Green on the subject, I met him at New York, at his own request, about the last of October, 1827, for the purpose of conferring with him upon the proposed association. In this interview, he stated that the patronage of his paper was great and rapidly increasing; that the paper alone would afford a large profit; and that the profit of printing

for the senate during the session then to ensue, would not be less than $6 000; that he *then* considered his establishment to be worth, at a moderate computation, not less than $50,000; that in the event of general Jackson's election, it would become, by increase of executive and congressional patronage, worth much more; and that he deemed it a sure source of a large fortune within a short time. He then exhibited a statement, showing the amount of patronage conferred upon the Telegraph to that time, in subscriptions, advertising and miscellaneous job printing, and showing also the amount of his expenses for labor, materials, &c. from which the net income of the paper alone appeared to be not less than $10,000. He also stated that the debts then due by him on account of the Telegraph, amounted to about $10 000.

On my stating my readiness to hear and consider of any proposition which he was then prepared to make, he said that, having incurred the risk, labor, and expense of establishing and building up the Telegraph, (which assertions were false,) and being able to proceed without an associate, he was not disposed, in selling any portion of it, to relinquish a controlling influence over its editorial department; for as, in case of disagreement between its editors upon any important national question, the paper must be silent and useless, or one of them must decide and prescribe its course, the right of such decision would equitably belong to him who had incurred the labor and responsibilities of founding it. I admitted the equity of this claim; but saying that I would enter into no connexion that presented the remotest probability of collision with my associate, requested an interchange and comparison of political views, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such collision were probable. A conversation ensued, the substance of which I feel compelled to repeat; for so deplorable is the baseness of Duff Green, that I cannot consent to the imputation of having agreed with him in any thing, without giving to the public a full explanation.

In this conversation, I frankly and explicitly stated my views concerning some of the questions that would probably be agitated, either during the contest then pending, or after the election of general Jackson; and particularly concerning protection to manufactures, and the presidential election after general Jackson's retirement, for even at that period, before his election, a contest for his successor was anticipated. Upon the first question I stated, that, although decidedly in favor of the protective system, I was the advocate of a tariff that would equally protect the agriculture, commerce, and manufactures of the union, and opposed to all violent changes in the domestic or foreign relations of the country, or to sacrificing the interests of the whole to those of any one section. Upon the second question I stated, that I had sometimes heard two distinguished individuals, the one from New York, the other from South Carolina, mentioned as likely to become opposing candidates, and that of these two, my individual preference might be for the former: but that, having always been a republican of the strictest school, I should support the candidate, whoever he might be, that should be designated by the republican party of the nation. Thus apparently coinciding in opinion, we agreed that, should we associate in conducting the Telegraph, and differ upon any question of great national importance, he should prescribe the course of the paper on such question, and I should retain the right of exonerating myself, through the same paper, from any participation in such course.

I then proceeded to Washington, for the purpose of examining the pecuniary concerns of the Telegraph, and agreeing with Duff Green for the proposed purchase. I perceived that the subscription list was large, but did not then learn, from its books, the exact amount of debts due for it; nor could I then learn it, for his extremely loose and careless habits of business, which I discovered soon after the commencement of our partnership, rendered it impossible for me to acquire any accurate information of his pecuniary affairs. To show how correctly and prudently his business was conducted, I would state that he frequently accepted drafts, or paid or received money in the streets, without recording the transaction, or giving any notice of it to his clerk; whereby his acceptances were often protested, for want of provision to meet them, and whereby also, he was liable to pay the same debts twice, or his partner was liable to be defrauded of his rights. We agreed upon the following terms: As I wished to avoid all liability for debts then due by him, and enter as a partner into a concern entirely new, he was to pay such debts, and retain, as a fund for paying them, all subscriptions to the paper made before Nov. 6, 1827; all subscriptions made or received on or after Nov. 6, 1827, the printing for the senate, and all other patronage, public or private, then in possession or expectancy, were to become the joint property of the partners; and in all things pertaining to the partnership, with the exception before mentioned, our rights were to be equal. It is needless to say that, in this contract, the patronage of congress was a leading inducement. For these rights, I was to pay $5,000 on signing the contract, $1,500 in one year after, $1 500 in eighteen months after, and one half of the expense of preparing to print for the senate, on demand, which was not to exceed $2,000.

During the negotiation, and on executing the contract, Duff Green spoke much about the probable permanency of the connection during the joint lives of the parties, and of the unlimited confidence and perfect cordiality that ought to subsist between them. Not then knowing his infamy, his utter destitution of principle, both moral and political, I believed in the sincerity of these professions, and met them in the spirit of reciprocity. I did not, and could not have suspected that, while this catiff, like Joseph Surface, was canting about confidence and good faith, he was harboring the base design of terminating our relations, so soon as the contest in which we were then engaged should be successfully terminated, and almost immediately after my money had saved his establishment from an execution, and his person from a jail.

Such is an accurate history of the formation of my partnership with Duff Green. Hereafter I will give an account of its progress and termination, in the course of which I will prove him, by documents under his own hand, to be a profligate and "shameless liar."

RUSSEL JARVIS.

Sept 18, 1829.

No. II.

In my late communication to the public, I omitted to assign as the cause of my not having sooner replied to the abusive publication of Duff Green of August 31, the fact, that I had been absent from Boston, in a part of the country where the Telegraph does not circulate, and did not, therefore, see it till Friday morning last.

Having already given a history of the formation of my partnership with this man, I will now offer, according to the promise in my last communication, some account of its progress. Immediately after executing the contract, I entered upon my rights and duties as partner, with a determination to devote my whole time and humble abilities to the political cause in which we were engaged, and the prosperity and respectability of our establishment. My situation was soon found to be embarrassing, and far less eligible than I had imagined; but as my perplexities arose from certain peculiarities of my associate, which I thought might be corrected or softened, I did not despair of rendering our connection useful to the cause and ourselves.

One of these peculiarities was extreme carelessness and total want of method in business, by which we were almost daily subjected to actual embarrassments, and danger of serious losses. Another was a disposition to the most wild and visionary speculations in business which led him to project the most impracticable schemes, for which the mines of Peru would have been insufficient, and which would have been utterly useless if accomplished. Another was an instability of purpose, which led him from one visionary scheme to another, with the rapidity and inconstancy of the shifting wind. Another was a gross deficiency in that urbanity of manners which characterizes a gentlemen in any station in society, and which is particularly necessary to the conductor of a press. The rudeness which he has evinced to highly respectable strangers who honored his office with their presence, has sometimes caused me to blush for my connection with him. Another was an exceeding intemperance of feeling, which generally overpowered the little judgment he possessed, and rendered it difficult for him to write for his paper without becoming intoxicated with passion, and indulging in the foulest, the most revolting personalties. Another was an almost shameful ignorance of political history, and a certain *contraction of mind* which rendered it difficult for him to comprehend general principles, which limited his views of political controversy to the petty interests of a county election, and which led him to view the little strifes of obscure persons as objects of *national* concern; and as a consequence of this, he evinced a deplorable recklessness of consequences to the great cause which he professed to support, when seeking to gratify any petty spite or malignity against individuals. Another was a want of that delicacy, that chastity of sentiment, that elevation of feeling, which lends the honorable and the benevolent to hallow and respect *"the sweet charities of life;"* and, as a consequence, he had a craving appetite for private slander, which spared neither age, nor sex, nor character, and which led him to publish the meanest libels upon respectable individuals, that were of no political importance, and founded upon *authority* that *decent* men would have been ashamed to quote. In proof of this, I need not mention his abuse of Mrs. Adams, which came with an ill grace from one who was complaining of the slanders circulated by our opponents against the lamented Mrs. Jackson, and which did not tend to improve the advantages which those opponents had given us over them by such nefarious proceedings. One anecdote, however, in proof of his libellous propensity, is too characteristic to be overlooked. Soon after the commencement of our partnership, and while he was yet smarting under the recollections of having been the hero of a caricature in Boston, which he may thank *me* for suppressing, tho' he is utterly unworthy of the feeling which led me to do so, he produced a most disgusting caricature of some leading opponents of general Jackson in Ohio, and stated his intention of printing and circulating an edition. Shocked by this open contempt of the principles by which he had just before professed to be governed in his own case, I decidedly and successfully opposed the proceeding; saying that, besides being opposed to this grovelling and criminal mode of political warfare, I thought he would not promote a reputation for consistency or decency, by perpetrating against others the very outrage of which he had recently complained in his own person. Another was a most egregious vanity, a most ridiculous self-sufficiency, which induced him to imagine himself the very Warwick of political contest, *"the setter up and putter down* of" ——— PRESIDENTS. So singularly wrong-headed was he on this point, that he used frequently to congratulate himself upon the predominating influence which he had acquired over American politics, saying that all the presses of the party were subjected to the Telegraph, obliged to receive their tone from it, and afraid to oppose it, and that he could therefore determine who *should* and who *should not* be president, and what *should* and what *should not* be the policy of any administration!! If I did not sometimes *laugh* instead of smiling, he is more indebted to my forbearance towards an associate in business, than to an erroneous estimate of these magnificent visions.

But above all, he was deficient in that political morality which descriminates between the means of attaining, an end, which acknowledges some other criterion of right than *success*, and which deems *principles* more valuable than *votes*. Nor was his oblique morality confined to politics, as will appear from another *characteristic* anecdote. At an early period of our partnership, he stated that, by certain operations, he could obtain for our merchants their claims upon the French government, and pocket large sums for himself and his partner. The plan was as follows:—These merchants were willing to allow, said he, on obtaining their claims, a certain proportion, which would amount to $3,000,000. Mr. Villele had sufficient influence with his government to procure the allowance of these claims, and would effect it for a compensation of $1,000,000. One of us might be appointed as agent for these claims, and thus each of us might pocket $1,000,000!!! My reply to this was given in a *single word*, and that word was——BRIBERY.

Here, indeed, was a mind of no ordinary perversity. But, though disappointed, I was not disheartened, and applied to the duties of my station with zeal and activity; and have the consolation arising from having been told, and by more than one distinguished member of the Jackson party, that, during the short period of my connection with him, the tone of the paper had improved, and that it was indebted to my exertions for the little character it possessed during that period, and which it subsequently lost. I have written testimony on this point, and with permission may one day publish it. I can safely say that he seldom or never offered an article for publication, without drawing from me an objection against its acrimonious personality; and though these objections were not always successful, they prevented the publication of many things which I should have felt compelled to disavow. I can also say that I have more than once prevented him from rendering himself supremely ridiculous, by restraining him from publishing a long tirade against some obscure individual, with whom he might have had some dispute in a wigwam *"in by-gone days,"* and upon which he imagined the people of this union to look with intense interest, as an affair of *national* importance.

Soon after the rising of congress in May, 1828, Duff Green visited New York. On his return after a week's absence, I perceived a change in his deportment, which, though never of that delicate and forbearing cast which distinguishes the man of refined and chastened feelings from the ruffian, had now assumed a tone very strongly warranting my present belief, that his object was to seek a misunderstanding, for the purpose of supplying himself with a pretext for soliciting a dissolution of our connexion.

On this I made no comment, for as my intercouse with him did not extend much beyond the necessities of business, I deemed any addition to his boorishness of no importance, as it did not impede me in the discharge of my duties. Besides, I then ascribed it mostly to that instability of temper which I have stated as one of his peculiarities; and while I continued to perform my own labors, left him in the undisturbed enjoyment of any humor which might govern him for the passing hour. About a week after this, he remarked that the profits of the establishment were small, his own labors great, the aid rendered by myself less than he expected, and that, unless such profits could be increased, he must, in justice to *himself*, request me to relinquish my share of them! It is needless to say, that my contempt for the man restrained me from any comment upon the *character* of this remark. Declining therefore, to comment upon a proposition, which, while it evinced the character of the maker, was ostensibly founded upon what I did not admit, and what he knew to be false, the insufficiency of my own aid, I replied, that if the concern were unprofitable, the cause was to be found in his own injudicious management, and that if his labors were disproportionally severe, which I did not admit, it was attributable to the want of a proper division of labor between us; that, in an establishment so complicated, the pecuniary concerns should devolve on one of the partners, and the political on another; that I had more than once attempted to manage the first, for which, from education and habit, I was better qualified than himself, but had as often been prevented or perplexed by his interference; that such interference often consisted in his paying or re-

ceiving money, and executing notes or accepting drafts *out of doors*, and afterwards neglecting to record such transactions, or to notify myself or the book-keeper; whereby the firm was exposed to loss, and often called upon to pay demands without having provided funds, which induced a protest of its notes and acceptances, to the great injury of its credit. I also objected against his expensive manner of conducting the establishment, which could be rendered equally effective on a more economical scale; and I particularly recommend the issuing of the tri-weekly Telegraph but twice instead of thrice per week during the recess of congress, which would accord with our notice to the public, and save to the partnership nearly two thousand dollars. I also particularly objected against the unlimited employment of boys in the printing establishment; for he was much disposed to admit as an apprentice, every boy whose parent or guardian applied, which I represented as injurious to the firm; for though a due proportion of boys and men be advantageous, if the boys be taken at long intervals, yet, the admission of many raw boys at once is expensive, since some years must elapse before they can acquire skill sufficient to afford a profit to their employers, and meanwhile, the time of experienced hands is lost in teaching them and correcting their errors.

This conversation terminated in an arrangement, by which I undertook the management of our pecuniary concerns, and under which we proceeded for a short time, during which I was frequently annoyed by his ill timed, ill judged, and consequently vexatious interference. At length, without any previous intimation, I received from him a letter, which, together with my reply, shall be given in my next communication.

Sept. 23, 1829. RUSSEL JARVIS.

No. III.

The letter from Duff Green, mentioned in my last, is as follows:

Washington, July 1, 1828.

DEAR SIR: Having resolved to terminate the partnership between us, it only remains to determine in what manner that can be done, so as to do justice to us both, preserve the same kind feelings which have heretofore existed between us, and prevent, as much as possible, all improper speculations by others, to the prejudice of either.

No partnership is just unless there is a reciprocity of benefits—none can be acceptable to the parties longer than a community of interests.—You were introduced to me as a stranger of high literary attainments, and an able and *practical* political writer. Wishing to give to our eastern friends an earnest of that good feeling, which I sincerely entertain for them, I agreed to take you in as a partner on terms highly advantageous to you. In your literary attainments I have not been disappointed. In your political experience and capacity to conduct a political paper, at this place, I have been much so. Knowing as you do that the chief inducement to the partnership between us has failed, it must be unpleasant to you as a high minded and honorable man, as I believe you to be, to continue a partner where you must always hold a subordinate station, knowing that your continuing under such circumstances is as unpleasant to me as it can be to you.

In proposing to take charge of the fiscal concerns of the office, you shew the same readiness to discharge your duty faithfully, which I have noted from the first time you entered the office. It was not a clerk, but a partner with whom I consented to share my labors—It was not the five thousand dollars, but the mind, the intellectual capital which you were expected to bring into the office, that induced me to accept your proposition. After having said thus much, you cannot expect the partnership to continue. You know that upon all occasions I have treated you with frankness and candor, and a desire to save your feelings, and continue our friendship unimpaired, has prompted me to this method of communicating with you on this subject—which I hope you will adopt in reply.

Having resolved on the dissolution, it remains for me to suggest the manner. The interest of the great cause (and your own feelings perhaps), may make it proper for your name to continue in the paper until the 1st of Nov. I however, do not desire this unless you prefer it—you have paid me five thousand dollars, which I will repay you whenever demanded, and although you have done but little, in aid of the paper, I will also pay the expenses of your removal to Washington.

If this proposition be not accepted, there remains but one other proposition, and that is to divide the materials in the office, and leave it to our subscribers to say who is entitled to take the Telegraph proper. If after we state the case fairly to them, a majority of our subscribers prefer you as an editor, then you shall take the name of the paper, and as many of the subscribers as prefer your paper, and I will find some other name for the paper which I will publish.—If on the other hand, a majority of the subscribers prefer me as an editor, you must relinquish all claim to the name of the paper, and if you resolve to publish a paper must select some other name. If you accept my first proposition I will pay all the debts due by the firm. If we divide the office you will pay one half and I will pay the other debts due by the firm. It is due to you to say that I believe the first proposition will be best for you.—You say that the profits on the books amount to two thousand dollars, one half the materials in the office will not be worth half the sum paid by you, and it is not my wish that you should lose your interest in the paper, and I cannot suppose that under the circumstances of the case *you* can expect to retain the title of the paper.

The deep interest which we both have in a friendly adjustment of this matter, will be so apparent to you, that I hope you will appreciate my motives in adopting this mode of communication, and you will, I hope, rest assured that I still retain for you that personal regard which the uninterrupted harmony which has subsisted between us, is calculated to increase. Very respectfully, yours, D. GREEN.

P. S.—An early answer is desired, as it will be necessary for me to make a negociation to obtain the money necessary to refund the sum advanced by you.

D. G.

It is needless to comment upon the feelings excited by this epistle. But I thought of the cause in which I was engaged, and suppressing them, told him verbally that his proposition to dissolve the partnership was inadmissable, to which he replied by a request that I should reply in writing, to which I assented. Being in no haste, however, I received another letter from him, dated July 10th, and which, as it contained merely a request that I would attentively and amicably consider of his proposition, and give him a speedy answer, is here omitted. On the day following, I replied to both in the following manner.

Washington, July 11, 1828.

Dear sir: In reply to your note of the 10th inst. I can only say that nothing has occurred since my verbal reply to your's of the 1st inst. to alter my views. In that verbal reply I stated distinctly, if my recollection be correct, that I did not deem it expedient to dissolve the the partnership at present, and that neither of your propositions was accepted. I will now, in reply to both of your notes, endeavor to state my views of the whole subject. A connection with you in conducting the Telegraph, and whatever is associated with it, was not originally of my seeking, nor of that of my eastern friends. It was suggested by a mutual friend from South Carolina, who informed my friends in Massachusetts, as I understood from them, that you were desirous of associating with yourself in the Telegraph, &c. a *New England* man of some political experience, and who could advance some capital. I was told you wanted a New England man on account of the regular and economical habits of business which are common at the east. These representations induced a correspondence, which terminated in a request that I should meet you in New York; and from your statements there I was induced to form the connection. In doing this, I abandoned my business, separated myself and family from our friends, paid a large sum of money, incurred the trouble and expense of removing to a climate less congenial, and engaged in a business attended with many and heavy responsibilities. To do this without a valuable consideration, could not be expected. That valuable consideration I thought and expect to find in the profits of this establishment,

which with ordinary prudence may be rendered great. I will here add what is not, indeed, of a pecuniary character, the eligibility of the station of conducting, at the seat of government, the leading press of the republican party.—As I never should have formed such connections without great deliberation, and the expectation of great advantages, so, neither could I be expected to dissolve it capriciously, and without a valuable consideration. No proposition yet made by you, offers such consideration. Your proposition to refund the five thousand dollars advanced by me, and to repay my expenses from Boston, is inadmissable; for, besides leaving me in a worse condition than I stood in before the connection, and in placing me in an attitude before the public, in which I am not disposed to stand, it offers no consideration for the advantages, which I am requested to relinquish, and which I consider to be worth much more than five thousand dollars. Your other proposition, to divide the materials, is equally inadmissible, since it offers no consideration for my rights in a subscription list worth nominally $13,000, and actually 10,000 at least; nor for the profits of executing the very heavy jobs in which we are now engaged for the senate.

Not acceding to your propositions, theretore, I will proceed to consider your position, that, "the question between us is not, shall our partnership be dissolved, but how shall it be done with a due regard to the interests, character and feelings of *both*." To this position I cannot accede. With me, the first question is, shall our partnership be dissolved; and until that is settled, all discussion about the manner of doing it would seem premature. The partnership is unlimited, in time, and cannot therefore be dissolved without *mutual* consent. *The act of one* cannot effect a dissolution. The rights of the partners are *equal*. I paid a valuable and stipulated consideration for one half of the establishment and whatever belongs to it; of which one half cannot be legally deprived without my own consent. *The law* cannot effect a dissolution; for as it gives the parties equal rights under the contract, your supposed right to dissolve, if you claim such, is rendered nugatory by my right to continue. As we now stand, the law cannot interfere between us. Whenever one party shall attempt to invade the rights of another, it will afford a remedy. By the articles of partnership, we are required to make an annual settlement of accounts. At the expiration of one year, the law can compel either party to a settlement by an action of account: but *then*, it can do no more; and *until then*, it can do nothing, excepting to protect one party from wrong committed by the other. Such are the legal principals which govern the case, and applying these principles, *I do not consent to a dissolution*. Since, therefore, a dissolution must be by mutual consent, there is no more propriety in your requesting me to relinquish my rights and withdraw, than there would be in a similar proposition from me to yourself.

I will now consider the reasons assigned by you for requesting a dissolution; and which are, that, I have done but little in aid of the paper; and that, my capacity for conducting a political paper at *this* place, is not equal to your expectations. As to the first, I have devoted my whole time and labor to this establishment, neglecting nothing that came under my superintendence. In all things have I been diligent, laborious and faithful. If I have contributed less to the paper than yourself, it has been because you have been disposed to take the lead. I have always been ready, and prepared to contribute whatever, in my own judgment, was necessary or useful to the cause. In point of capacity for conducting a political paper, even at *this* place, I do not yield to yourself, and will venture to affirm that, on a comparison of our respective contributions, mine will appear to be marked with equal talent, equal prudence, more moderation and less personality. This last, however, is a point on which neither of us is a competent judge.

Having thus replied to the question of dissolution, and to your reason for proposing it, I will endeavor to state some of the consequences that would ensue from any interruption to a harmonious proceeding in our respective duties. It would injure the cause; the establishment; ourselves; and place our friends here in a very awkward position. The administration would say at once, what they have already said, that our party was composed of materials too discordant to be kept together by any thing but a sense of common danger; and that, so soon as this danger appeared to diminish, a spirit of discord rose amongst us. This press is the organ of the party, to which it looks for light and direction. While the party is proceeding prosperously, and the press is aiding it efficiently, a disagreement between the editors, which must necessarily throw things into confusion, seems forbidden by duty to that party. It seems needless to dilate upon the injury that would ensue to the cause from such disagreements. They are such as ought, by all means, to be prevented. It would injure the establishment. It would be impossible for us to give a satisfactory explanation. The administration presses have assailed us both, politically and personally, with no little abuse, and whatever disclosures we made could not repel the impression that much that they said of us was true.—The very fact of disagreeing after a connection of less than a year, when we were on the point of attaining our object, and while we had so many inducements, pecuniary, and political, to proceed harmoniously, would create an impression very much to our disadvantage. And if we state our case, how do we stand respectively before the public? You proposing a dissolution of a connection made with great deliberation and of highly important character, on terms very injurious to myself, and for reasons which I did not admit; and I rejecting this injurious proposition, standing on my rights and endeavoring to discharge my duties! How far each would be injured in public opinion, or which would be injured most, or how much the character and prosperity of the press would be injured in consequence, are points on which I need not dilate. Another consideration is highly important.—Dissensation among ourselves would create disunion among our friends in congress, and as each has his friends in either house, it would not be difficult to predict the loss of what we have, and the failure to obtain what we expect. The Intelligencer is still strong in each house. Division among ourselves would render it stronger; and an addition of a very few votes, which our dissensions would give it, would give it all it ever had.

Having then decided against a dissolution, it remains for me to say, that I shall continue as heretofore, to devote all my time, labor and attention to the establishment, omitting nothing of my duties and relinquishing nothing of my rights. Upon the feelings which your two communications are fitted to excite, I will say nothing; being resolved to lay all feeling out of the case, and treat it purely as a case of business. I have uniformly treated you, not only with frankness and candor, but politeness; and in neither of them am I disposed to abate. I will have no altercation with you on this or any other subject, for I will not degrade myself by quarrelling with a partner in business. No man has power to disturb my equanimity, when I resolve to preserve it; and on preserving it in this case, I have resolved unalterably. I will not say that, by the course you have seen fit to pursue, you have lost a friend; tho' I must say that such course was unexpected. But I can safely assure you that, you have not thereby made an enemy. The consciousness of doing *right*, is what I would not exchange for any consideration. We can still therefore, so far as depends on myself, conduct our business harmoniously, treating each other with forbearance and decorum; mindful to the great cause, and of the interests of the concern.

But while decidedly opposed to a dissolution on terms disadvantageous to myself, I am ready to dissolve on terms that I should consider suitable.—The proposition to refund the five thousand dollars and pay my expenses to Boston, you consider eligible for me, or you would not make it. As our rights and property in the concern, are equal, it must be as advantageous to you as it would be to myself. I will therefore, propose to pay you five thousand dollars for all your share of the partnership rights and property, including subscription list, materials, work done and to be done, &c. &c. and two thousand more for your relinquishing, for ten years, all right to conduct, or be concerned in any paper, or printing within the District of Columbia, you cancelling my two notes to yourself, and I paying all the partnership debts; the whole being one entire proposition. If you deem this ineligible, I will make another. I will sell all my rights in the establishment for $25,000 in cash, you cancelling

besides, my two notes to yourself, and giving me a guarantee against the partnership debts, existing or to exist. This proposition is founded upon your own estimate of the value of the establishment, which in our interview at New York, you stated to be fifty thousand dollars. If you reject both of these propositions, nothing remains for me but to discharge my duties and defend my rights, the one faithfully and the other firmly. I agree with you in saying that, all communications between us on the subject, should be in writing.

Very respectfully yours,

R. JARVIS.

The remainder of the correspondence shall be given in my next.

Sept. 25, 1829.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION.

The following official opinion by Mr. Jefferson, on the bill for establishing a national bank [in the year 1791] concludes the publication of his works, which are now through the press. The author and the subject will ensure it an attentive perusal from all descriptions of readers, and will give an interest with the public which any remarks of ours would in vain attempt to enhance. [*Virginia Advocate.*

The bill for establishing a national bank, undertakes, among other things,

1. To form the subscribers into a corporation.

2. To enable them, in their corporate capacities, to receive grants of land; and so far, is against the laws of *mortmain.**

3. To make *alien* subscribers capable of holding lands; and so far, is against the laws of *alienage.*

4. To transmit these lands, on the death of a proprietor, to a certain line of successors; and so far, changes the course of *descents.*

5. To put the lands out of the reach of forfeiture or escheat; and so far is against the laws of *forfeiture* and *escheat.*

6. To transmit personal chattels to successors in a certain line: and so far, is against the laws of *distribution.*

7. To give them the sole and exclusive right of banking, under the national authority; and so far, is against the laws of *monopoly.*

8. To communicate to them a power to make laws paramount to the laws of the state; for so they must be constructed to protect the institution from the controul to the state legislatures; and so, probably they will be constructed.

I consider the foundation of the constitution as laid on this ground: that "all powers not delegated to the United States, by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states or to the people." [Twelfth amendment.] To take a single step beyond the boundaries thus specially drawn around the powers of congress, is to take possession of a boundless field of power, no longer susceptible of any definition.

The incorporation of a bank, and the powers assumed by this bill, have not, in my opinion, been delegated to the United States by the constitution.

I. They are not among the powers specially enumerated. For these are,

1. A power to *lay taxes* for the purpose of paying the debts of the United States. But no debt is paid by this bill, nor any tax laid. Were it a bill to raise moneys, its origination in the senate would condemn it by the constitution.

2. To "borrow money." But this bill neither borrows money, nor insures the borrowing it. The proprietors of the bank will be just as free as any other money holders to lend or not to lend their money to the public. The operation proposed in the bill, first to lend them two millions, and then borrow them back again, cannot change the nature of the latter act, which will still be a payment and not a loan, call it by what name you please.

3. "To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the states, and with the Indian tribes." To erect a bank, and to regulate commerce, are very different acts. He who erects a bank, creates a subject of commerce in its bills; so does he who makes a bushel of wheat, or digs a dollar out of the mines. Yet neither of these persons regulates commerce thereby. To make a thing which may be bought and sold, is not to prescribe regulations for buying and selling. Besides, if this were an exercise of the power of regulating commerce, it would be void, as extending as much to the internal commerce of every state, as to its external. For the power given to congress by the constitution does not extend to the internal regulation of the commerce of a state, (that is to say, of the commerce between citizen and citizen) which remains exclusively with its own legislature: but to its external commerce only, that is to say, its commerce with another state, or with foreign nations, or with the Indian tribes. Accordingly, the bill does not propose the measure as a "regulation of trade," but as productive of considerable advantage to trade."

Still less are these powers covered by any other of the special enumerations.

II. Nor are they within either of the general phrases, which are the two following:

1. "To lay taxes to provide for the general welfare of the U. States;" that is to say, "to lay taxes *for the purpose* of providing for the general welfare." For the laying of taxes is the power and the general welfare the *purpose* for which the power is to be exercised. congress are not to lay taxes, *ad libitum for any purpose they please:* but only *to pay the debts or provide for the welfare of the union.* In like manner they are *not to do any thing they please,* to provide for the general welfare, but only *to lay taxes* for that purpose. To consider the latter phrase, not as describing the purpose of the first, but as giving a distinct and independent power to do any act they please which might be for the good of the union, would render all the preceding and subsequent enumerations of power completely useless. It would reduce the whole instrument to a single phrase, that of instituting a congress with power to do whatever would be for the good of the United States; and as they would be the sole judges of the good or evil, it would be also a power to do whatever evil they pleased. It is an established rule of construction, where a phrase will bear either of two meanings, to give it that which will allow some meaning to the other parts of the instrument, and not that which will render all the others useless. Certainly no such universal power was meant to be given them. It was intended to lace them up straightly within the enumerated powers, and those without which, as means, these powers could not be carried into effect. It is known that the very power now proposed *as a means* was rejected *as an end,* by the convention which formed the constitution. A proposition was made to them to authorize congress to open canals, and an amendatory one, to empower them to incorporate. But the whole was rejected; and one of the reasons of rejection urged in the debate was, that they then would have power to erect a bank, which would render the great cities where there were prejudices and jealousies on the subject, adverse to the reception of the constitution.

2. The second general phrase is "to make all laws *necessary* and proper for carrying into execution the enumerated powers." But they can all be carried into execution without a bank. A bank, therefore, is not *necessary,* and, consequently, not authorized by this phrase.

* Though the constitution controls the laws of mortmain, so far as to permit congress itself to hold lands for certain purposes, yet not so far as to permit them to communicate similar rights to their corporate bodies

It has been much urged, that a bank will give great facility or convenience in the collection of taxes. Suppose this were true; yet the constitution allows only the means which are 'necessary,' not those which are merely 'convenient' for effecting the enumerated powers. If such a latitude of construction be allowed to this phrase, as to give any non-enumerated power, it will go to every one: for there is no one which ingenuity may not torture into a *convenience, in some way or other, to some one* of so long a list of enumerated powers. It would swallow up all the delegated powers, and reduce the whole to one phrase, as before observed. Therefore it was that the constitution restrained them to the *necessary* means, that is to say, that those means without which the grant of the power would be nugatory.

But let us examine this 'convenience,' and see what it is. The report on this subject, page 2, states the only *general* convenience to be, the preventing the transportation and re-transportation of money between the states and the treasury. (For I pass over the increase of circulating medium ascribed to it as a merit, and which, according to my ideas of paper money, is clearly a demerit). Every state will have to pay a sum of tax money into the treasury: and the treasury will have to pay, in every state, a part of the interest on the public debt, and salaries to the officers of government, residing in that state. In most of the states, there will still be a surplus of tax money to come up to the seat of government, for the officers residing there. The payments of interest and the salary in each state, may be made by treasury orders on the state collector. This will take up the greater part of the money he has collected in his state, and consequently prevent the great mass of it from being drawn out of the state. If there be a balance of commerce in favor of that state against the one in which the government resides, the surplus of taxes will be remitted by the bills of exchange drawn for that commercial balance. And so it must be if there were a bank. But if there be no balance of commerce, either direct or circuitous, all the banks in the world could not bring us the surplus of taxes but in the form of money. Treasury orders, then, and bills of exchange, may prevent the displacement of the main mass of the money collected, without the aid of any bank: and where these fail, it cannot be prevented, even with that aid.

Perhaps, indeed, bank bills may be a more *convenient* vehicle than treasury orders. But a little *difference* in the degree of convenience, cannot constitute the necessity which the constitution makes the ground for assuming any non-enumerated power.

Besides, the existing banks will, without doubt, enter into arrangements for lending their agency, and the more favorable, as there will be a competition among them for it. Whereas this bill delivers us up bound to the national bank, who are free to refuse all arrangements but on their own terms, and the public not free, on such refusal, to employ any other bank. That of Philadelphia, I believe, now does this business by their post notes, which, by an arrangement with the treasury, are paid by the state collector to whom they are presented. This expedient alone suffices to prevent the existence of that necessity which may justify the assumption of a non-enumerated power, as a means for carrying into [effect] an enumerated one. The thing may be done and has been done, and well done, without this assumption; therefore it does not stand on that degree of *necessity* which can honestly justify it.

It may be said that a bank whose bills would have a currency all over the states, would be more convenient than one whose currency is limited to a single state. So it would be still more convenient, that there should be a bank whose bills should have a currency all over the world. But it does not follow, from this superior conveniency, that there exists any where a power to establish such a bank, or that the world may not go on very well without it.

Can it be thought that the constitution intended, that for a shade or two of *convenience*, more or less, congress should be authorized to break down the most ancient and fundamental laws of the several states, such as those against mortmain, the laws of alienage, the rules of descent, the acts of distribution, the laws of escheat and forfeiture, and the laws of monopoly? Nothing but a necessity invincible by any other means, can justify such a prostration of laws, which constitute the pillars of our whole system of jurisprudence. Will congress be too straight laced to carry the constitution into honest effect, unless they may pass over the foundation laws of the state governments, for the slightest convenience of theirs?

The negative of the president is the shield provided by the constitution, to protect against the invasion of the legislature, 1, the rights of the executive; 2, of the judiciary; 3, of the states and state legislatures. The present is the case of a right remaining exclusively with the states, and is, consequently, one of those intended by the constitution to be placed under his protection.

It must be added, however, that unless the president's mind, on a view of every thing which is urged for and against this bill, is tolerably clear, that it is unauthorized by the constitution, if the *pro* and the *con* hang so even as to balance his judgment, a just respect for the wisdom of the legislature would naturally decide the balance in favor of their opinion. It is chiefly for cases where they are clearly misled by error, or ambition, or interest, that the constitution has placed a check in the negative of the president. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

February 15, 1791.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER—PROOF OF AFFECTION.

British northern circuit—Bury St. Edmunds.

Wm. Buckle, aged 21 years, was capitally indicted for assaulting Leah Warren, by cutting her throat with a razor, with intent to kill and murder her. In a second count he was charged with intending to disable her; and in a third count to do her some grievous bodily harm.

The prisoner was attired in a blue surtout—he is what is called a "pretty fellow," with light hair, small and regular features, and rosy cheeks.

The female whom he was charged with attempting to murder, is a pretty interesting girl, about 18 years of age, and was attired in a very becoming manner.

Mr. Maltby, the counsel for the prosecution, said that it was his duty to bring before the court and jury the facts of this most painful and distressing case. The prisoner was charged with attempting to murder a young woman of the name of Leah Warren, the daughter of a builder and bricklayer, residing at Bradwell Ash, in that county. The prisoner was in the employment of the father of the girl, and paid his addresses to her. Previous to Michaelmas last, she was persuaded by some of her relatives to discontinue his addresses. He was exceedingly distressed at this determination on her part; and having seen the young woman with another young man, some few days afterwards, he was driven to a state of distraction, and attempted to put an end to his life by hanging himself. On the 7th of June last, the prisoner saw the young woman at her father's house, and he proposed to renew his addresses to her. She declined, and on the 9th of June, he saw her walking with a young man named Eli Hunt. It was at that moment, in all probability, that he first contemplated the commission of the crime that had brought him to the bar where he was standing. On the same night he met the young woman, and asked her to go with him to a place three miles off; and when she declined, he requested her to go into a field close by, in which there was a pond. She refused to go with him, and he seized her by the head, pulled her bonnet strings

tight under her throat, threw her down upon her back, and cut her throat with a knife. He got up and ran away as soon as he had perpetrated the deed; she found the blood trickling from her throat, and made the best of her way to her aunt's, and a medical man was sent for immediately. She informed her uncle and aunt where the assault was committed; and on a search being made near the spot, the knife with which the prisoner had inflicted the wound, the blade of which was bloody, was found. When the prisoner was taken before the magistrate, he voluntarily made a statement, which would be proved in evidence, as follows:—

"I was walking with Leah Warren on Tuesday evening, the 9th June, and it came into my head all at once to do this, in consequence of her refusing to go with me; I took the knife out of my pocket and cut her across the throat; I had one hand round her neck, with which I held the bonnet strings; she fell backwards and I ran away; the knife which Mr. Orridge now shows me, and which is now sealed up in my presence, is the knife which I did it with."

The jury would see that this case differed very materially from the one tried on Saturday (the case of Wm Viall). In this case there was an apparent motive in the jealousy and disappointment of the prisoner, by the rejection of his addresses. He (the learned counsel) would not attempt to reason upon the facts, but would proceed to prove them by his witnesses; and he should leave it to the jury to decide if the intention of the prisoner was not to murder, or to disable, or to do the young woman some grievous bodily harm; if such was their opinion, they would find him guilty.

Leah Warren, on being brought into the witness box, was very faint, and could not proceed with her evidence for some time. The court was crowded with females. There were thrice the number that were present at the trial of Corder. She stated: I live at Bradwell, in this county; my father is a bricklayer; I have known the prisoner for two years and a half; he worked with my father; he paid his addresses to me up to about three weeks before Michaelmas last; my friends advised me to discontinue his addresses, and soon afterwards I told him that I could not permit him to pay his addresses to me any longer; I was at service at the time, and I did not return home after that till near Whitsuntide; I remember the 7th of June last; I was at my father's; I saw the prisoner there, and he pressed me to renew our former intimacy; he was going to Walsham, and he asked me if I would go with him; I said that I had no objection; on the Sunday afternoon he came to my father's. I had been crying, and he asked me what had been the matter with me? I said that my sister and brother had been calling me to an account for going with him to Walsham in the morning. He said "if they have any thing to say, why dont they say it to me, and not to you? I would rather they would say it to me, for I would rather lose every drop of blood in my body than see a hair of your head wronged." He also said that he would leave my father; I persuaded him not to do so: he said that he should never be comfortable any more, as it would not be agreeable to the family for him to court me, and they would be always giving him hints about it; I told him that I was going to Walsham to meet my sister; he said that he had rather I would not go, for he would rather go himself, and if my sister and brother had any thing to say, they could say it to himself; a young man, named Eli Hunt, came into the yard, and asked me if I was going to meet my sister, and I said no; the prisoner was then gone forward; I walked with Eli Hunt and one of my sisters to meet my brother and sister; the prisoner saw me walking with Eli Hunt, and said to me, "so you would come—I will go forward." The prisoner went on and I followed him, and I did not see him till half past six o'clock, when he came to the meeting service, which was held at my father's house; my father was not the preacher, nor the person who performed the service; after the service I was with the prisoner for half an hour; I went to my uncle's to sleep, and on going into the yard that evening, I saw the prisoner passing; he called me, and I went to him; he asked me whether I would go to Bacton with him on the Tuesday night to the fair; I said that my sisters and brother were going on the Monday, and I should have to go with them; he said, that notwithstanding my engagement with my brother and sisters on the Monday, he hoped I should go with him on the Tuesday: about half past five o'clock on the Monday morning I saw the prisoner again by appointment; I was going from my uncle's to my father's; the prisoner had promised to meet me and see me home; he came into my uncle's yard before I got up; he accompanied me about half the way home, and at that time the conversation was renewed as to going with him on the Tuesday evening: he said that he hoped I would go with him, and I said I would; he said he thought I was old enough to please myself; he came into my father's house about an hour and a half after I had arrived at home; I went down to Bradwell, and he followed me; I met him as I was returning from Bradwell; I asked him if he was coming that way, and he said, presently; I had previously asked him to meet me; he accompanied me home, and I was with him all the Monday morning; this was not with the knowledge of my friends; we were walking all the morning, and his conversation was chiefly about his hopes that we should become man and wife; I wished to be with him, and to be his wife, if my friends were agreeable, and I told him so; I was much attached to him, and I told him that I loved him, and if the marriage could not be brought about with our friends consent, I would have him some time or other, at all hazards; I know he very much loves me, and he always did. (Here the witness was so affected that she could not stand, and a chair was given to her, and the prisoner was also in tears.]

Mr. Baron Garrow: What do you say, young woman?

Witness (weeping): I said that I am sure he loves me. (This avowal produced an extraordinary expression in the court in favor of the prisoner, in which the jury actually joined.)

Mr. Maltby had a communication with the father of the girl, who was the prosecutor, and addressed the court. He said that after what had been stated by the young woman, the prosecutor was anxious that the proceedings should be carried no further if his lordship should consent to the proposition. [Here was a burst of applause.]

Mr Malthy said that the young woman had expressed to her family an unceasing affection for the young man, and he was willing to make any reparation in his power.

Mr. Gunning, the counsel for the prisoner, said that his client felt most grateful for the mercy which had been shewn to him; and he trusted, when he became united to the object of his affections, that for the kindness and affection which she had shewn, he would, as long as he lived, never give her a moment's pain, but behave towards her like a good husband.

The prisoner bowed, and looked with great affection towards the girl.

Mr. Baron Garrow said that the proceeding which had taken place was not quite regular; but he was not at all disposed to criticise the proceedings. He did not feel it his duty to insist on the public prosecutor proceeding with the trial after what had taken place. When he first cast his eyes upon the prisoner, he observed that there was less of the character of ferocity about him than any man he had ever seen placed at the bar of justice, and the judge was not the last person to feel, on witnessing one of the most distressing scenes imaginable; he joined in the involuntary expression of the jury in favor of the accused. The judge, however, dared not let private feeling take place of public duty. It appeared that through the intervention of friends, the young woman having avowed her unalterable affection for the prisoner, and her wish to be united to him, all parties were of opinion the feelings of the young woman should be consulted, and she would be bound to him in the closest ties for life. The friends had arranged that they should be united in wedlock; and as there was no evidence to prove he had committed the crime imputed to him, the jury would say he was not guilty; but if any individual in court dared to express either approbation or disapprobation of the verdict, he would send them to prison.

Verdict—not guilty.

Mr. Baron Garrow: Let the prisoner be discharged.

As soon as he was set at liberty, the girl said, "the Lord be thanked!" and he ran to her and kissed her heartily—and when they arrived in front of the court, the crowd gave a loud cheer.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞We have a copy of the third annual report of the president and directors to the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, and shall publish and record it for next week. It is very satisfactory, and affords every encouragement that might be desired to perseverance in the great work—the affairs of which are committed to faithful and skillful hands.

☞A good humored paragraph in the "Pittsburg Gazette," charges us with having rendered injustice to Pennsylvania, in transfering *her* county of Venango to the state of New York! We would not do wrong knowingly, and especially to Pennsylvania. Chenango was in our "mind's eye," when the facts stated belonged to Venango. We thank the Gazette for correcting us. The similarity of the names made error easy.

☞We publish Mr. Green's reply to Mr. Jarvis, so far as we published the accusatory matter of the last named—and also a "note" from each of them, not creditable to either; and, having partially yielded our private opinion to what we thought our duty, as editors, seemed to require, we intend to relinquish the subject.

"LECTURES ON THE RESTRICTIVE SYSTEM, *delivered to the senior political class of William and Mary college—By Thomas R. Dew, professor of history, metaphysics and political law*"—is the title of a new work, in 196 pages of closely printed and large octavo, just issued from the Richmond press; for a copy of which we are indebted to the politeness of the author.

We have rather looked over than read, [though we intend to read], this work. The professor seems to have more credit for the zealous application with which he has studied in the school of Adam Smith, than for original enquiry on the subject, or successful argument against those with whom he does not correspond in opinion; and he has certainly mistaken many things, from his general preference of theory to practice—the rock upon which most writers of this class are shipwrecked. Not mixing with men but surrounded by books, they build up something that may be compared to a beautiful machine which wants the *moving power*—like the mill, which a certain person erected in the Alleghany mountains, *before* he had ascertained whether a neighboring stream of water could be thrown upon his wheel—and which, if not delapidated, yet retains the name of his "folly."

So with the opponents of what they call the "restrictive system."—It is a part of the practice of all nations, and is gathering force by the conviction of its *natural necessity*, though opposed by numerous "philosophers," who see men through books, and change the soil and climate of vast regions of the earth—by calculations on a sheet of paper. "Alps and Pyrenees sink before them," the frigid and torrid zones are equalized in their influence over the habits and conditions of mankind; the civilized and the savage, the wealthy and the poor, the strong and weak, are all reduced to the same level; and manual labor is placed in opposition to scientific power, as applicable to the production, or supply, of indispensable commodities. The natural order of things *may* change—but their theory *cannot* fail,* though rejected by all nations, and having no support but in books—which men do not eat or drink. Professor Dew (pages 164-5) seems to admit a general adoption of the "restrictive system"—He speaks of Spain, Portugal, France, Germany, Russia and England; but neglects to inform us that Spain gave herself up to beggary when she retired from it; that Portugal was reduced to the state of a British colony by the "Methuen treaty;" that France, Germany and Russia have manifestly profitted by it, and that England owes her present enormous wealth and power exclusively to it—and as she has nourished and extended it, so has her population increased, strength being perpetually added to strength. According to our reading or information, there is no "free trade" among *nations*, except such as obtains an Indian's coat of beaver for a string of glass beads or a bottle of whiskey—nor can there be, unless with like effects, until the millennium!—with due submission, however, to OMNIPOTENT POWER to ordain and establish a perfect equality and similarity in the conditions of men, at HIS own will, and in HIS own time. As to England, "the boasted land of European freedom, which has produced so many philosophers," &c. as professor Dew says,* she *exists* in the "restrictive system," not only as applicable to the supply of her home demand of market, but as discriminating between the natural or artificial condition of her own colonies! She compels her people, for an example, to pay several millions of dollars more, per annum, for sugar from her West India colonies than they would pay for sugar from her East India colonies—virtually prohibiting the consumption of the latter by *extra* duties; and she acts wisely—for, without such preference or protection to the former, the whole of these colonies might be abandoned by their present proprietors and pass into the dominion of barbarous multitudes of lawless negroes, now slaves. This is a part of the "system" in which *we* have no small interest, also. And it should be observed, that the remoteness of the East Indies is not sufficient to encourage the *free trade* so extolled by English "philosophers." An American merchant may no more expect to sell a cargo of *East India* (say Java†) sugar in England, than to change the British ministry!—but a British merchant may send East India sugar to the United States with only 10 per cent. more duty than is imposed upon it, if imported in one of our own vessels. This is a small one, among the numerous points that we may make, when a *reciprocal trade* in so many shapes, that it seems like truth even to many who know that it is erroneous.

As often observed, we mainly look to *effects*. The chief manufacturers of iron, cotton, lead, glass, and sundry other branches of business, are pretty nearly protected, and the price of each of the manufactures has been considerably lessened, and is yet declining, if it has not reached its minimum, as is the case with coarse cotton goods. It is oftentimes said to us, "we more fear the domestic than the foreign competition"—to which we always reply, "*that* must regulate itself." And that it *will* regulate itself, with safety to consumers, is not less manifest from what has happened than that the sun shines at noon-day—but it is not so in the books!

*Lamenting that she should adhere to the restrictive system.

†Java is not a British colony and therefore named. But further—we have carried on a large trade with Chili, in exchanging our cotton goods for crude copper—Will Britain receive this copper from us in payment for her woollens? Verily no—unless her laws are totally changed. At present, she will not even receive old copper in exchange for new, unless of British origin. But these are only solitary cases out of a thousand; and a thousand statutes or parts of statutes must be repealed to do away *prohibitions*, to say nothing of the establishment of "free trade."

*Take one favorite dogma of the philosophers. "The duties laid upon a commodity are a tax upon the consumer, for the benefit of the domestic maker or producer of a like commodity." What can appear more plain than this? The proposition seems self-demonstrated. It must be so, say these who make the books—but *experience* teaches us that it may or may not be so; the duty having less relation to or effect upon the price of a commodity, than on the ability to furnish a home supply. But experience is not admitted to stand against theory, and the proposition is repeated so often, and bandied about

between the United States and Great Britain is seriously spoken of, and "free trade" is urged on the public consideration—if ever it shall be, in consequence of certain instructions said to have been given to our minister at London. We "*go the whole.*" If England *may* protect the products even of her own colonies from our competition in her market by the introduction of like products, it will inevitably follow that we *must* protect our own productions against like British competition. We will not make a "Methuen treaty?"—or partial arrangement. If there is to be the "free trade" of the *books*, let there be *free trade* IN REALITY. At the present time, the seafaring men employed in the mere *transportation* of fuel for the supply of the glass houses at Boston only, are twice as numerous as would be required to transport from Europe *all the glass consumed in the United States;* and these valuable men, with tens of thousands of others so circumstanced, may rightfully claim and should obtain some such *quid pro quo* as has been suggested.

Arguments against the "restrictive system" abound—book after book is published in favor of certain abstract principles, which every highly improved or civilized nation rejects, and which gather new force every day from *natural necessity*——but we meet with no case advanced by the "philosophers" in which the doctrines that they teach have promoted the welfare of any country, at any time. It is more than 200 years since trade and commerce between nations assumed what may be called a regular shape, for the sake of distinction; but we cannot call up a temporary case of the adoption of the "free trade system," unless in the extraordinary benefit and extreme disadvantage of the respective parties to it. Other results cannot grow out of it until the wants and wishes of the people of the trading nations shall be the same. Take for a striking example, the whole United States except the cotton growing and tobacco planting districts—how may they support a "free trade" with Britain, as things are circumstanced? but, and if their grain and its products, especially whiskey, their lumber, fish, oil, &c. were received by Britain at a moderate duty, and their ships and cargoes admitted as we admit the ships and cargoes of other nations, how would Britain sustain her mighty and expensive establishments built upon the "restrictive system" and applied by her to *every* branch of the business of her people?

A remarkable instance of the preference of theory over practice is found in professor Dew's lectures, page 29. He quotes Mr. Jefferson's remarks, contained in his "Notes on Virginia," as to suffering "our workshops to remain in Europe," but refers not to his report on the fisheries in 1791, his report on commerce in 1793, his messages to congress in 1802, 1806 and 1808, his famous letter to Mr. Austin in 1815, and one to Mr. Sampson in 1817—in all which he takes new ground; and in the two latter *renounces* the opinions expressed in his Notes on Virginia, *experience* having proved them erroneous.

Mr. Dew is altogether mistaken in the *practical* effects of the tariff of 1828—he supposes the protecting duties on woollens to average 80 per cent. He has been led into this by the "high-pressure" statements of Mr. Cambreleng and others. The *actual* protection of them is less by the tariff of 1828, than it was by that of 1824—as it was said by the manufacturers, (when the former law was discussed), that it would be. Their predictions have become history. And he is also mistaken as to the *reason* of the passage of the bill of 1828. Had not the election of a president been then depending, that bill could not have passed. Mr. Randolph's opinion of it was a correct one.

The professor passes very lightly over the "morals" of the people as affected by manufactures. We surely agree with him that agriculturalists are the preferable class of persons; but if he had seen for himself what we have lately seen, in passing through many large manufacturing establishments, he could not think that the "health, morals or happiness" of the laboring classes were injured by them—or the "march of mind" arrested as to the persons employed in them. We are satisfied that there is no portion of the community, (of the same class), more intelligent or virtuous than those who labor in the factories. The truth is, that in all, rightfully conducted, a spirit of *emulation* is excited that has the happiest effects; and each individual may be said to act as a *guardian* over the good conduct of the rest. Aye, and even in England to which we are referred as a warning, the fact exists, that the records of immorality or crime are highly advantageous to the manufacturing districts, regard being had to their population. An erroneous impression is received as to those districts in England, because a more *condensed* presentation of offensive things. And Mr. Dew himself acknowledges that while the average mortality in England and Wales was one in every 40, in 1780, the present average is only one in 58, of the existing population. He says, however, "this increase of health seems to be owing mainly to improvements in agriculture"—"and *these* improvements too, have been greatly owing to the increase of manufacturing capital"—"that although manufactures may have been directly injurious to health, it has indirectly promoted the *general health* of the country, through its influence on agriculture." This admits all that we might demand, for the sake of an argument, as to England, and in favor of her restrictive system as adapted to her own peculiar condition; but is far short of what we would claim on behalf of our own country, in this respect, because of the greater improvement of the minds of the people, in consequence of instruction received at factories. Can Mr. Dew imagine the collection of from 100 to 600, or more, girls in a manufacturing village, between the ages of 12 and 20, not one of whom, if employed two years, is incapable of reading, and few of writing, in a respectable manner? And yet such things are. Aye, and early *marriages*, which we regard as among the best proofs of a good condition of society, are more frequent with factory girls than with others of their class, otherwise employed. This is a practical effect, let the theory against it, or the cause of it, be what they may. We have recently made many enquiries, and had much personal observation of these subjects, and feel qualified to speak of them as they are.

But we must conclude. Though professor Dew's work has the appearance of forming a part of a general effort about to be made against the protecting principle in the United States, we do not so esteem it. A manifest honesty runs through the whole volume; but the author seems mainly to have consulted those writers whose opinions formed or corresponded with his own, and he has fallen into the common error of the theorists who place *their doctrines* in opposition, as it were, *to the universal practice of nations*, (the result of experience), *growing out of natural and irremediable causes.*

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. At the great entertainment given to Mr. Clay, at Russellville, Kentucky, the rev. Richard Bibb gave the following toast:

"*Republican government in every church, as it is in every state in the union.*"

We have often thought it strange that persons who properly assume and rightfully exercise an equality with their fellows in all affairs of the state, should yield a dominion to others over their thoughts and actions in matters far more important to them; and that some high in church authority, professing an entire subscription to the great republican principle, that all men are created free and equal and endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—should, nevertheless, exert an uncompromising despotism in matters of religious faith and practice. We have no reference to any particular "church" or sect—for, differ among themselves as much as they may, there is a pretty general agreement on that point, and the persecuted have too often become persecutors—denying to others the very same rights which they were willing to risk even life to obtain and preserve for themselves. One would suppose that "suffering for conscience-sake" would produce a tenderness for the consciences of others—but that has not always followed in "church" affairs.

"THE TREATY-MAKING POWER." A series of valuable essays under this head are now publishing in the "Pittsburg Mercury;" and we are glad to see a disposition manifested to uphold old republican principles, whatever changes may take place in parties. The writer gives a brief history of the cases in which this power was discussed in congress, and maintains that there *cannot* exist in the president and senate an authority to abro-

gate a law of the land, unless specially delegated. We have so believed for more than thirty years, and, if we live three hundred, shall believe so still—unless believing that "the moon is a green cheese," some how balanced and whirled round the earth.

These essays have immediate reference to the report circulated as to certain instructions given to Mr. McLane, with respect to our tariff laws—as if he might end them in the shape of a treaty with Great Britain, the same being ratified by the president and senate. It is very probable that the writer in the "Mercury" is much better informed on this subject than we are, and his opinions are evidently entitled to high respect,—but we have thought that the instructions to Mr. McLane (if any of the kind have really been given), were misunderstood by those who first announced their existence, through an over-zeal to destroy the American system. We suppose that our minister will not proceed further than to open a discussion on the subject of the tariff laws of the United States *and* Great Britain, and ascertain what may be done, by mutual acts of legislation; and without reducing any thing into the formal shape of a treaty, until such acts shall be considered and conditionally passed. It appears to us that this construction is due to the administration; for we cannot hold it to be the opinion of the "cabinet," that the president, may, "by and with the advice and consent of the senate," do away solemn acts of legislation, and destroy the great principles established at the very beginning of our government, and steadily adhered to until the present day. The navy, for example, was avowedly built, and is supported, for "the protection of commerce"—may the president and senate, by treaty, annihilate the navy? Laws have been passed for the protection of domestic manufactures—may the president and senate agree that all the factories shall be dilapidated, or consumed by fire? Either proposition rests on the same basis—and there is not any thing preposterous in either, IF, *by treaty*, a *law* of the United States may be abrogated, except as above excepted.

We believe, however, that Mr. McLane has been instructed on the subject, and expect to hear a great deal about "free trade"—the idea of which we regard as not less absurd than that of the *perpetual motion*. The wisdom of man cannot overcome the ordinations of GOD, as to the soil, climate and condition of the inhabitants of the earth; and until all these are placed in circumstances equally advantageous, there cannot be a free trade between the nations, unless in the undue aggrandizement of some by the severe depression of others. Even the neighboring nations, France and England, cannot exchange *day's labor*—for subsistence in the latter country costs twice as much as in the former, from natural or artificial circumstances, each, perhaps, equally existing through present *necessity*. Britain, loaded with taxes, rates and tythes, cannot compete with France with respect to commodities supplied by manual labor; and France, comparatively destitute of scientific power, cannot compete with Britain as to articles furnished by it. But if an equality were established so that there might be a free trade between the people of the two nations, in the exchange of *labor for labor*, the difference in favor of France, because of lesser taxation alone, would very speedily beggar Great Britain. The subsistence of a man in the United States may be rated at fifty dollars a year—that of an East Indian is 12 or 14. There cannot be a "free" exchange of labor between these without a most material change in the condition of both. Will the American bear a reduction of his comforts, or necessaries, for the benefit of the East Indian, to favor "free trade?" But it is idle to argue the subject. Free trade will not advantageously exist to all parties, until all men and things are reduced to the same standard and measured by the same scale: until the *wishes* and the *wants*, the *industry*, *genius*, *enterprize* and *capital*, of all nations are alike.

We shall copy a curious and able article on the "free trade system" from Bell's London Weekly Messenger. The writer, however, has not by any means reached the real merits of the subject, in not shewing so well as he might, (with the documents at hand) the amount of taxes, rates and tythes dependent upon, or existing by, the British restrictive system, which we suppose to amount to pretty nearly two hundred millions of dollars a year. And we should like also to understand what the "*Free trade*" it is that operates so injuriously to Great Britain. Mr. Huskisson and others much *talked* about it—but we do not recollect that any thing was *done* which at all interested us: the products of our forests, fields, fisheries and factories are just as much excluded, by high duties or prohibitions, as before—nothing, in fact, but cotton and a few small *raw materials* being received, unless on the payment of excessive taxes. We therefore wish to know what is the "free trade" spoken of that renders so much injury to Great Britain. Will some "friend of free trade" inform us, and with special reference to the interest that *we* have in it.

PUBLIC BENEFACTORS. One "Yankee," Whitney, inventor of the cotton-gin, has conferred more benefit on the planters of South Carolina than the whole of her hair-splitting, resolution-making, and speech-delivering "herd of politicians," that have lived since the flood. Another "Yankee" Whittemore, inventor of the card-making machine, has had effect to advance the value of the cotton raised in that state, in a greater sum than such politicians *pretend* is imposed on them by the protective tariff laws. We say "pretend," for the price of no commodity has been enhanced by these laws, and yet they speak of "oppression," and thunder for their repeal.

GLASS WARES. It may now be generally said that we are independent of all the world for most manufactures of glass, looking-glass plates excepted; and perhaps, the making of these may soon be attempted. And, with the "monopoly" that has been given to American manufacturers, converting American sand, lead, ashes, &c. into useful and beautiful articles, through the agency of American fire wood and American coal, the pleasing fact results—that glass is pretty nearly fifty per cent. cheaper than it was when the "monopoly" of its supply was on the *other side* of the water—and thus are the consumers taxed! Further improvements are yet to be made, and glass wares will be yet further cheapened. We hear of one establishment in which, by a new construction of the furnaces, it is expected that *several thousand* dollars will be saved, in fuel—anthracite coal being intended to be used in the place of wood, a very heavy and costly item to the manufacturer, but furnishing employment to numerous persons, and no small amount of tonnage. The great fear now is, that the *domestic* competition has reduced the profit on this manufacture so low, as to cause a fear that the supply may fall short.

The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, says—About two years have elapsed since the glass works in this place went into operation, and we see as yet none of those overwhelming evils flowing from them which the enemies of the tariff are constantly setting forth as the necessary consequence of domestic manufactures. On the contrary, the business conducted on a snug and economical but liberal scale, has converted a worthless suburb into a flourishing part of the village—introduced a set of thriving and industrious mechanics—and given employment to many of our poorer families, particularly in the winter season, when such employment is most desirable. This has been more beneficial, as the business is reduced to a cash standard—the hands punctually paid, and the money mostly distributed in small sums. The quality of the glass is unquestionably the first of its kind, and bears the highest price, at home and abroad. The demand among our own merchants and citizens has been regularly increasing since its first production, 'till this factory has now nearly the whole supply of those parts of Vermont and New York which border on the lake. The gain to the state, in materials heretofore *useless*, and productive labor introduced or developed, is about $40,000 per annum. So much for the evils of the *tariff*!

We called yesterday afternoon at the store of Messrs. Lewis Veron & Co. in Chesnut street, above Third, to look at some glass articles about to be sent to Washington, to furnish the *east room* of the president's house. Of three splendid chandeliers, one has been put in order and hung up in the store; the glass of which it is composed is of uncommon excellence, perfectly pure, and cut with great elegance and precision.

Four large mantle glasses, the plates of which are each 9 feet by 5 feet, are also for the same room, and may vie

with any other similar articles in this country. Messrs. L. Veron & Co. have many other articles of equal richness for the president's house; and we may add that their store appears furnished with goods that would excuse some liberality of expenditure. [*Philad. U. S. Gaz.*

[We are sincerely glad that the *east room* is about to be furnished, as it was always designed that it should be. We annex the three following paragraphs, *in perpetuam rei memoriam.*

Extract of a letter, January 1st, 1827, to the editors of the Richmond Enquirer:

"This being the day on which the president's house is thrown open to all visiters, I went, among others, to pay my respects to him; or rather, I should fairly confess, I went to see the EAST ROOM, for the furnishing of which WE had voted twenty-five thousand dollars at the last session of congress. I was anxious to see how that amount of furniture could be stowed away in a single room, and my curiosity was fully satisfied. It was truly a gorgeous sight to behold, but had too much the look of regal magnificence to be perfectly agreeable to my old republican feelings." [*Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 4, 1827.*

It was immediately known that this whole paragraph was false from beginning to ending, and that "I" had been guilty of wilful lying; but it was about *four months* after the date of this coinage, that the ENQUIRER excused itself by tamely saying—

"The account to which the writer refers, respecting the EAST ROOM was forwarded to us, as it purports, by *one of the most intelligent and distinguished members of Congress.*" [*Richmond Enquirer, April 27, 1827.*

And it remained for the editor of the U. S. Telegraph, on the 1st August, 1829, to cap the story as follows:

"It is well known that *through Mr. Adams's aristocratic pride*, this elegant room (i. e. the EAST ROOM) in the president's house, was left UNFURNISHED," &c. &c.

And so stands the affair between the Enquirer, the distinguished member of congress, and the editor of the Telegraph.]

COTTON CANVASS. The navy commissioners give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at their office, until the 22d inst. for the delivery of 13,769 yards of canvass at the navy yard, at Gosport, Va.—of approved quality, and of the following descriptions:

7,498 yards of	No. 1	2,148 yards of	No. 5
420 do.	do. 2	1,170 do.	do. 6
1,429 do.	do. 3	183 do.	do. 7
912 do.	do. 4		

Persons offering to furnish said canvass, to name their residence and to give the names and residence of their sureties.

It is with much pleasure that we publish the preceding paragraph. It presents a fit opportunity to correct a mistake in our paper of the 3rd inst, page 82. It is said that Mr. Colt, of Paterson, made 9,600 bolts between the 1st May, 1828, and 1st Sept. 1829—it should have been three thousand six hundred. From 1822 to 1825, he made only from four to seven hundred bolts a year, since when the demand has gradually and greatly increased; and in the last two years he sold from 2,500, to 3,000 bolts, per annum.

Many new testimonies in favor of cotton duck are given to the public—but we regard its character as now being established; it will however, be sometime before old prejudices, or practices, are removed, even if it shall maintain, as we think that it needs must, the present good opinion which has been earned for it. We thus make another step up the ladder of independence, and we desire that the spirited manufacturers, who have so long contended with prejudice, may obtain a fair reward for their enterprize and skill.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL. The ceremony of opening this canal, (which is now every day navigated) will take place this day, the 17th October, in ample form, and with great satisfaction at the completion of this noble work. A line of packets, for the transportation of heavy goods through the canal, is already in operation.

FARMINGTON CANAL. The fine boat Sachem arrived at New Haven on the 7th inst. in twenty-two hours from Massachusetts, with passengers from Southwick, Granby and Simsbury, by the Farmington canal. This was the first arrival, since the completion of the canal, and the boat was received with much enthusiasm.

INTERIOR COMMUNICATION. The Buffalo Journal of Sept. 29, says—A corps of six U. S. engineers, under Dr. Howard, their principal, leave here in the Henry Clay, this day for Chicago. They have been detached by the engineer department to survey several of the most feasible routes for a canal from Chicago to the Illinois river, and to report the result of their investigations. Preliminary steps have already been taken by the department for a thorough survey and examination of the portage of the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers, including the entire length of those two streams, which will be accomplished early the ensuing season. Such a course of examination will be alike honorable to its projectors, and serviceable to the nation. The present company, we learn, contemplate landing at Detroit, and proceeding thence, by land, to Chicago, where their operations are to commence.

PENNSYLVANIA CANALS. *Harrisburg, Oct. 5.* Canal navigation has been for some time uninterrupted between Philadelphia and Harrisburg: first by the Schuylkill navigation, to Reading—second by the Union canal to Middletown—third, by the Pennsylvania canal, from Middletown to Harrisburg. Freight of groceries and merchandise from Philadelphia to Harrisburg $5 and 5,50 a ton. Freight of flour from Harrisburg to Philadelphia 45 cents per harrel: whiskey 50 cents per barrel. Tolls are of course included.

The price of conveyance by wagons has been variable, but from the best information we can obtain the average cost for transporting merchandise and groceries from Philadelphia to Harrisburg heretofore, has been 60 cents per hundred or $12 a ton. And the average cost of transporting flour from Harrisburg to Philadelphia has been 90 cents per barrel.

From this it is evident that the canals are advantageous to the country. Salt and fish, which are articles of general consumption, will be much reduced in price, on account of the reduction of the cost of carriage. The same may be said of other groceries, in the proportion of their original cost to the original cost of the articles we have mentioned. Nova Scotia plaister, we are told, can be delivered at Harrisburg for $7 per ton, when the price heretofore has been from $12 to 15. [*Chronicle.*

RAIL ROADS. The Miner's Journal, speaking of the "West Branch rail road," says—Last week the ground was broken to commence this improvement, and upwards of one hundred and fifty men are now engaged in grading the ground preparatory to laying the road. It will consist of two tracts—laid in a very substantial manner.

The road commences at Schuylkill Haven, and extends up to the confluence of the west and west branches of the Schuylkill—from whence branches will follow the direction of the two streams of the foot of the Broad Mountain, making a distance, altogether, of about 17 miles. It is supposed that the whole route will be completed by the middle of next season.

At Schuylkill Haven, a beautiful town has been laid out by Mr. Daniel J. Rhoads and others, who offer lots for sale on very accommodating terms.

The distance of the different rail roads completed, commenced and contemplated, *in this region*, is as follows:

Schuylkill valley rail road,		10 miles.
Mount Carbon	do.	8
Milk Creek	do.	4
West branch	do.	17
Little Schuylkill	do.	22
Making an aggregate of distance of		61 miles.

This estimate is independent of the numerous lateral roads that will branch off from the main tracks, throughout almost every portion of the coal country.

If we can send to market this season 65,000 tons of coal, with our present crippled mode of conveyance to the landing, what quantity may the consumers expect

from us next year, when the greater part of the above mighty engines will be put in force.

COTTON. We find in the Savannah Georgian, a table, compiled with care by the editors, of the exports of cotton from Georgia and South Carolina, for the years 1828 and 1829, wherein an increase of 153,873 bales in favor of the latter year has been made, viz:—

For foreign ports in 1829,	326,540 bales.	
Do. do. 1828,	197,092	
		129,448
Coastwise in 1829,	108,393	
Do. 1828,	83,968—	24,425
		153,873

The increase shews a rate of more than *fifty* per cent. and notwithstanding the tariff. Where are the prophets of the south?

MANUFACTURES OF IRON IN AND ABOUT PITTSBURGH. Upon diligent inquiry, we learn that there are consumed annually, in the different foundries, rolling mills, and steam Engine factories, in and about Pittsburgh, *six thousand tons of blooms*, and *five thousand tons of pig metal*. These articles are brought principally down the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers. Last year considerable quantities were brought up from Ohio and Kentucky, and contracts have lately been made for a large quantity from Tennessee.

There are nine foundries, which use about 3,500 tons of pig metal, and employ about 225 hands.

The rolling mills are eight in number, and are now chiefly employed in rolling Juniata blooms, of which they use about 6,000 tons. They also consume about 1,500 tons of pig metal, and employ about 320 hands.

There are nine nail factories, which manufacture daily about 18 tons of nails, and employ about 150 hands.

There are also seven steam engine factories, in which are employed about 210 hands. As yet but three steam engines have been sent east of the mountains, four or five to the northern lakes, and one to Mexico. Within two or three years past, the casting of sugar kettles; sugar mills, and small steam engines to drive them, for the planters of Louisiana, has become a very important branch of our manufacturing business, and is increasing.

In addition to the metal and blooms above mentioned, a large quantity of bar iron is brought to Pittsburg from Juniata. [*Pittsburg Gaz.*

VERMONT. The following is the result of the seventh trial to elect a representative in congress in the place of Mr. Buck—For Mr. Prentiss 3,834, Mr. Cahoon 3,712, scattering 338—no choice. The gentlemen are of the same political opinion, but Mr. C. is "anti-masonic."

BOSTON BANK DIVIDENDS. The following semi-annual dividends have been declared by the banks in Boston—payable last Monday week—viz:

Massachusetts, 2 per cent., Union, 2½; New England, 3; Suffolk, 3; City, 2½; Columbian, 3; Eagle, 3; Commonwealth, 2; Globe, 2½; Washington, 1½; North, 3; American, 0; Manufacturers' & Mechanics, 0; Boston, 0; Franklin, 0.

NOMINATIONS. Some time since Mr. *Van Buren* was nominated for the presidency in a paper published in the western part of New York, and a late Buffalo Journal says—"The recent demonstrations in this county, so far as they can be considered as having a bearing on national politics, may be set down as unequivocally in favor of Mr. *Calhoun*."

ECLIPSE AND HENRY, AGAIN! A produce match race for 5,000 dollars, was lately run over the Long Island course, between a colt by Eclipse, and another by the Virginia horse, Henry, which latter was beaten by the former some years ago. Col. Johnson, the owner of Henry, and of the colt, was again the loser; and so the superiority of the *blood* of Eclipse seems to be established, to the great pride of the New York sportsmen.

PENNSYLVANIA. The general election was held in this state on Tuesday last. We have returns only from Philadelphia and its neighborhood. In the city and county, only 556 votes were given in opposition to Mr. Wolf, as governor. The "federal ticket," properly so called, for assembly, &c. has succeeded in the city. In the county two "Jackson tickets" were run. The great point of controversy seemed between Jesse R. Burden and James Ronaldson, for the state senate—the former received 4,519 votes and was elected—Mr. R. had 3,937, Mr. Burden was on the regular ticket, as it is called. But two of the candidates for the house of representatives on that ticket, were defeated.

DELAWARE. The general election took place in this state on Tuesday, last week. The results were as follows:

For governor—Allen Thompson, majority, in New Castle county 572; David Hazzard, majority in Kent 285, in Sussex 699—leaving a majority of 167 votes in favor of Mr. H. the "American republican" candidate. Two-thirds, in both branches of the legislature, are "American republicans."

VIRGINIA CONVENTION. A grand committee of twenty four members, one from each district, was appointed on the 7th inst. to consider and report what method would be expedient to proceed with the business of the convention. Among the names we observe those of Messrs. Madison, Marshall, Giles, Randolph, C. Johnson, Tazewell, Pleasants, Summers, and others well known as among the most prominent men of the different sections of the state.

Mr. Ritchie has been elected printer to the convention, receiving 54 votes out of 89 given.

The business of the convention has been referred to different committees, on the report of the general committee.

GEORGIA. An election was lately held in this state for governor, &c. and seems to have been conducted with much warmth. So far as the returns are in, George R. Gilmer had obtained 6,489 votes for governor, and Joel Crawford 4,518. The people of this state have been much divided on local subjects—"Troupites" and "Clarkites." We know not the difference of opinion between them,—Mr. C. we believe, was the candidate of the former.

THE YELLOW FEVER has committed great ravages at New Orleans, Manchac, Plaquemines, at Mobile and on the bay of St. Louis, during the present season.

THE SHERIFF OF ALBANY, Becker, has been removed from his office, upon abundantly sufficient grounds, by acting governor Throop. The decision is thus announced in the Albany papers:

Having heard and examined charges of misconduct in office against John Becker, sheriff of the county of Albany, and having served upon him a copy of the charges against him, and heard him in his defence, I do adjudge him guilty of official misconduct in

1. Suffering the escape of Elizabeth M'Auley, duly committed to the jail of said county, under his custody, on a charge of felony:

2. Suffering ardent spirits to be freely drank by the prisoners in goal under his custody, contrary to the statute, and

3. Confining debtors and felons together in the same room in the goal of the said county, also contrary to the statute.

For these and for other acts of misconduct in his office, sufficiently proved to me, I do, in pursuance of the power vested in me by the 8th section of article 4th of the constitution of this state, remove him from his said office of sheriff of the county of Albany, and order a supersedeas to issue. E. T. THROOP.

Albany, October 5th, 1829.

The same papers contain a long specification of the charges and evidence upon which the executive acted in this case, and they fully bear him out. The Argus also contains the notification of this removal, made by the secretary of state to the clerk of the county, and requiring him, in virtue of the provisions quoted in the revised statutes, to order an election to supply the vacancy, at the

next general election.—Notice to that effect is accordingly given by the clerk of the county.

This is, we believe, the first instance in which the power granted to the executive, by the amended constitution, remove to certain officers elected by the people, has been exercised—and the policy of such a provisions could not have been more forcibly illustrated.

[*N. Y. Am.*

AMERICAN POWER LOOMS. *From the Pawtucket, R. I. Chronicle.* It is a fact worthy of record, that the power looms now generally used in Europe, are built after the pattern of one manufactured in the vicinity of this village. A manufacturing company belonging to this village, employed an English mechanic to build a loom for weaving by water power, for which they were to pay him fifteen hundred dollars. The loom was completed, but did not operate to the satisfaction of the purchasers; and one of the company made new patterns for every part of the machine, and built one entirely different, which succeeded beyond all expectation. A drawing of the Yankee improvement found its way to Manchester, and notwithstanding the national pride of John Bull, drove the English looms out of use. As much as the manufacturers on the other side of the water are inclined to laugh at our machinists, they seem disposed to avail themselves of the advantages of their ingenuity, as often as may be. It is indeed true that the English know many things that we do not; but our mother's children are apt scholars, and when they once get hold of this English knowledge in mechanics, they will improve upon it, as they have on the power loom.

DOMESTIC SILKS. We have seen a specimen of sewing silk manufactured on the farm of Mr. Goodell, about two miles east of the high school in Henrietta. It was purchased by one of our merchants (Mr. Parker) for *six dollars a pound.* Although not quite in appearance, in some respects, to the imported silk, it is considered fully equal for all useful purposes. A little experience only is requisite to enable those who manufactured the above, to produce an article equal in all points to the Italian. We learn that Mr. Goodell has about 14,000 silk worms. Other persons in this county, in Ogden particularly, are beginning to turn their attention to these matters—plantations of the mulberry tree and the grape vine have been made—and in this way the younger or female branches of our farming families may be profitably employed. We notice the above instance of the enterprize of Mr. Goodell's family, that others may be stimulated by their example. Our country is capable of producing almost every article of luxury, as well as of use; and attention to the cultivation of our own resources is only requisite to render us as independent of the rest of the world in these respects as we are happily in our political condition.

[*Rochester Republican.*

CAPTAIN HALL. The October number of the North American Review, contains a long and rather severe criticism of captain Hall's Travels. The article closes with the following remarks:

"We repeat, that we have been actuated by no ill will towards the traveller; but we appeal to the impartial reader, that we have shown him to be in possession of prejudices, under which he could not, and to have committed errors which prove that he did not, see the country as it is. His work will do considerable mischief, not in America, but in England. It will furnish food to the appetite for detraction, which reigns there towards this country. It will put a word in the mouths of those who vilify because they hate, and hate because they fear us. Captain Hall is too brave for fear, and too generous for hate; but he has undesignedly played into the hands of those who are neither. This matter deserves his consideration; and as he will probably revise his work for the correction of its numerous faults, in a literary point of view, the consequence of the haste in which it was written, we must recommend to him, in the calmness of after-thought, to review his whole system of thought and feeling toward this country."

[Thus is the famous capt. Hall, of "His Britannic majesty's navy," that lately travelled through our country, and was oftentimes feasted and waited upon with an *excess* of civility, which he has returned by abusing us, in some cases, as badly as his forerunners Weld and Parkinson, &c. &c. But though excessive condescension towards "distinguished" Englishmen, is a fault in our country—capt. Hall, now and then, found out that it was necessary to behave himself moderately. He is a lofty aristocrat—rendered vain by the attentions paid him.]

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL. A certain Ira Woodman, lately appointed postmaster at Bethlehem, N. H. has been apprehended and committed to jail at Haverhill, for robbing the mail.

BRICK-MAKING. The New York Enquirer says, there is a machine in operation in that city, which makes daily 25,000 bricks, being in operation 12 hours in each day. These bricks are ready for the fire the moment they leave the machine, and sell readily at from 5 to 8 dollars per thousand.

The operators take the clay immediately from the bank, and without the use of any water, throw it into an apparatus which cuts the large lumps and reduces them to a similar size. This enables the clay to pass through a kind of hopper into the moulds of the machine, which are placed on a horizontal wheel, and, as the wheel revolves, the clay is forcibly compressed into paralellograms of perfect form, so hard as to admit of being handled, and of being placed in the kiln for burning.

It is said that a building erected last fall with this brick, stood all the severity of the frost equal to any brick whatever.

A "WHOLE HOG." *From the Richmond Compiler.* An adventurer in Vermont proposes to visit the south with a *live hog, weighing* 1,400 *lbs.* raised in Pultney! He wishes to convince the southerns of the necessity of protecting "home industry," and to demonstrate to the members of the administration the determination of Vermont "to go the whole hog,' in the "American System." We should be happy to see the hog and his *compagnons de voyage*—and if they will teach us the art of raising such pork, our farmers will ask no other inducements to cultivate the "American System" of hogs. They have never had a tariff for any such purpose, and ought the Vermontese to ask it, with such *extraordinary* proofs of the unassisted success of private enterprise?

TORTUGAS KEYS. The U. S. sloop Florida, lieut. Tatnall, arrived at Savannah on the 16th ult. from Norfolk. In noticing the destination of this vessel (to survey the Tortugas Keys,) the Savannah Republican says:—

"We understand the United States' government has ordered a survey to be made of those keys, in order to ascertain their usefulness in a naval point of view. The harbor there is said to be a very fine one, capable of admitting the largest ships of the line, and to be perfectly secure from heavy winds. The proximity of these keys to the coast of Cuba (being but 90 miles from Cape Antonio) would render it a very desirable resort for our navy which is engaged in the suppression of piracy. By keeping a sufficient force at this place, with a depot of naval stores and provisions, no pirate will dare show himself, or be able hereafter to annoy our commerce from their usual haunts."

CANAL TO LAKE HURON. The following is from a Kingston (U. C.) paper, of August 15.

"We learn that Col. By, the enterprising engineer of the Rideau Canal, is about commencing a survey of the interior of the Province, from the Ottawa river to lake Huron, with a view to ascertain the practicability of opening a canal through that route—and also of ascertaining the extent of the chain of lakes which are known to lie in that direction. We understand that lieut. Dennison, of the royal engineers, a gentleman well qualified for the undertaking, is to have charge of the survey, and is to be accompanied by Dr. Dunlop, warden of the forests, and Mr. Baird, clerk of works.

AID FROM FRANCE. *Marseilles, Aug. 9.* The frigate built at Marseilles for the pacha of Egypt is to sai

in a few days. She is to carry 1,000 cuirasses, and equipments for 7,000 horses. Gen. Livron, the pacha's agent, has recently engaged 25 officers, formerly in the French army, who will proceed to Egypt in the frigate, for the purpose of training the new regiments. Among them are five chiefs of squadrons, the others are captains. The former are to receive 25,000 francs a year, the latter 10,000.

[If this vessel shall be fallen in with by a Russian man of war—will she not be attacked—ought she not to be? If we were at war with Turkey, good luck and her heels, only, would save her for the pacha.]

DR. BRADLEY. A publication of the following extract of a letter from this gentleman to the editors of the National Intelligencer, is rendered necessary, because the article to which it refers was inserted in our last paper:

"*New York, Oct.* 9.

"I have seen, for the first time, since my arrival in this city, a paragraph said to have been published in the United States' Telegraph, in which my brother's letter was first ushered to the public—(the date I have not ascertained.) I have seen major Barry but once since my brother's dismissal, and that was not the day mentioned in the paragraph from the Telegraph. While the subject matter of that conversation between Mr. Barry and Dr. Bradley was fresh in my recollection, I made a special note to it. Not a word was said by me about twenty thousand dollars being put into the post office funds, and that balance would be found due my brother on settlement; not that the accounts must be examined for twenty years back. All those particulars are wholly gratuitous, and the fruits of the imagination of the writer of the paragraph, or of his informant, and are entirely new to me in every respect. If necessary, I shall publish the conversation as it in fact occurred. The object of the statement of the Telegraph, is for effect, regardless of fact to support it."

REVENUES OF THE CHURCH. From the London Spectator, addressed to the editor. Sir—as your journal is at all times open to the discussion of matters of public interest, I beg leave to trouble you with the following statement, which, as *Junius* used to say, I have this day met, in the course of my reading.

It appears that the total income of the clergy of the whole of the Christian world, exclusive of this country, is not more than, (say in round numbers), £9,000,000; whereas that of the clergy of the established church of England and Ireland alone, is reckoned at (say) £9,440,000.

The number of hearers, or laymen, for whom duty is performed for the last mentioned sum, is calculated at 6,400,000. The number of Christians for whose instruction the smaller sum is appropriated, is estimated at 198,700,000.

I give you also an outline of the church property in Ireland, from undoubted authority.

The primacy of Ireland is worth per annum	£140,000
Derry	120,000
Kilmore	100,000
Clogher	100,000
Waterford	70,000
Total	£530,000

Your insertion of the foregoing, in hopes it may meet the eye of those in whose power it is to remedy an abuse which must one day be attended to, will oblige your constant reader and subscriber, W.

London, 30th July, 1829.

COM. PORTER. A paragraph noticing the arrival of this distinguished gentleman was accidently left out of our last paper. He arrived at Chester, Pa. (where his family resides), 10 or 12 days ago, and proceeded to Washington, with despatches from our minister at Mexico, Mr. Poinsett. Previous to his leaving Mexico, he received the following letter from the president of that republic:

Seignor don David Porter,

My dear sir:—By your attentive note I am informed of the determination you have come to, to retire to the United States, and to the bosom of your family—convinced as you are at this moment, that you cannot be of service to the republic.

I give you thanks, in the name of my country, for the very important services you have rendered it during your command in our marine; and I do not doubt, whatever events may occur, you will show the same generosity as you have done before towards a country in which you may count on many and true friends. I remain with the highest consideration, your friend,

V. GUERRERO.

Mexico, August 14th, 1829.

DON MIGUEL OF PORTUGAL. The following communication to the secretary of state, has been handed to the editor of the New York Journal of Commerce by Joaquim Cesar de Figaniere e Morao, Portuguese consul for the states of New York, Connecticut and East Jersey:

The undersigned, consul of her most high faithful majesty, the queen of Portugal, in New York, takes the liberty of addressing the present note to the honorable Martin Van Buren, secretary of state at Washington, for the purpose of returning as he does endorsed, the exequatur of his excellency the president of the United States, recognising the undersigned in his capacity of consul, under date of the 17th October, 1826.

The undersigned has been led into this step by the reception on the part of the government of the United States, (the foremost in the act, and the only one as yet of the civilized globe,) of a diplomatic agent from the usurped government of the undersigned's unfortunate country; and by his consistency as a public functionary, and his duty towards his legitimate sovereign, never having served nor desiring to serve the infant D. Miguel as king of Portugal.

The undersigned, by his returning the above mentioned document to the source from whence it emanated, divests himself of the right to act as consul in New York, but he begs leave to state that he considers himself, notwithstanding, the consul appointed by the lawful government of Portugal for the states of New York, Connecticut and East Jersey.

The consul avails himself of this opportunity to assure the honorable the secretary of state of his high consideration and respect,

JOAQUIM CESAR DE FIGANIERE E MORAO.

New York, 1st Oct. 1829.

PERUVIAN TARIFF. The following has been officially communicated to the department of state:—

Translated.

I, Antonio Gutierrez de la Fuente, general of division, provisional political chief of the republic of Peru, &c.

Considering that the national treasury is not only unable to meet its ordinary domestic expenditures, but is deeply involved for arrears of the same,

That &c. &c.

Do decree, that the prohibitory law of the 11th of June of last year, respecting importations of foreign merchandize, subject to the payment of 90 per cent, and others therein mentioned, is suspended, it not having been productive of the desirable ends which had induced congress to sanction the same.

The minister of state for the department of finance, is charged with the execution of this decree, which shall be published and communicated to whom it may concern.

Given at Lima, the 15th June, 1829.

Antonio Gutierrez de la Fuente.

By order of his excellency: LORENZO BAZO.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Augusta, Geo. again severely suffered by fire on the morning of the 24th ult. It commenced on Broad street, and destroyed about forty buildings, some of which were large and valuable.

New books. The Leipsic fair catalogue gives a list of 3,160 works published during the preceding six months, and announces 356 new works as ready to appear.

Suicides. They write from Frankfort, that no less than forty suicides were committed in that city during the month of June last: this is in a population of 40,000.

A verdict of 1,000 dollars damages was given at New York, a few days since, in a foul case of seduction; a small compensation for so great an act of cruelty and injustice.

Another Sampson. We understand—(says the North Adams, Mass. paper), a young man by the name of Sampson, found a good sized bear last week in his corn-field, in Stamford; he caught the rascal, collared him, and escaping, a bear-hug, tied a halter round his neck, and led the gentleman home with impunity. He holds a levee in this village to-day.

Pugilism. Another man has been killed in this "British sport" near London. The principal, seconds and bottle holders were indicted for manslaughter.

The annual meeting of the society of Friends in London have issued a document, disclaiming all connection with certain professed members of their denomination, principally in America, who do not allow the divinity and atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ. They assert this has always been a leading doctrine of the Friends, and they quote many passages of scripture to show that it is the doctrine of the word of God.

The gas vacuum engine, of which so much notice was taken some time ago, is now stated to be perfected, and capable of being applied in almost any situation. It is warranted by Mr. Brown, the inventor, to do as much work as a steam engine at one half the expense, besides being originally much cheaper. As a fire engine, it is said to offer great advantages, as it may be erected in any situation where gas can be got in the streets, and made to throw water over the highest buildings.

[*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Greeks. Among the prisoners taken by the Russians at Varna, were thirty young Greeks who had been compelled to embrace Islamism, whose first wish it was to return to the religion of their ancestors.

Fine arts. The editors of the Boston Bulletin say, they saw a common sized cherry stone a few evenings since, which contained twenty dozen silver spoons, manufactured by a lad in that city. The N. E. Palladium says, there is a similar cabinet in the Salem museum.

Public debt. "We publish," says the London Times of the 9th of May, "a financial paper of the United States, which ought not to be read by any British statesman without exciting in him the most serious feelings. The debt of that great republic is not more than from 12,000,000 to £14,000,000 sterling—one-fourth of one year's revenue of Great Britain, and about one-sixtieth of our national debt."

Philadelphia—6 ships, 1 barque, 25 brigs and 12 schooners, burthen 8,152 tons, entered this port from foreign places in the month of September last, with 92 vessels and 7,626 tons coastwise: and 3 ships, 10 brigs, and 8 schooners, burthen 3,424 tons, cleared for foreign ports, with 75 vessels and 8,249 tons, coastwise, in the same time.

The screw dock at Baltimore, works admirably. The fine ship Covington, of 380 tons, was taken into it last week.

The dead. At the late term of the supreme court at Springfield, (Mass.) Dr. W. S. Lowring was fined *five hundred dollars* for violating the "house of the dead."

Rapid! The steamboat North America has made her passage between New York and Albany, in *ten* hours—160 miles.

The new empress of Brazil is the dutchess of Leuchtenburg, daughter of Eugene Beauharnois, step-son of Napoleon, and one of his best and most gallant generals. Because of her connection with the Bonaparte family, the young empress was not allowed to pass through France, as it was desired that she should—fearing, perhaps, that she might cause an insurrection!

The Pittsburg papers notice daily arrivals and departures of *canal* boats—sometimes as many as 5 or 6 in a day. "This is beautiful"—may the system go on!—Eighty eight brick houses have been commenced in this prosperous city since April last, besides several large public buildings. We intend soon to make Pittsburg our neighbor by the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, and start some morning to take our next breakfast with a friend there.

The Westmoreland bank of Pennsylvania has stopped payment.

Natchez is represented as being very sickly. The physicians have pronounced it the yellow fever. The people were abandoning their homes.

The late president Adams is about to erect a white marble monument to the memory of his parents. It is to be surmounted with a bust of his father, and placed within the new meeting house at Quincy.

The rev. Wm. Staughton, D. D. of Philadelphia, has accepted an appointment to the presidency of the college about to be established in Georgetown, Ky.

Twins. An Ohio paper states that on the 29th of August, there were born in the vicinity of Xenia, *twin girls*, attached to each other like the Siamese boys, now exhibiting in Philadelphia. One of the children had two thumbs on one hand. They only lived about two days.

Salt. Some valuable springs have lately been discovered near Sodus Bay, New York. The water is plentiful and rich, and the quality of the salt excellent.

The Mississippi. The following table taken from the Louisiana Advertiser, exhibits a comparative stage of the Mississippi, below high water mark, for the last five years, viz:

Sept. 4, 1829,	12 ft. 0 in.	Sept. 8, 1826,	11 5
Sept. 5, 1828,	10 ft. 0 in.	Sept. 9, 1825,	11 9
Sept. 7, 1827,	9 1 in.		

American antiquities. The geographical society of Paris has offered a medal, of the value of 2400 francs, for the best account of American antiquities.

The senior editor of the Register returns thanks for the compliment lately paid to his valued friend Mr. Carey and himself, at Bowling-green, Kentucky—on the occasion of Mr. Clay's short visit to that place.

The Brandywine frigate arrived at New York on the 7th inst. after an absence in the Pacific, &c. of more than three years, during which she sailed more than 50,000 miles—all well. Several officers of the squadron came passengers in her.

Eagle.—Mr. A. Knowlton of this town, recently shot an eagle measuring 5 feet across the wings. It is something singular that this bird should light and commence a furious attack, upon a weather vane on Mr. Knowlton's barn. He was not convinced of his error until Mr. K's rifle brought him to the ground. The vane was either a *good* representation of the bird intended, or the eagle was near-sighted [*Gloucester* (*Mass*) *Telegraph.*

Brick houses. To *remove* a three story brick house, all standing; or *raise* one of two stories, to build under it,—seems a common affair in New York.

The Union line between Baltimore and Philadelphia, for four successive days last week made the trip (125 miles), in less than 11 hours—16 miles land carriage.

Reform. The Camden Journal says—The proprietors of the New York daily papers have unanimously agreed not to insert any more pictures or cuts, except those of houses, ships, and steamboats. There is excellent taste in this arrangement: for the advertising pages of those papers have heretofore been very distressing in the premises, looking more like a museum of monsters of south sea idolatry, or a hierogliphical history of Babylon, than a Christian newspaper.

Mary Penn, relict of Richard, one of the "hereditary proprietors" of Pennsylvania, died at London on the 16th Aug. aged 78 years.

Died, on the 28th ult. at Philadelphia, our venerable friend *Francis Wrigley*, printer, in the 88th year of his age. He printed for the old congress, was one of the best pressmen of his day, and, perhaps, performed as much personal labor in the printing business as any man that ever lived. He was remarkable for the goodness of his heart, and fidelity and kindness to all men, but especially to those of the craft—very gentle and patient with young apprentices, as the senior editor of the Register experienced, and affectionately remembers.

——, at Middlebury, Vermont, aged 87, col. *John Chipman*, the first settler at that beautiful village, felling the first trees in 1767; a captain in the revolution in the regiment commanded by the celebrated col. Seth Warner, and engaged in many battles—a man much respected for his public services and private worth.

——, at Philadelphia, on the 5th inst. in the 61st year of her age, Mrs. *M. B. Carey*, wife of Mathew Carey, esq. one of the most gentle, most kind and best of women—revered by her family and friends, a doer of good in

secret; of retired habits, but a ministering angel to the sick and the poor; prompt, but unobtrusive, to afford consolation to the afflicted, and relief to the needy—a binder up of broken hearts, with a charity that tired not. It is a great consolation to believe that her works have followed her.

——, at Lymington, Maine, Lazarus Rowe, aged 104 years. His wife who died last spring, was born in 1725 and lived with him *eighty-six* years. They had a large family—their *youngest* son is now a *revolutionary* pensioner. He lived to see the fifth generation from him—was a soldier against the French and Indians in 1745 to 1757, and once wonderfully escaped from being roasted alive by the latter. He was also under col. Munroe, at the capitulation of fort William Henry, in 1757. He retained, to his last days, a vivid recollection of the terrific scenes of that seige and capitulation, and of the massacre that followed.

——, in Popayan, (Colombia), the venerable citizen *Jose Maria Mosquera*. Bolivar once said him, "If men could select whom they would for fathers, I would choose for mine Jose Maria Mosquera."

Legal responsibility. In the circuit court, now held in this city, judge Duer presiding, a verdict of $2,564 was rendered yesterday against Samuel H. Adington, in favor of Joseph D. Allen, in a case in which credit had been given to an insolvent, on the recommendation of the defendant. The trial had occupied the court during the greater part of Wednesday, and the whole of Thursday. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The dutchess of Cumberland and her son the prince George, had arrived in England. The dutchess was, we observe, presented to the king at Windsor, on the anniversary of his birth-day, and, in the language of the court circular, "her royal highness was received very kindly by the king." Windsor was the chosen and favorite residence of George the third, and of his exemplary consort, queen Charlotte. It was too, latterly, the prison of that royal Lear. Under these circumstances, almost any other palace than that of Windsor, should have been selected by the king in which to welcome back to England one whom the homely virtue of his parents and predecessor refused to acknowledge at all.

[*N. Y. Am.*

French roads. The expense of maintaining a good road in France is £82, and in England £128, for every three miles; and our French neighbors ascribe the difference to the partial and jobbing spirit of our two or three thousand highway despots, who cry reform over public grievances, whilst they are swelling the catalogue of local wrongs and corruptions. The public roads of France extend over a surface of 20,047 miles, and the total cost of maintaining that portion of them (viz: 10,720 miles) which is in a finished state, is £879,040; but the repairs of a similiar line in England would amount £1,372,160, or more than half as much again! It is stated that the system of Macadamising had been practised long before the time of McAdam, by one Favier in the Haute-Saone, and one Husson in the Ain. [*Lond. paper.*

Ship masters. The Nantucket Inquirer states as a fact highly honorable to the masters of whaling vessels, that nearly two millions of the capital of Nantucket are almost constantly in distant parts of the world, under the control of 60 or 70 individuals, with no other bonds to the owners than moral obligations, and yet the instances of bad faith have been so rare as to make any security unnecessary. One ship master, who has sailed more miles and brought home more oil than any other man, never entered into any obligations, but those implied by the following verbal instruction: "we wish you to go to the Pacific, fill the ship with sperm oil and come home again."

Egypt. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Egypt. "There are seven learned Frenchmen here, who have been sent by the French government, with the charge of translating and illustrating the hieroglyphics. Their head is the renowned Champollion, who reads the hieroglyphics with as much readiness as his native language, and states that he finds all in the hieroglyphics that the bible relates of Egypt. I have often seen these gentlemen, and hope to meet them it Cairo."

Branch bank at Buffalo. We learn from the Buffalo Journal, that *William B. Rochester*, esq. of the village of Rochester, has been appointed president of the U. States Branch bank at Buffalo.

In the University of Virginia, the number of matriculates is one sixth greater than it was at the same period of last session.

Sir Henry Wotton, being asked by a person whether he thought a papist could be saved—"You may be saved," replied he, "without knowing that." An excellent answer to the questions of impertinent curiosity in religious matters.

John Macpherson Berrien, attorney-general of the U. S. delivered the annual oration before the Cliosophic and American Whig societies, at Nassau hall, Princeton, N. J. and the trustees of the college conferred the honorary degree of L. L. D. on Mr. Berrien: so he, as well as Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, is a "doctor," The compliment was well extended to each of the gentlemen.

The class that graduated at the college consisted of twenty six members.

Swearingen, the murderer of his young and lovely wife, because of his attachment to and connection with an infamous woman, was hung in Alleghany county, Maryland, on Friday the 2nd inst. A small degree of sympathy only was felt for this unfortunate creature, notwithstanding his late very respectable standing in society; and, when about to be executed, he waived his hand and departed with a familiar *good bye, gentlemen*, to the crowd, shewing great firmness and self-possession; and he had viewed the gallows and the people with seeming indifference.

The Juniata rolling mill and nail factory, on the Alleghany river, owned by Messrs. Anderson, Lathrop and Blake, is to employ 60 hands, and will require for its engine 500 bushels of coal per day—costing 3½ cents per bushel. It is calculated to roll 1500 tons of bloom into bar iron, boiler iron, sheet iron, &c. and to make 400 tons of nails per annum.

The New York Courier. We had the curiosity to count the new advertisements in this paper of the 8th inst. They amounted to one hundred and forty nine, exclusive of several columns of auction notices. Sometime since we added up the insolvent advertisements in the "Albany Argus," which is the state paper, and found them to amount to two hundred and thirty three, in one paper. As these are all paid for separately, the annual receipts from them must be very large.

Dropsy. The death of a Miss Turner is noticed in the Dover, N. H. Gazette, who died of a dropsy. In the course of her disease she was tapped twenty-four times, the first on the 28th July, 1827, and the last on the 31st May, 1828, (about once a month) the aggregate amount of which was *nine hundred and twenty-three pounds*! On the 5th May last, 52 pounds, and on the 31st, 30 pounds were drawn from her.

One of the passengers by the Diana, Sugden, which left this port lately for New York, a miller formerly residing in this neighbourhood, took with him *three stones and a half weight of sovereigns*! His wife was so much alarmed at the thoughts of making a long voyage by sea, that she could not, by any persuasions, be induced to accompany her husband. The good man, to alleviate the pangs of separation, and to enable her to "keep the wolf from the door" in his absence, at the moment of parting counted her out four hundred five-guinea notes!

[*Hull (England) Packet.*

British Chancery. In the house of lords, the lord chancellor, in moving the second reading of the bill relating to the improvements in the court of chancery, stated that there was no less a sum than £40,000,000 [$177,600,000,] under the accountant general of chancery, the greater part of which was an object of litigation.

Costly works. Some of the public works of England must, if we can form any judgment of them from the money they have cost, strike such Americans as have the happiness to view them, with great surprise.

St. Paul's Cathedral, for example, cost upwards of a million and a half sterling. It was built at a time when money was of more value than it is at present; and in a country where wages are lower than they are with us. The stone which forms its walls is of a kind easily wrought, such as is not to be found in the neighborhood

of this city. The cost of erecting such a building in Philadelphia, would probably be not less than from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars.

London Bridge has recently been rebuilt at an expense of about 400,000 pounds sterling, independently of about 200,000 more expended in the purchase of freeholds to make suitable avenues to the bridge, and the defraying of various contingent expenses. [*Phil. paper.*

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

The general elections in Maryland, for members of congress and delegates to the assembly, took place on Monday last week. The following are the returns as received.

CONGRESS—double district, composed of Baltimore city and county: *Benjamin C. Howard*,* city 4,300, county 2,006—6,306; *Elias Brown*, city 4,011, county 2,133—6,144, both elected. For Peter Little, (late member), city 3,347, county 1,398—4,745; John Barney, (late member), city 2,851, county 860—3,711

District of Harford, Cecil and Kent—*George E. Mitchell*, Harford 1,006, Cecil 1,124, Kent 401—2,531, elected; James S. Williams, Harford 1,039, Cecil 719, Kent 493—2,251.

District of Anne Arundel and P. George's—Benedict J. Semmes, Annapolis city 164—Anne Arundel 1040—Prince George's 743—total, 2111, elected. *John C. Weems*, Annapolis city 130—Anne Arundel 928, Prince George's 569—total 1627.

District of Montgomery and part of Frederick—George C. Washington re-elected without opposition.

District of Queen Ann's, Talbot and Caroline—John Leeds Kerr, Queen Ann's 402, Talbot 607, Caroline 600—1609; *Richard Spencer*, Queen Ann's 603, Talbot 512, Caroline 562—1683—elected.

District of Alleghany, Washington and part of Frederick—*M. C. Sprigg*, Washington 1537, part of Frederick 1,821, Alleghany, 833—4,191, re-elected; Price, Washington 1,513, part of Frederick 1,381, Alleghany 400—3,294

District of Somersett and Worcester—*E. K. Wilson*, re-elected without opposition.

District of Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's—Clement Dorsey, re-elected without opposition.

LEGISLATURE. Baltimore city—*Jesse Hunt* 3,910; *John Spear Nicholas* 3,820—elected. William H. Freeman 2,820, Joshua Medtart 2,669, Joseph Sturges 893, Daniel Raymond 171.

Baltimore county—Mr. Buchanan 1,948, Ely 2,110, Turner 2,043, Johnson 1,856, elected; Mr Price 1,332, Holmes 1,005, Worthington 610, Cockey 545, Weaver 378, Blakely 79. All the candidates "Jackson."

Annapolis city—George Wells, jr. 167, Dennis Claude 162—elected; *Richard J. Crabb* 150, *James Murray* 137.

Harford—Mr. *Johns* 1,148, Moores 1093, *Hope* 1,074, *Sutton* 1,041—elected; Mr. Amos 1,030, Smithson 1,009, West 815, Smith 667.

Cecil—Mr. *Evans* 1,152, *Gale* 1,021, *Comegys* 1,009, Croswell 821—elected; Mr. *Townsend* 796, Pennington 793, Hogg 729, Gilpin 728.

Kent—Mr. Brown 500, Osborn 484, Hynson 492, *Travilla* 480—Mr. Wallis 478, *Freeman* 472, *Harris* 463, *Boon* 426. Seven votes were contested in this county and Mr. Wallis, has been returned to the seat by the judges when they assembled together.

Montgomery—Mr. Hardinge 922, Gittings 846, Willson 789, White 775—elected; Mr. *Peter* 727, *Duval* 707, *Dunlap* 652, *Griffith* 624.

Talbot—Mr. Hughlett 646, Dudley 626, Denny 529, *Henrix* 590—elected; Mr. Stevens 580, *Rose* 576, *Martin* 530, *Price* 489.

Caroline—Mr. Burchenal 650, *Keene* 637, Orrell 591, *Crawford* 580—elected; Mr. Wilson 550, Douglass 514, *Thaaley* 530, *Fountain* 426.

Queen Anns—Mr. *Grayson* 628, *Wright* 602, *Oldson* 580, *Sudler* 570—elected; Mr. Downs 431, Hackett 462, C. Wright 528, Segar 448.

Calvert—Mr. Beckett 832, Smith 802, Hungerford 764, Turner 764, Billingsley 734, col. Smith 674. No "Jackson" opposition.

Washington—Mr *Yoe* 1,639, *Brookhart* 1,579, *Donnelly* 1,489, *Wilmer* 1,495—elected; Mr. Kershner 1,422, Jacques 1,275, Newcomer 1,316, Gabby 1,278, *Slifer* 360.

Frederick—Mr. *Thomas* 3,162, *Shriver* 3,129, *Dorsey* 3,124, *Kinzer* 3,133—elected; Mr. Kemp 2,843, Farquhar 2,696, Johnson 2,774, Smith 2,797.

Anne Arundel—Mr. Stewart 1,047, Hood 1,029, Kent 1,001, *Sellman* 999, elected; Stockett 965, *Linthicum* 956, *Warfield* 912, *Ridout* 897.

Prince Georges—Mr. Wooten 741, Gantt 730, Edelen 725, *Semmes* 667; elected, Mr. *Peach* 637, *Snowden* 627, Hall 611, *Calvert* 563.

Worcester—Mr. *Roach* 1,075, *Boyer* 1,074, *Hutchinson* 1,074, *Hitch* 1,070—elected. Mr. Mitchell 878, Hearn 832, Bishop 796, Powell 793.

Somersett—Mr. Done 932, Teacle 855, Irving 857, S. W. Jones 806—elected; Mr. *A. E. Jones* 804, *Hopkins* 666, *J. P. Gale* 608, *Patrick* 160, L. D. Jones 248.

Dorchester—Mr. Hicks 913, Steel 913, *Hardcastle* 885, Goldsborough 863—elected, *Stewart* 845, *Elbert* 832, Travers 826, *Ennals* 800.

Alleghany—Mr. *McMahon* 680, *Swan* 567, *Buskirk*, 524, elected; Mr. McNeil, jun. 484, Hoffman 484, *Barnard* 428, Reil 426, *Dilley* 424, *Plummer* 115, *Ervin* 55. Only three members returned as elected in this county. The "Jackson" force was divided, and Messrs. Neil and Hoffman, anti, are *tied*.

St. Mary's—Messrs. Thomas, Hawkins, Gough and Blackiston, elected by large majorities.

Charles—We have not seen the returns: but it is stated that three anti Jackson candidates have been elected, and one "Jackson."

The following table shows the probable complexion of the house of delegates, as returned by the recent election in this state:

	Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
St. Marys	0	4
Charles	1	3
Calvert	0	4
Prince Georges	1	3
Anne Arundel	1	3
Annapolis	0	2
Montgomery	0	4
Frederick	4	0
Washington	4	0
Alleghany	3	0
Baltimore county	4	0
Baltimore city	2	0
Hartford	3	1
Cecil	4	0
Kent	0	4
Queen Ann	4	0
Talbot	1	3
Caroline	2	2
Dorchester	1	3
Somerset	0	4
Worcester	4	0
	39	40

One seat vacant in Alleghany—which it is said will be claimed by Mr. McNeil junr., though tied by Mr. Hoffman (both anti), sundry tickets not being counted for him because of the omission of "*junr.*"

The senate consists of 15 members—11 Jackson, 4 anti, and, if the preceding be correct, the vote in joint ballot, will stand thus,

	Jackson.	*Anti.*
Senate	11	4
House	39	41
	50	45

* The names in *italic* are the "regular" "Jackson candidates," unless otherwise mentioned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Liverpool papers of the 10th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Notwithstanding the bad weather which threatened the crops, they will be abundant. The price of wheat was falling in all the markets, and bread will be cheap and abundant. It would be a curious and interesting

item, if the additional value given to our flour and grain from the mere *rumour* of short crops in England, was estimated,—three days of rain or drought, immediately effecting a harvest, adds hundreds of thousands of dollars to the profits of our farmers: for the elements conflict with free trade.

Mr. Barbour, our late minister, and his family, had taken passage for the U. States, and were to have sailed on the 1st inst.

A public dinner was recently given to Mr. O'Connell at Cork, at the close of which he delivered a long speech upon the usual topics, and expressed his determination to introduce reform into the ecclesiastical establishment of Ireland.

The disturbances in Ireland continued, and new cases of murder were heard of daily.

The extent of recent failures in the woollen trade, is said to have been greater than was at first apprehended. The claims on a few houses only, exceed £800,000. It was not believed the assets would average more than 2s 6d. in the pound. The distress afforded a fine harvest for country lawyers. It is not unusual for a country attorney to pocket £2,000 by a single commission. So says the London Times. Two houses failed for about £300,000 each.

FRANCE.

M. de Chateaubriand has sent his resignation to the king, which has been promptly accepted. He had requested a private audience to explain his motives—this was refused.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The report of a battle having taken place between the belligerents near Constantinople, is not confirmed. Gen. Diebitsch was still halting at Adios, and instead of his advanced force having reached Kirk Kilissa, it was only at Faki: the general was inundating the country with proclamations, in which he guarantees safety to the Turks and earnestly intreats them to remain quietly in their dwellings; his appeal had so far succeeded that many who fled had returned home. The Russians have been much harrassed in their rear, and on the 7th Aug. the grand vizier made a desperate sortie upon the Russian corps of observation before Choumla, and drove them from their positions, capturing, it is said, 6,000 prisoners, and compelling them to retreat to Jeni-Bazar. The Turks appear to have regained the possession of Rachova, and put the inhabitants of Little Wallachia in fear of an invasion.

The rumors from Constantinople are very contradictory, but it is generally admitted that some progress has been made in the negotiations for peace, and even the basis of the treaty is given—but there is little probability that an adjustment of differences is so near consummation, and we think that all which can be hoped for at present is a provisional armistice—to effect which certain commissioners were ordered to proceed to the Russian head quarters, but were afterwards detained. The sultan appears to be prepared for the worst, and is making every effort to raise new levies, but with only partial success. A recent firman calls on the whole population of the capital to march against the enemy. The sultan's camp is still at Ramis Tchiflick, whither he has had the standard of the prophet conveyed, but in such an irreverent manner as incensed all faithful Musselmans. The sultan rode in a carriage and had the standard placed upon it. This was considered a most indecorous innovation. The people are becoming louder in their denunciations, and appear greatly alarmed at the near approach of the invaders. The spirit of janissarism appears to be spreading, and will render a great effort necessary to suppress it.

Mr. Muffling the Prussian minister, is sick—Mr. Gordon the English ambassador, delivered the following speech on being presented to the sultan.

"Most noble and mighty prince,—commissioned as I am, to transact important affairs at the sublime porte, there is none more agreeable to me than that which has to to-day summoned me to enjoy the honor of your imperial presence.

"I have received express orders from the king, my master, to assure your sublimity that it is his constant wish to maintain and to extend the friendship which has subsisted for centuries between the two crowns. I should be happy if my poor abilities should be the instrument of confirming the prosperity of the two empires on the basis of the internal tranquillity and the general peace of Europe.

"The difficulties which have been surmounted, and the wise administration, which together so remarkably characterise the present period of the reign of your imperial majesty, inspire me with confidence in the attainment of this twofold object.

"I am proud of the honor, which I at this moment enjoy, of personally expressing to your sublimity the cordial wishes which my sovereign cherishes for the long duration of your health and prosperity."

The ministers of England and France have frequent audiences with the reis effendi, and couriers are constantly arriving and departing.

In Asia, general Paskiewitch had not taken Trebison, although he had advanced towards it, and it was said to be hard pressed. A Constantinople date of August 9th, says—

"A division of the Russian fleet, consisting of 14 sail, came and bombarded the town. It is said that above 12,000 balls were thrown into it, and did great damage; at the same time 1,500 men were landed, but are stated to have been repulsed with the loss of 500 men, and forced to re-embark; after which the fleet sailed towards the eastward."

On the 6th of August, a Russian steam vessel appeared at the entrance of the Black Sea, and continued to sound for a considerable time. It sailed away after having fired six of its guns against the castles.

The grand duke Constantine has arrived at Frankfort in Germany with his dutchess. It is broadly affirmed that the royal tourist is in disgrace, and that his residence in Frankfort is in reality an honorable exile. Several accounts occur in stating that he has given great offence to the emperor by his tyrannical and capricious conduct in Poland.

The emperor of Russia has conferred upon count Diebitsch the title of Sabalkausi, (passer of the Balkan), and has ordered the Tchernigow regiment of foot to be called the regiment of count Diebitsch Sabalkausi.

Since the above was prepared, we learn by an arrival at Boston from Smyrna, that an express arrived at Smyrna from Constantinople on the 13th, bringing information that the sultan had determined to comply with the treaty of the 6th July; at the same time expressing his desire that Capo d'Istrias should not remain at the head of the government. He wished that the nomination of a prince should rest with England and France, and that these powers would guarantee the safety of his empire from the incursions of his new neighbors.

GREECE.

The president arrived at Argos on the 9th of July, above two thirds of the deputies to the 4th congress had arrived by the 14th, and on the 23d the assembly was opened, when count Capo d' Istrias made a long speech.

Patras and the castle of the Morea are evacuated by the French troops. Colonel Rackhoff is named commandant of Patras and that castle.

The *Universal Gazette of Greece* of the 18th July gives an account, under the head "camp near Thebes," of some actions between the Greek and Turkish troops in the vicinity. In one on the 4th July the Turks are stated to have lost 250 men killed and wounded, and three standards, besides several prisoners. The Greeks had four killed and fifteen wounded.

PORTUGAL.

The London Courier of Sept. 1st contains a long official account of the defeat of the Miguelites at Terceira, of which we gave a statement in our last. The loss of the Miguelites is said to have been from 800 to 1,000 men, of whom 388 were taken prisoners. The squadron have not since dared to effect a landing. In consequence of the defeat of the Miguelites at Terceira, the Brazilian frigates which had asked for the escort of an English man of war, from Portsmouth at least to the equator, felt confidence enough to proceed without one.

Lord Strangford, it is said, will proceed to the court of Don Miguel, and a frigate was in preparation for that purpose. An attack from the constitutionalists is dread-

ed, in which event Ferdinand has promised his assistance!

By a decree of the 17th August, all the troops which took part in the revolution at Oporto are declared to be considered as extinct.

The princess Donna Maria Franciscа Benedicta, widow of Don Jose the elder, brother of the last king of Portugal, Don John VI, died at Lisbon, aged 83 years, and her funeral obsequies were performed on the 21st of August.

The London papers have published the declaration made by the marquis Barbacena, the Brazilian envoy as guardian of Donna Maria II, to her subjects, on the occasion of conducting her back to her father. He states the cause to be an "odious usurpation of her crown," which has led to an unhappy struggle, &c. But he says, that "far from abandoning the cause of his beloved daughter, his imperial majesty persists in his unalterable resolution to protect her, and never to come to terms with the usurper." The declaration is dated on board the frigate Imperatrix, at Portsmouth, August 27th, 1829.

THE INCLINED PLANE

On the Morris canal, at Bloomfield, N. J.

FROM THE MIDDLETOWN (CON.) SENTINEL.

This plane has a length of 683 and a rise of 54 feet, the angle of inclination is consequently about 4½ degrees. The boats to be passed along this plane, are introduced into a cradle of the proper dimensions, suspended by vertical iron rods from the frame-work of a large car.—The car is supported by 4 cast iron wheels of about 8 feet diameter, the rims or circumferences of which are made concave, to correspond with the convex surface of the rails which sustain and direct the car in its motion.—There are two rail tracks, or in other words there are 4 distinct and parallel lines of rails which extend from the summit to the foot of the plane. A car is provided for each track, and they are connected, the one with the other, by means of a strong iron chain passing around an iron drum or wheel, at the head of the plane. The length of this chain is such, that when one car is at the foot of the plane, the other is at its summit. The drum or wheel around which the chain passes, is placed horizontally, and has a diameter equal to the perpendicular distance between the centre lines of each track. Directly under the drum is a transverse horizontal shaft, extending out on one side of the plane, and supporting, at its outer extremity, a water wheel of 18 or 20 feet diameter. This shaft is connected with the drum through the intervention of a double set of cog-wheels, so proportioned as to enable it to act upon the drum at a great mechanical advantage. The water wheel, which is the first mover, is propelled by the water drawn from the trunk of the canal on the upper level, and motion is communicated to the cars in either direction, by merely shifting the gearing agreeably to the means provided in the double set of wheels above mentioned. The cars on approaching the foot of the plane, are made to plunge into the water of the canal at that extremity, hence the boats which they contain are easily discharged, and those which they are to convey upwards, are as easily introduced into them.—At the head of the plane, they are made to enter lock chambers of a suitable size, which being filled from the canal above, the boats are enabled to enter upon, or pass off, from them with the utmost facility. The water which is discharged from the lock-chambers, as well as that which passes off from the water-wheel, is conveyed along a raceway, formed on one side of, and parallel with the plane, into the lower level. Four walls of masonry, of about 3½ feet high and 2½ feet thickness, extend the length of the plane, and constitute a permanent support for the rails. These walls are surmounted by crossing timbers of oak of a suitable size, having the rails attached to their upper surface. The rails are composed of bars of cast iron, about 25 feet in length, 3½ or 4 inches in breadth, and about 1½ inches mean thickness, and are connected with each other by half lap joints, and with the timbers on which they rest by iron spikes. The upper ends of the lock chambers are closed in the usual manner, by double mitred sill'd gates, but the lower ends have but one gate, each running square across, with a horizontal axis, and when open, are made to lie flat down in a recess formed in the bottom of the chamber.—The efficiency of this plane, has, we believe, been partially tested, for if we remember right, a boat and load weighing 25 tons, was, not long since, passed up the plane, in the space of 27 minutes, in the presence of the commissioners of the canal, and others, who had assembled to witness the experiment. Of its perfect adaptation to all the purposes of navigation, there is as yet some considerable doubt, even in the minds of those who have had experience in the business.

For ourselves, we believe that a railway might as well have been constructed through the whole route; as in that case, all the great advantage resulting from the application of the principle of the inclined plane, would probably have been realized in the best possible manner, and not only the proprietors of the work, but the public generally, would ultimately have been the gainers by it.

COL. LONG'S BRIDGE, OR THE INVISIBLE ARCH.

There are three modes in common use of building bridges. 1st, that with heavy timber stretching on a level line from pillar to pillar, supported thereby and floored. 2nd, that of circular arching with either wood or stone, in both which the curvature is exhibited to full view. 3rd, that by gothic arch rising in oblique straight lines which meet at top; and is profitably used where the span is short and the altitude sufficient. All the above modes of building except the last are very expensive: If of timber it must be massy, and the supporting masonry both in pillar and abutment completely secured against change from its original structure; so also must the work be when of stone in arch. The care that is always taken to obtain rock foundation for such erections, proves the accuracy of this remark.

Now col. Long's bridge on the Washington turnpike over the rail road, is free to a vast extent from most of the above embarrassments; it is like the flight of a bird over a valley. Its width is twenty three feet, and length one hundred and nine, in horizontal line, without any understructure or pillars for support, excepting a short brace connected with the abutments at each end which reduces the actual bearing to somewhat between eighty and ninety feet. There is no end pressure like that incident to an arch of wood; that of col. Long's simply rests at each termination on a wall perhaps three feet thick at bottom, which has no other foundation but what is necessary to guard it against the operation of frost. No timber therein is larger than six by eight inches, the principal part six by six; any of which four men could readily handle and put together without the assistance of a gin and fall—The framing rises on each side of the bridge all in straight lines not very different in appearance from that appropriate to a common wooden building, having a quantity of scantling not greater than would appear to be necessary for securing so extensive a fabric by exterior covering; and yet in this light and airy superstructure dwells the invisible, or more correctly speaking the unobservable arch or arches which I verily believe will preserve the bridge in its original level, and against swaggering under any weight that will probably ever come thereon; the principle of which I should presume to be, that of many small gothic arches resting on a real common chord, i. e. the bottom strings, and with great ingenuity so contrived as most effectually to uphold the same.

A few days since forty three head of fat bullocks were driven across it in close column, a gentleman present watched the bridge and could perceive nothing like even a tremulous motion therein. A friend of mine passing over it in a carriage and remarking the firmness thereof, he left his carriage and from curiosity went under the same to view its formation, he was astonished at the seeming slightness of the structure.

But the high recommendation of such an erection is the cheapness thereof, and the expedition with which it can be raised. The entire cost, excluding the stone foundation, of that on the Washington turnpike over the rail road was eleven hundred and five dollars, to which will be added about four hundred dollars for the roof and weatherboarding. Six weeks before the bridge was ready for use, the timber was all at Port Deposit in the rough, and in five weeks of labor six carpenters completed the job—all this I have from the best authority.

Some object to wooden bridges for the want of durability and the risk by fire—1st, as to durability; the upright framing if well secured against the weather, will last for more than half a century; besides, the timbers of this invented by col. Long are so put together that any, and every member thereof is susceptible of being removed one at a time, and replaced with another, without mischief to the building or impeding the travel thereon. Salt might be used to aid in preserving the under floor and horizontal work against decay and fire. 2nd, as to the risk from fire: The incendiary is certainly to be dreaded, but there can be no motive to burn a bridge excepting that which abides in a thoroughly depraved heart, and such deeds but seldom occur; they are in truth, difficult of perpetration. The inducements to build them especially along the rail road, are so numerous and great, that it would justify the employment of a constant guard at the spot; an acre or two of land contigious thereto might be obtained, a comfortable tenement erected thereon, for the use of which an individual with his family could be employed to perform this duty at a moderate salary. They are highly appropriate where the spans are wide and in cases where the necessity is urgent for leaving as little obstruction as possible to the free discharge of heavy freshets; they may also be used to great advantage where the head room for under passage is scanty, they occupy scarely nothing from the bed or floor downwards, whereas to a stone arch from two to three feet and sometimes more are necessary.

Probably in most cases where the filling would exceed twenty feet in height and its extension considerable, then it would be good policy and even economical to use col. Long's building, instead of raising up such impassable mounds of earth as we see already practised within the city limits. Had this been in part bridging, a street or streets might have passed thereunder. I need not intimate for I am confident that hereafter all narrow drafts with small streams will be traversed with flues, such as we behold over Carroll's branch, with one or more drafts thereto when necessary.

Nothing is hereby intended in the least derogatory to the character of such noble structures as that now rising over Gwinn's falls; this will be a master-piece of workmanship, and were the funds adequate, such indulgencies when correctly located, would be admissible; but the fact is that one year's interest on the cost of such a bridge will amount to more than what has been or can be expended in toto on that of col. Long's including its stone foundation.

The col. I understand, has obtained a patent, and he cannot fail to receive a full remuneration for this happy exercise of his talents.

Z.

[*Baltimore Gaz.*

GAS VACUUM ENGINE.

This engine, which has at length been completed by the ingenious inventor, Mr. Brown, is now offered to the public, and warranted to do the same work as a steam engine, at less than one half the cost of that power. It has another recommendation, which is not less important or less deserving of public attention; we mean its applicability to a great variety of purposes, where it is of the utmost consequence to have an available and economical power. As a fire engine, for example, it offers peculiar advantages; there is no situation where it cannot be erected, and made to throw any quantity of water in one minute over the highest part of the largest building. The gas in this emergency may be obtained from the pipes in the street, and the engine put into full operation in a few seconds. On canals and in dock yards, where the power is only wanted for a short period at a time, unlike the steam engine, which consumes a large quantity of fuel in procuring the steam, the gas apparatus is either wholly at rest or filling a gasometer, which will be ready the moment the power is again required. For draining bogs or fens the vacuum engine has this additional advantage—that peat, which generally abounds in those districts, not only produces gas particularly qualified for working it, but the residuum, consisting of coke and pyrolignous acid, is very valuable. For mines, and particularly where very high powers are required, the annual saving, as respects both the first construction and the fuel consumed, becomes enormous. In coal mines the slack, which is now worse than useless, would make good gas for working it, and the residuum, as that from peat, would be excellent coke. Corn mills can be most advantageously worked by it at all seasons and in any situation, for, being free from smoke, noise, or danger, it cannot be indicted as a nuisance. For shipping this engine has, among others, the following advantages over the steam engine—absence of danger, and lightness, inasmuch as a steam engine of 150 horse power, with water in its boiler, weighs 160 tons; a gas vacuum engine of the same power would, with its gas apparatus, not weigh more than 40, and the higher the power the greater is its comparative advantage in this respect. The saving of tonnage and of room becomes thus a most important advantage, either by diminishing the draught of water required, or by allowing so much more room for stowage.

As regards the expense of working the engine, the following facts, calculated for London and its neighborhood, may be implicitly relied on:

Retorts charged with 2 chaldrons of small coal, at 20*s.*	£2	0	0
Two men attending gas-making and engine	0	8	0
Wear and tear of retorts	0	2	0
Total cost,	2	10	0

The above will produce 24,000 cubic feet of unpurified gas, (which is the best for working the engine, and which will work an engine of 30 horse power twelve hours) and after that is extracted, will yield 2¾ chaldrons of coke, from whence, after deducting ¾ chaldron for heating the retorts, there remains:

2¼ chaldrons of coke, readily sold at 20*s.*	£2	10	0
24 gallons of tar, at 1*d.*	0	2	0
32 gallons of ammoniacal liquor	0	2	0
Total produce,	2	14	0

The price of such gas vacuum engines as may be erected within a given time will not, we understand, exceed £750 for a fifty horse power. [*Edinburgh Paper.*

MR. JARVIS AND MR. GREEN.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

Were I to estimate the influence of this press by the efforts made to destroy it, I should find abundant cause to congratulate myself on its success, and to continue, with a renewed ardor, those exertions that have contributed to its reputation.

My agency in demonstrating the bargain between Messrs. Adams and Clay, the extensive circulation of my paper, and the influence which it was believed to have exercised over public opinion, have made me the special object of attack from Mr. Clay and his partisans. Surrounded by a cordon of degraded presses, he seeks to reduce the press itself to the level of his own agents, and by destroying its character, prevent the exposure of the combinations formed by his disappointed adherents, for the purpose of placing power once more in the hands of the aristocracy of this country.

As the means of persevering union in his own, it was charged by Mr. Clay, that the Jackson party was composed of discordant and conflicting interests, each selfish in its aim; and before his election, it was predicted that disunion would tread upon the heels of the administration of the president of your choice. Acting upon the principle of bargain, and relying on the patronage of the government to purchase popularity, Mr. Clay was often at a loss to determine between conflicting interests, and not unfrequently, when too late, was induced to believe that offices, within his gift, had not been disposed of to the best advantage. Having no other object than his own advancement, he lost sight of the influence of public duty, and in his own disappointment, foresaw, as he believed, the embarrassments attendant upon the organization of the new administration.* To increase

*NOTE.—The following anecdote, published by his partisan prints, illustrates the truth of this remark. It was said that as Mr. Clay was returning home, some of his friends went to meet him, and found him riding outside with the stage driver. He said, gentlemen you find me here among the *outs*, but my situation is much more agreeable than that of the *ins*, behind me.

those embarrassments, it was asserted that this press was the property, and pledged to support the election of Mr. Calhoun—that my support of the election of gen. Jackson had been preparatory to the general plan, and that Mr. Van Buren would soon establish a rival print in this district. Such was the utter disregard of consistency, that whilst the Journal was openly denouncing me as the president de facto, and attributing to my influence all the appointments of the executive, the Intelligencer and Journal were greedily announcing the appointments, and inserting *gratuitously*, the public advertisements, for the purpose of demonstrating that I did not enjoy the confidence or patronage of the executive. Thus, at the same time, declaring that I dispensed the patronage of the government to others, and could not obtain it for myself.

I should not now have noticed this operation of the adversary, were it not intimately connected with the subject of this address. I have been assailed as the organ of the president, and denounced as unworthy of his confidence. I have been charged with controlling other presses, and they have been denounced for copying from this, because whilst the presses in opposition copy from each other the most flagrant and abusive attacks upon the president and his friends, they seek, by this sort of stratagem, to prevent the circulation of a reply. Nature has implanted in brutes a generous sympathy for their fellows, which impels them to brave death itself in defence of each other. The policy of my assailants is, by artful appeals to the vanity and self-love of those who concur with me in opinion, to deter them from a defence of my character themselves; and from copying such defences as I may lay before you.

To this end has Mr. Jarvis asserted, and the coalition prints copied the charge, that I had boasted that I was the setter up, and the putter down of presidents; that I had frequently congratulated myself upon the predominating influence which I had acquired over American politics, and that I had said that the presses of the party were subjected to the Telegraph: obliged to receive their tone from it, and afraid to oppose it; and that I could therefore, determine who should, and who should not be president, and what should and what should not be the policy of any administration.

That the success which has attended my editorial labors; that the flattering notices taken of them by my cotemporaries, that the influence of an enlightened, virtuous and independent press over public sentiment, and consequently over the policy of any administration, have been the subjects of unreserved remark, with my late partner, I will not deny: but that I ever arrogated to myself or to my paper, the influence over the other presses, or that I ever was so vain as to believe, or so foolish as to boast, that I could control the political destinies, the emoluments or the honors of this republic, is absolutely and unequivocally denied. Having arrived at that time of life, when I cannot expect profitably, to change my pursuits, and having selected the vocation of an editor as a profession, it has been my object at all times to elevate the character, as well as the influence of the press. Relying upon the intelligence of the public, I have believed that the only means of accomplishing the one, or attaining the other, was a strict adherence to truth, and a bold and fearless advocacy of the great principles upon which our republic was established, and upon the maintenance of which the happiness of our people depends.

Fortunately for me, Mr. Jarvis and his copyists expose their own want of these essential qualities. Speaking of me, he says, (I use his own words),

"I should consider the allegations of *Duff Green* of equal importance with those of a convict in any of our penitentiaries. More particularly should I shrink from any thing which implied any *equality* between him and myself, or which could bring *his* name and *mine* in juxtaposition before the public, for as Dogberry says, "*them* that touches pitch must surely be defiled," so, I should deem such association of names as profitable to my own, as would be a similar association with that of a common thief or a pick pocket. *Duff Green*, of himself, is indeed too low, too degraded, to deserve any notice from those who can offer any claims to private respectability."

And again he says.—

"But above all, he was deficient in that political morality which discriminates between the means of attaining an end, which acknowledges some other criterion of right than *success*, and which deems *principles* more valuable than *votes*. Nor was his oblique morality confined to politics, as will appear from another *characteristic* anecdote. At an early period of our partnership, he stated that, by certain operations, he could obtain for our merchants their claims upon the French government and pocket large sums of money for himself and his partner. The plan was as follows:—These merchants were willing to allow, said her, on obtaining their claims, a certain proportion, which would amount to $3,000,000. Mr. Villele had sufficient influence with his government, to procure the allowance of these claims, and would effect it for a compensation of $1,000,000. One of us might be appointed as agent for these claims, and thus each of us might pocket $1,000,000!!! My reply to this was given in a *single word*, and that was—BRIBERY."

In this statement, Mr. Jarvis has over reached himself. He estimates me as a convict of a penitentiary, as a common thief or pickpocket, and charges that, *at an early* period of our partnership, I proposed to him to become a participant in a splendid scheme of bribing the French minister, to do justice to our citizens. Now, what reliance is to be placed in the assertions of Mr. Jarvis, if it shall appear that after this proposition was made to him, I had literally to kick him out of my company; that he was desirous to continue a partnership with one of whom he had so bad an opinion? That I had a conversation with him on the subject of the French spoliations, is true, but that I made any proposition to him, such as he states, is false. I recollect, that one evening, speaking of these claims and the French minister, I said that a gentleman of intelligence has expressed his opinion that Mr. Villele was poor, that he was ambitious and unprincipled, and that the only chance which the merchants of this country ever would have to obtain an indemnification for their losses, would be to give a douceur for his influence. Mr. Jarvis, ever keen scented when *money* came in the way, immediately set to work to calculate how much could be made out of such a speculation. Those who knew his aptitude to figures, and have witnessed the restless avidity with which he makes his calculations, alone can form any idea of his look or his manner. The figures and all beyond this, are the addenda of his fruitful imagination. Mr. Jarvis *now* pretends that he considered it at the time a proposition of *bribery*; and the Journal, owned in part by Dr. Watkins, exclaims:—

"It appears that while Duff Green was the organ of the combination, in fabricating tales of bargain and corruption against the late administration, as a text for virtuous declamation, and in making corrupt political compacts throughout the country, he also was engaged in an attempt to bribe a foreign minister of state! Declaring that our merchants were willing to allow three millions of dollars as a compensation for obtaining payment of their claims on the French government, he proposed to Mr. Jarvis that one of them should obtain the appointment of agent for these claims, that they should divide equally between them two millions of dollars, and give the other million to Mr. Villele, a French minister of state as a "*bribe*" for procuring from his government the allowance of the claims."

Now Mr. Jarvis admits that this conversation was at an early period of our partnership. If it was such as he represents it to be, why did he not immediately dissolve all connexion with me? Why did he continue the partner of a man capable of making to him a proposition which he now considers so infamous? I know that had my opponents been in my situation, they would have denied the conversation and relied upon this circumstance to discredit Mr. Jarvis. I fear not the truth, I have written many private letters and had many private and confidential conversations; my opponents are at liberty to use all these, and they will be found strictly in accordance with the opinions and principles, openly avowed through this press, and which have been approved by the public. Doctor Watkins and his associates are welcome to all the advantages to be derived from the misrepre-

sentations and malevolence of Mr. Jarvis. I did once believe him to be a man of honor; as such I admitted him to a most unreserved confidence, and, although I am incapable of following his example, even in self defence, I defy his malice, and challenge him to make known all that he can torture to my prejudice. This challenge is, likewise, thrown in the teeth of those pirates upon character with whom he is associated, and who, with the desperation of their profession, and a fidelity resulting from a sense of their deficiency, as well in numbers as in principle, make common cause, expecting, by a constant reiteration of calumnies and of bold unsustained assertions, to destroy my reputation, and thereby accomplish the ruin of my press. The avidity with which they seize upon the disappointed malcontents and pretenders of our party, and the extended circulation which they are giving to the attacks of Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Orne, demand of me a departure from the rule which I had prescribed for myself. I have the means of my own vindication in my power. I have always relied on the virtue and intelligence of the people. I never yet have been deceived by them. I have too much confidence in the integrity and disinterested patriotism of the conductors of the public press of this country, to believe that they will stand by with folded arms, or that they will permit me to be condemned unheard. I have been assailed by Mr. Jarvis my late partner, with a malevolence as undeserved as it is desperate, a violence which must recoil on its author. He deals in round assertions and abusive epithets, and furnishes in his own production, the strongest justification for one of the principal charges against me,—to wit: dissolving the partnership which existed between us. I shall not in this respect follow his example. This vindication is extended for an intelligent public, with whom invective and abuse will not pass for argument, nor jaundiced statements or mortified vanity and disappointed ambition for fact. Facts are stubborn things, and on them I rest my reputation for truth and honor.

I have seen publication No. 2, from the pen of Mr. Jarvis. In that he promises to give in a succeeding number my first letter to him with his reply. These letters will show, that so far from considering it a disgrace or unprofitable to be associated with me in business, it was I who made the effort; and that it was with great difficulty that I could disengage myself from his avaricious grasp. He charges me with decoying him into partnership, and says:

"I did not, and could not have suspected that, while this caitiff, like Joseph Surface, was canting about confidence and good faith, he was harboring the base design of terminating our relations, so soon as the contest in which we were then engaged should be successfully terminated, and almost immediately after my money had saved his establishment from an execution, and his person from a jail."

My day book shows that the transactions for the current year commencing with the date of our partnership amounted to more than two hundred thousand dollars, and the following letters will show that while I was prompted, throughout the whole negociation by a spirit of liberality and disinterested fidelity to the party, whose confidence it was my desire to propitiate and whose prosperity I labored to promote, he was actuated by a heartless avarice which would sacrifice his country and even his soul for pence. Indeed, in his extreme desire to injure me, blinded by his own passions, speaking of the partnership he says:

"It is needless to say, that in this contract, the patronage of congress, was a leading inducement."

Let this be taken with the circumstances stated in my letter of the 12th July, admitted to be true in his reply, both of which will be given in my next, and it will be seen that although that patronage did not enter into the inducement with me, and that although the contract was made before, he, under pretences which I then believed to be sincere, avoided closing it until after the vote of the senate confirming my appointment as printer. That I did not induce him to remove to Washington, appears by his letter soliciting to become my partner, and his declaration that he intended to leave Boston at any rate.—That he has not lost by his association with me, appears from the fact that he admits that the five thousand dollars advanced, was repaid, and that he is to receive about three thousand dollars for the few short paragraphs written chiefly under my dictation and correction. That his charge, that his money had saved my establishment from an execution, and myself from a jail, is untrue, appears from the fact, that although the transactions of the office during the year exceeded $200,000 dollars, he does not pretend that he advanced one cent to support its credit or defray its expenses.

And whilst I admit that I labored under great pecuniary difficulties, and assert that I never hesitated to extend the operations of the paper, as far as all my resources would allow, I cannot believe that I was at any time unable to raise the sum of five thousand dollars, if the preservation of my establishment or my personal liberty depended thereon.

The object of this article is, to disprove the charge of having invited Mr. Jarvis to Washington, and of having dissolved the partnership after the presidential election. It will be seen that the dissolution was announced before that election was terminated, and that my desire to dissolve was made known as early as the first of July, many months before the dissolution took place. That he invited himself appears from the following:

Extract from a letter from Mr. Jarvis to D. Green, dated "Boston, Massachusetts, October 17, 1829.

"A few weeks since, I learned through my friends, Mr. —— and Mr. ——, that Mr. —— was commissioned by yourself, to find some gentleman in New England, disposed to join you in conducting the Telegraph, I replied that I would go to Washington, provided the object were important; and as Mr. —— an active and intelligent republican gentleman of this city, was then proceeding to Washington, I requested him to consult you on the subject. He informs me that you had no intention of relinquishing any portion of your establishment, and were merely desirous of obtaining a suitable associate in your professional business.

"This being the case, I am induced to enquire of you concerning such business, and your present intentions respecting it; and to inform you that I am disposed to an association, provided it would promote my own interest."

I will renew this subject; and, in my next, will clearly prove, from under his own hand, that so far from considering it disreputable to be associated with me, it was I who dissolved the partnership between us, and that it required a continued effort, from June until October, to accomplish it.

Respectfully, the public's obedient servant,
D. GREEN.

We add the following, and shall therewith conclude the controversy in its present appearance.

"To the people of the U. States."

In Duff Green's reply to my late expositions he says, "I had to kick him out of my company." In charity to this man, I am willing to believe that he does not understand the meaning of the word literally, a supposition justified by my knowledge of his ignorance, both general and particular. But if he means that, he ever used, or made the least approach to, or hinted, any thing like personal violence towards myself, he is not only the liar which I have already proved him to be, but a scoundrel and a poltroon. I shall soon be in Washington, when he may have an opportunity of indulging in his inclination to kicking, if perchance he has any. The public are requested to pardon the use of these epithets; the language affords no others that adequately express my meaning, and there are occasions when men are under the unpleasant necessity of calling things by their right names.

RUSSEL JARVIS.

Oct. 5, 1829.

From the Telegraph of the 10th.

I have seen his letter No. 6, in which he says, that he will soon be in Washington, and expresses a desire to know whether I would kick him if I meet him on the street. I am not surprised to hear of his intended visit. I know enough of his vanity to believe that he thinks his attack upon me will remove all obstacles out of the way of his mission to Havre or Paris—but if his object be to ascertain our desire to kick, he may save the *expense* of his journey. There are some puppies so insignificant, that even kicking would give them consequence.

PRIVILEGES AND DUTIES.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.
Winnsboro, 11th Sept. 1829.

MR. SIMS: I enclose you a letter from the governor, to a gentleman through whom Mr. John Sprowl, of Chester, a defaulting juror, presented a petition for a remission of the fine imposed by law. Mr. Sprowl is one of the ancient sect called Covenanters, who hold it immoral to yield obedience to the law in certain particulars. As for instance, they refuse to serve on juries, and in general decline taking the oath of allegiance. Many of them, however, are in other respects exemplary citizens, and not a few distinguished themselves in the revolutionary war. His excellency's letter ought, I think, to satisfy that respectable body of Christians that they have no right to complain of the severity of the law, and that there can be no offence against God and his religion in yielding it a hearty and prompt obedience, whilst they are in the constant enjoyment of its protection.

Respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER.

—

Plane Hill, 25th Aug.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter enclosing the petition of John Sprowl, praying a remission of the fine imposed for his refusal to serve on a jury, from religious scruples. He who enjoys the protection of the laws must obey them. It would be a convenient religion these hard times which would teach as a moral truth that a man ought not to pay his taxes.

The limitation of religious freedom by our constitution, seems to be entirely in conformity with the principles laid by the great founder of Christianity, "render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's." As it is the incident of every sovereignty to protect its own jurisdiction, the law must decide what are the rights of the terrestrial sovereign, and leave the court of heaven hereafter to sustain its right.

As the petitioner would expect his fellow-citizens to act as jury men were his temporal rights invaded, I think it nothing but fair he should pay the fine as a tribute to the law for the preservation both of his rights of property and right of conscience.

Yours, with great regard,
STEPHEN D. MILLER.

LAFAYETTE IN AMERICA.

From the N. Y. American.

Such is the title of the journal which M. Levasseur, who accompanied the guest of the nation as his private secretary, during his triumphant progress through these United States, has just published. It is comprised in two large 8 vo. volumes well printed, and, so far as we have had time to look over it, spiritedly written. M. Levasseur accounts for the late period of their publication, by saying, that the relation in which he stood to the general while here, continued for two years after their return to France, and that while he thus formed a part of the general's family he thought it would be most delicate towards him, not to put forth from under his roof, as it were, a work, of which he of course, was the chief object and interest.—Under such circumstances, the language even of faithful and naked truth, might have been mistaken for studied eulogy and commanded incense. When however, his services were no longer required at La Grange, and he entered upon a new career of his own, he immediately set about correcting his notes made at the time and for the most part, day by day, or rather, night by night, for their hours of day-light were all pre-occupied—and in the two volums now given to the world we see their result.

Of these volumes we shall hereafter speak more fully, at present we translate one or two passages in the last chapter of the second volume, which happened to catch our eye. The first records the visit made by the general, accompanied by Mr. Adams, then become president, to Mr. Monroe, just retired from the chair of state to his farm at *Oak-hill*. "General Lafayette," says the narrator, "was daily making preparations for his return to Europe—but before leaving the soil of America, he was anxious to revisit some of his old friends in Virginia, and especially, he desired to see him who, as chief magistrate, had received him at the seat of government and who now returned to private life, continued in cultivating his moderate patrimonial estate, to give his fellow-citizens an example of every virtue. The general mentioned his wish to president Adams, who immediately offered to accompany him in the visit, saying, that "he would gladly, avail of such an occasion to go and offer to his predecessor, his tribute of respect and attachment."

On the 6th of August, accordingly we started for Oak-hill, the residence of Mr. Monroe, 37 miles from Washington. Mr. Adams took the general in his carriage, together with George Lafayette and one of his friends; I followed in a tilbury, with a son of the president—and thus, without suite or escort, we left the city. At the bridge over the Potomac, we stopped to pay toll—the toll-gatherer, after counting the number of persons and horses, received from the president the sum required, and we went on; scarcely, however had we proceeded a few steps, when we heard behind us a voice saying. Mr. President, Mr. President, you have paid me a shilling short!' and immediately the toll-gatherer came running up with the money in his hand, explaining how the mistake arose. The president heard him attentively; went over the calculation with him, and finding that the man was right, put his hand out to pay him, when all at once the toll-gatherer recognized general Lafayette in the carriage and forthwith insisted upon returning the amount of his toll saying—"All bridges and all gates are free to the guest of the nation." Mr. Adams, however, observed that, on this occasion, the general was not travelling officially, nor as the guest of the nation; but simply, as an individual, and a friend of the president—which character gave him no title to exemption. This reasoning struck the toll-gatherer as just—he took the money and withdrew. *Thus during the whole course of his travels in the United States, the general was once only subject to the customary tolls; and that was precisely on the occasion when he was accompanied by the chief magistrate of the nation,—a circumstance which in any other country, would probably have insured him the privilege of exemption.*"

We do not know how this simple narrative may strike others; but to us it affords a more remarkable illustration of the simplicity and real equality resulting from our institutions, than the most elaborate argument could do.

In another part of the same chapter, we find, in the shape of a note, the reply of Bolivar to the letter which Lafayette addressed to him, in transmitting, in the name of the family of general Washington, a portrait and gold medal. We are not aware that this reply has before been published, and therefore translate it.

Lima, 16th March, 1826.

General: For the first time I behold the character traced by the hand of the benefactor of the new world. I owe that happiness to colonel Mesh, who has just handed me your honorable of the 13th October last.

It is with inexpressible pleasure that I learned from the public papers, that you had had the goodness to honor me with a treasure from Mount Vernon. The likeness of Washington, and one of the monuments of his glory, are, it is said, to be presented to me by you in the name of the manes of the illustrious citizen's eldest son of liberty in the new world. How shall I express the value which my heart attaches to a testimony of esteem so glorious for me? The family of Mount Vernon honor me beyond my hopes—for Washington, from the hands of Lafayette, is the most sublime recompense that man could desire.

Washington was the courageous protector of social reform, and you, sir, you are the heroic citizen, the champion of liberty, who served America with the one hand, and the old world with the other. What mortal could suppose himself worthy of the honor with which you deign to overwhelm me? Hence my confusion is in proportion with the extent of gratitude, which I offer to you with the respect and veneration which every man owes to the Nestor of liberty.

I am, with the greatest consideration, your respectful admirer,

BOLIVAR.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ A list of the premiums awarded at the late fair in New York, held under charge of the American Institute, is given in subsequent pages. We have nearly finished, and intended to have published in this sheet, some account of this grand display of American industry, ingenuity and skill,—but must defer it till next week. It is believed that at least 30,000 persons visited the fair, and that thousands who wished to do so were restrained by a fear of the crowd; and all seem to have been struck with wonder of the quantity and quality of the goods exhibited—even the mechanics and manufacturers themselves, had had a poor idea of the extent of their several means, and great good will result from the information obtained in this respect.

☞The news from Europe is important, and, we think, decisive, as to the result of the contest between the Russians and Turks. Adrianople, with the dense population that surrounds it, has quietly submitted to the victorious Russian—Trebisond, the great Turkish port on the Black sea, has opened its gates, and yielded its vast supplies to those who have subjected the richest parts of Turkey in Asia; and the proud capital of the empire of the Musselmans, reduced to a state of anarchy by the near approach of an enemy, has, in all probability, been restored to order by Russian discipline—the Black Eagle having supplanted the Crescent on its towers. There seemed nothing in the way to prevent this, except the interference of the British and French ministers; but we cannot suppose that gen. Diebitsch would have *leisure* to listen to them, until his head quarters should be established in the seraglio, WHEN he might refer them to his master at St. Petersburg, or on his way "☞to Byzantium," the point at which the ambition of Russia has for a century aimed. We think also, that Russia shews a manifest design to possess the whole coast of the Black sea, as well as to command its entrance. Some of her finest provinces border on that sea, and her new acquisitions will place her in a new and important relation to the rest of Europe: and, if she is resolved to hold the possession, *who shall deprive her of it?* The navies of England and France may close the Dardanelles—but they cannot stop the immense *interior commerce* opened by the conquests of Russia, secured in her victories by the *consent of the people*, the greater part of whom have submitted to the dominion of the Turk only from necessity, and who cannot be worsted by any change of masters—the knout, itself, having been used with far more discretion than the bow-string. And, while Russia is rapidly advancing in civilization, Turkey is receding from it; and, though we may not rejoice in Russian victories, we have no sympathy for Turkish defeats. We shall not, at the bidding of England, throw up our hats, and huzza for the "Turkish patriots." But we have no part in the fears or feelings of Englishmen or Frenchmen on this subject. The expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and the dominion of Russia over the Black sea, must materially benefit the United States; and, if the "Lion of England" and "Lilly of France" (each bearing the *Cross*), are found in "holy alliance" with the *Crescent*, we shall most heartily wish defeat to them, for attempting to obstruct the march of civilization over the fairest portions of the earth, and to preserve a vast population in ignorance and chains. In its *principle*, perhaps, the government of Russia is hardly less despotic than that of Turkey—but its *practice* is essentially different; and the days of Peter, when an emperor might cudgel a man to death in the streets, have passed away; for Russia, notwithstanding the *power* of the czar, has a *government of laws*—and all sorts of excesses, or violations of the law, are more and more restrained, or punished, every year. Wandering hordes are located, and population wonderfully advances.

We have no idea that Nicholas will voluntarily retire from his conquests. Perhaps, powerful as he is, he *cannot*—because of the feelings of his people as to the possession of *Constantinople*—because of the millions immediately interested in the supremacy of Russia over the Black sea, and its outlet. And, if he shall not retire voluntarily, he cannot be forced. We think, therefore, that Great Britain and France will "*make a virtue of necessity*," and, instead of quarrelling with Nicholas, look about themselves to *take shares in the spoil*, and keep up the "*balance of power*," by laying hold on Candia, Cyprus, Egypt, &c. as may best suit their notions on that subject. The bustle in Europe caused by these things will be of considerable advantage to the United States;* but we think that those who speculate on a general war, as a consequence of them, will be disappointed. Indeed, it has sometimes appeared to us, as if a division of Turkey had been arranged between Russia, Britain and France—and that Prussia looked to an acquisition of power, in the way of compromise, or as a secret ally of Russia, to enable her more effectually to act as a check upon Austria, which has latterly much extended herself into Italy.

ANOTHER BUBBLE BURST. One would think that speculations on the British harvest should have ceased to have effect in the United States. But people buy lottery tickets, to draw the $50,000 prize! "Three days' rain" in England, at particular periods, causes many to "burn their fingers" in the United States—and wisdom is not learnt by suffering. The fact is, that, by the present duties upon foreign corn, and the management of British speculators,—*semi-starvation* must *precede* the assurance of a reasonable profit on bread stuff exported to Britain from the United States. Bull is not to be depended upon *until his belly is empty*; and then he will bellow for, and, perhaps, *generously* grant "free trade"—so far as he cannot avoid it. But give him a plentiful meal—and he will curse the hand that fed him. The *tyger*, not the *lion*, should form a part of his coat of arms. The "unicorn" is well enough—for all is "*oneness*" with John—self, self, self.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION. The New York Enquirer says—"The shipping trade of the United States is rapidly *increasing*. A few years will place it not far behind that of England. By the reports made last year to the British parliament, we learn that the amount of British shipping for the year 1828, which entered inwards from all parts of the world, was 3,105,819 tons—the amount which cleared outwards, 3,077,960 tons. The quantity of foreign tonnage which enters or clears in the British ports is small in comparison with that belonging to the empire. Since 1814 British tonnage has increased a little over one half. The greatest increase took place during the last year. It is well known that a short time ago, the English government relaxed their navigation laws. Whether this change may have been one of the causes of the increase during the last two or three years, we do not pretend to determine. The fact of increase is certain.

On turning to the treasury tables for the last year, we find that the quantity of American tonnage which entered the ports of the United States for the last year, was 863,381—the whole amount, including foreign shipping, was 1,018,604. In 1814 the whole amount of British shipping which entered the ports of that nation, was 1,846,670 tons. By this it appears that our shipping

*For the time being. If the husbandmen and planters of continental Turkey, and the islands, are encouraged to produce by the assurance of safety for their productions, the result may be ultimately disadvantageous to us, (though generally beneficial), particularly in the growth of cotton.

trade is rapidly approaching the magnitude and importance of that of the first naval power in the world. The commercial marine in every nation is the only solid basis of moral power.—Many of the nations of Europe may outnumber us in tonnage and vessels belonging to their national marine force, but we possess what is preferable to mere ships and guns—the prime material of a navy—sailors, experience, and an increasing shipping trade, which is the best nursery for naval power."

☞There are some apparent mistakes in the preceding, yet we copy it because of certain *admissions*. The Philadelphia Gazette, directly copying from English papers, says—

The following are the comparative statements of the shipping employed in the trade of the United Kingdom, distinguishing British from foreign, for the years 1814 and 1828, as ordered by parliament:—

	Ships.	Tons.
1814.		
INWARDS.		
British,	8,975	1,290,284
Foreign,	5,286	599,286
OUTWARDS.		
British,	8,620	1,271,952
Foreign,	4,622	602,941
1828.		
INWARDS.		
British,	13,436	2,094,357
Foreign,	4,955	634,620
OUTWARDS.		
British,	12,248	2,006,397
Foreign,	4,405	608,118

[This statement shews a much nearer approximation in the American tonnage to the British, than that given in the Enquirer. The American, in 1828, being 863,381, and the British only 2,094,357, being a difference of no more than 140 per cent. in favor of the British. This shews a much greater degree of prosperity or enterprise in favor of the American ship-owners and navigators, than in favor of the British. The population of Great Britain and Ireland is about twice as large as that of the United States, and she has colonies in all parts of the world, the population of her empire being somewhere near *ten times* that of our republic, and over which she exerts, more or less, a monopoly, as to navigation. It would then seem that we have no right to complain of not having our share of the navigation of the world! If England—mighty England, whose "home is on the deep," has *her* share, *we* have, at least, a double or treble one. But the same "Enquirer," a little while ago, said that "our commerce was almost annihilated—that our shipping is rotting at the wharves." Yet the fact is, that our tonnage is increasing, however dull the business of navigation appears, notwithstanding we have so great an extra proportion of the commerce of the world. With these truths before us, how can it be said, as it is said daily, that the tariff has ruined commerce?

We meet with an excellent article on this subject in the Boston "Manufacturer" of the 15th inst. which we subjoin. The plain naked truth is, that the tariff has extended the commerce of the country, even as to *foreign* trade, because of increased transportations of materials and supplies, to say nothing of the mighty increase of the *coasting* trade, incidental to the establishment of manufactures, as we have often shewn by figures that cannot be mistaken, if people would only look at them.]

From the Manufacturer.

We hear a great deal of the destruction of commerce by the operation of the tariff, but have never yet been so fortunate as to meet with the individual who could maintain the assertion by facts. The advocates of the theory point to the commerce of this city, and inform us that its increase has not kept pace with its early promise; that the profits of those engaged in it bear no proportion to what they were formerly, and that there can be no cause for this change but the tariff. The first part of this assertion we will admit. The trade of Boston is not now what it once was; but it is incumbent upon those who charge this state of things to the tariff, to point out in what manner such a result has been produced. We might rest upon a denial, and call upon them to prove their assertions—to convict the system they abuse of the serious evils with which they charge it. But we can do more. By appealing to facts, to the common sense and common experience of all, we can show that the position assumed is wholly untenable—that it is but a crumbling argument to support a still more unstable cause.

By a statement before us, we find that 200 sailors, employed for a year, will bring us all the bar iron that we purchase from abroad, and that it would employ fifteen thousand persons to make it;—forty sailors would bring us as much foreign hemp as would employ six thousand men in the raising;—thirty sailors would bring us as many silk goods as would employ a hundred thousand men, women and children in making. Now, setting aside the vast gain to the country in furnishing this employment to our own citizens, is it not evident that the coastwise transportation of the raw material, and the importation of foreign necessaries and luxuries for the use of those thus engaged, furnish far more employment to the shipping interest than the mere importation of the finished goods? No one in his senses can doubt it. And so it is with every branch of manufactures. The transportation of the raw material is of far greater importance to commerce than the importation of manufactured goods. In addition to this, our citizens receive six times the employment, and consume a proportionate amount of foreign articles, the importation of which is the life of our commerce. How, in the face of facts like these, can any one muster the confidence to tell us that the encouragement of manufactures is injurious to our commercial interests?

But we can go farther than this. We are prepared to prove, if indeed it be not self evident, not only that these advantages have accrued to our commerce by the protective policy, but that not one tittle of the commerce which we once possessed, has been lost by the tariff. Other and sufficient causes can be assigned for the decline of some particular branches of trade, which would have operated to an equal extent if the tariff had never existed. The most prominent of these causes are known to all, and it is unnecessary that we should now repeat them. In the mean time, we advise those who can see no cause but the tariff for the fluctuations of commerce, to be cautious how they expose their ignorance. The field of argument offers no chance for them; if they would escape deserved ridicule, let them be silent.

[They wont be silent!—They will insinuate, though they dare not say, that the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, in 1814, and the general pacification of Europe that followed, was the effect of the tariff of 1824!!!]

British exports for the year ending January, 1829:	
To Germany	£7,500,000
Italy	3,000,000
Netherlands	3,000,000
Russia	1,800,000
France	500,000
United States	8,200,000

Delaware and Hudson canal. Regular lines of packets are now running on this canal from Kingston to Honesdale, where the canal and rail road meet, and many boats are employed in the transportation of coal for the New York market. So the system goes on.

Baltimore and Ohio rail road. On Monday last week, the following gentlemen were elected directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company for the ensuing year:

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton,	William Lorman,
Robert Oliver,	Alexander Fridge,
William Patterson,	George Hoffman,
Philip E. Thomas,	Isaac McKim,
Alexander Brown,	William Steuart,
John B. Morris,	Patrick Macauley.

At a meeting of the board, *P. E. Thomas, esq.* was unanimously re-elected president.

Baltimore and Susquehannah rail road. On Monday last, is the following gentlemen were elected directors of the rail road company:

George Winchester,	James Howard,
James L. Hawkins.	Thomas Finley.

Sheppard C. Leakin,	James C. Gettings,
Justus Hoppe,	John Kelso,
Robert Purviance,	William Jenkins,
James B. Stansbury,	Alexander Nesbet,

And at a meeting of the directors, *George Winchester*, esq. was unanimously re-elected president.

THE SUSQUEHANNAH DIVISION of the Pennsylvania canal is completed, and the water has been introduced for a distance of 27 miles, without the occurrence of the least break or defect in the works. Boats, with parties of pleasure, are frequently passing from Selins-grove to Sunbury and Northumberland.

CUMBERLAND ROAD. The Indianapolis papers state that the commissioners have arrived at that place from the Ohio line, and have put the road under contract thus far at the average rate of 131 dollars per mile. It is believed that not more than one half of the money, appropriated to the construction of this road in the state, will be consumed by the contracts, under the present regulations. The expenditure of the other half will make the road passable for teams.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL. The Philadelphia papers have long and very interesting accounts of the celebration of the opening of this canal on Saturday last, which we design to give in full at an early day, and especially because of Mr. Biddle's excellent and appropriate address.

A very large number of persons were present on the occasion—among them, two military companies from Philadelphia. The U. S. schooner Ranger, lying at St. George's lock, fired several salutes—and the Boston brig Sciot, gaily dressed, was stationed at the Summit Bridge, and, as the barges passed that place, a national salute was fired from the hills. The party from Philadelphia filled three steam boats—among them the William Penn (belonging to the Citizen's canal line, on her first trip) which made the distance, 40 miles, in 3 hours 15 minutes. There appears to have been an abundance of good things provided, with a fine relish to enjoy them.

The following correspondence took place between a committee of the directors of the canal company, and the president of the U. S. on the occasion.

To general Andrew Jackson, president of the United States.

SIR—The Chesapeake and Delaware canal being now navigable, the president and directors purpose celebrating the termination of their labors in the course of the ensuing month.

Gratefully aware of the interest with which you have regarded their progress in this important work, they have permitted themselves to indulge a hope, that you would not refuse further to honor them by witnessing its completion. They have accordingly directed us to invite your presence, and to solicit, in their name, that you would be pleased to indicate a day on which it will comport with your convenience to assist in the celebration.

We are, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servants,

J. K. KANE,
ROBERT M. LEWIS,
WILLIAM PLATT.

Chesapeake and Delaware canal office,
Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1829.

To Messrs. J. K. Kane, R. M. Lewis, and W. Platt.
Washington, October 2d, 1829.

GENTLEMEN—I have received your very polite note of the 29th ultimo, inviting me to be present at the opening of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and to participate with you in the celebration of the labors that have accomplished this happy event, on any day of this month which I might designate.

The importance of the occasion, and the flattering reference to my convenience as to the period for its celebration, furnish the greatest inducements for my compliance with your wishes; but great as they are, the urgency of my public duties forces me to forego them. The few days which I spent at the Rip-Raps, and the accumulation of business during my late indisposition, admonish me that I shall have no time to spare between this and the approaching session of congress: and that I must decline both the honor of appointing the day for the celebration, and the pleasure of rejoicing with you at the completion of a work which promises so much good to the union. You will have, however, my fervent wishes for its success, and for that of all other internal similar improvements.

Accept, I pray you, a tender of my sincere respect for the body which you represent on this occasion, and for yourselves, individually, gentlemen, the assurance of my great regard.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

THE HOME MARKET. The Pawtucket (R. I.) Chronicle, speaking of the late election of representatives to congress in that state (the result of which was not a little remarkable), says—"The recent touch of adversity which has been so lately felt by our manufacturers, has done more towards convincing the farmers in Rhode Island that the interest of the manufacturers is their interest, than all the arguments that Carey and Niles ever put upon paper. It has proved to them this important fact, that with manufactures flourishing around them, they have a home market where they can obtain cash for their produce; and when manufacturing establishments are closed, they must seek a market elsewhere. It is this important discovery which has brought them to their senses, and they freely acknowledge it."

[We might write a long article on this. The facts stated are pregnant with wholesome observations, and of various bearing. The farmers of Rhode Island were rather anti-tariff, until the events spoken of happened. Then they *felt* the "arguments of Carey and Niles;" and if the wheels of the factories of iron, wool, cotton, &c. &c. were stopped only six months in several other states, especially New York and Pennsylvania, anti-tariff men would be as scarce in them (proportionally), as they were in Rhode Island, on the occasion alluded to, because that the *direct* interest which the farmers have in manufactures would be *felt*; aye, felt in the downfall of tens of thousands of worthy men, like rows of bricks put up by idle boys, one knocking down another, until the most liberal and generous, and all but the miserly and the cunning, were prostrate—except in suffering many and severest privations.]

LEAD. The "Missouri Republican" of the 29th ult. has the following extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Philadelphia:

"It may be well to inform you that lead ore has been imported into this city, and been smelted so as to be afforded at $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents per lb., leaving a sufficient profit to induce a further prosecution of this business when that price can be obtained for it. Lead ore has been imported from Malaga and Gibraltar to the extent of 350 tons, and been sold here for 2 cents per lb. to Mr. Wetherill, who smelted it, and procured about 83 per cent. of pure lead. The ore is brought here in ballast *and pays no duty*. We would readily join those in the west interested in the article, in making an effort at the next session of congress, to procure the levying of a duty on the ore when imported. Otherwise, the price of the product of the western mines cannot be expected to rise sufficiently to remunerate the miners."

☞Here is another wonderful result produced by the domestic *competition*. Who would have thought, a little while ago, of lead costing no more than $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound? Nor would it have been so, but for the protection afforded by the late tariff laws. And we see how they are evaded. The people of the west have a *right* to the protection which was intended to be given to them, and which has greatly benefitted the consumer, in the reduced price of lead; and we cannot suppose that congress will suffer this important branch of business to suffer, because of such irregularities—which produce fluctuations in value that are always detrimental to the public interest in general. And besides, it should be recollected, that the lead makers of Missouri pay a direct tax of ten per cent. to the United States, for the privilege of working the mines.

VERMONT. The following are the returns of the election for governor and lieutenant governor of this state.

For governor—Samuel C. Crafts (anti-Jackson)		14,325
	Heman Allen (anti-masonic)	7,346
	Joel Doolittle (Jackson)	3,973
	Scattering	50
Lieut. gov.	Henry Olin, (anti-Jackson)	19,740
	Lyman Fitch (Jackson)	4,481
	Scattering	76

The legislature is in session, and we have a copy of gov. Crafts' speech. It is plain, practical and sensible—encouraging to good works, and recommending perseverance in good principles. We shall probably insert it.

NEW JERSEY. The "Newark Sentinel" gives the following as the result of the late election for council, (or senate), and assembly in this state—

	Jackson.		Anti-Jackson.	
	Council.	*Assembly.*	*Council.*	*Assembly.*
Bergen	0	1	1	2
Essex	0	1	1	3
Morris	1	4	0	0
Sussex	1	2	0	0
Warren	1	2	0	0
Somerset	0	2	1	1
Middlesex	1	3	0	0
Monmouth	1	4	0	0
Hunterdon	1	3	0	1
Burlington	1	3	0	1
Gloucester	1	2	0	1
Salem	1	3	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	1	3
Cape May	0	0	1	1
	9	30	5	13

[The New Brunswick "Times," reverses the state of the poll in Cumberland—the whole ticket being "Jackson"—so the aggregates are 10 council "Jackson," and 4 anti; and 33 assembly "Jackson" and 10 anti.]

Local causes, and a neglect to attend the polls, are assigned as the reasons of this change in the political character of the legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA. Mr. Wolf has been elected governor by a large majority—perhaps of 25,000 votes. We shall give the returns, by counties, when received, to shew the force of the *anti-masonic* feeling, and especially among the German population, Mr. Ritner having obtained heavy majorities in Lancaster, Union, &c. Mr. George Kremer was a candidate for assembly in Union, but left out by a large majority. Messrs. Wilkins, Patterson, Craft and Pettigrew, have been elected to the legislature from Alleghany, the three first, (with Mr. Lynch), are those to whom a letter was addressed, on behalf of certain manufacturers of *Pittsburg* on the 6th July last, which, with their reply, was inserted in the REGISTER of the 25th of that month. The election in this county has excited unusual interest. It seems that two of the members chosen are anti-administration, as well as the commissioner.

The "federalists" having succeeded in Philadelphia, it is suggested that the mayor, and many of the officers appointed by that magistrate, will be removed.

The returns for governor, so far as received, shew 46,888 for Mr. Wolf, and 24,959 for Mr. Ritner.

At a joint meeting of the select and common councils of Philadelphia, Benjamin W. Richards, (who had succeeded to the mayoralty on the resignation of Mr. Dallas, appointed U. S. attorney), was removed, and William Milnor appointed in his stead. For Mr. Milnor 17, Mr. Richards 14, Mr. Wetheril 1.

The "Centinel" says of Mr. Richards, "that the sin which caused his removal was an honest attachment to the democratic party, and to the hero of New Orleans. We do not, however, complain; but let us hear no more whining in the Adams papers about the proscription exercised by the administration at Washington."

Messrs. Ihrie and Smith have been elected to congress in the Bucks and Northampton district, in the place of Messrs. Ingham and Wolf, resigned; and in opposition to the regularly nominated candidates, Messrs. Harrison and Fuller.

SOUTH CAROLINA. A census of the white population of the state has recently been taken, and shows an increase of only 5½ per cent. since 1820.

In 1829	250,993
1800	237,460
Gain in 9 years	13,533

The lower district of the state shews an increase of only 43 white persons in the time stated—the district of Charleston having decreased about 2,000.

GEORGIA. The latest returns that we have give 23,878 votes for Mr. Gilmer, and 9,779 for Mr. Crawford, for governor; and 17,561 for Mr. Lamar, and 12,112 for Mr. Charlton as representative in congress, to supply the place of Mr. Gilmer, elected at the regular election, but who resigned his seat, in May last, because of his non-compliance with a law of the state, (that he regarded unconstitutional), which required that he should notify the governor of his acceptance of the appointment made by the people, and about which there was a good deal of discussion in the papers. There are some political feelings in these elections, that we do not understand, which have caused a great deal of warmth.

ALABAMA. Mr. Lewis has been elected a representative in congress from this state, in place of Mr. Owen, appointed collector at Mobile. For Mr. Lewis 4,440, Mr. Oliver 3,361, Mr. Armstrong 2,932. The return, however, is not complete.

THE SOUTH SEA EXPEDITION. The brig *Anawan*, the flag vessel of this expedition, dropped down to the lower bay yesterday, and will proceed to sea this morning. Thus, after three years of perseverance and industry, Mr. Reynolds finds himself upon the ocean, in search of the undiscovered islands of the south. In addition to the commercial importance of this expedition, it is highly interesting in a national point of view. Whatever lands may be discovered by Mr. Reynolds and his enterprising associates, will become the property of the United States.* The stores of science will be increased by the products of far distant islands, as yet unknown to civilized man, and curiosity, may, perchance, be gratified with something new.

We visited the *Anawan* on Thursday. She is a fine vessel, and a very fast sailer. She is furnished with an excellent library, and all the instruments necessary for such an expedition. She has a stout and hardy crew, an experienced captain, and first rate officers. After the commercial objects of the expedition shall have been accomplished, Mr. Reynolds intends to sail round the icy circle, and push through the first opening that he finds. Success to him.

Mr. R. is accompanied by doctor Eights, of Albany, a gentleman of talents and scientific accomplishments.

[*N. Y. Enquirer*

PHILADELPHIA is steadily improving and extending. It is a place of great wealth, and has a vast capital and many thousand persons, employed in manufactures. The foreign commerce of this city, compared with that of N. York, is a small matter; yet, perhaps, the annual profits of its lesser population exceeds the real profits of the people of New York. At present, we suppose that more than one half the business of selling goods, in our commercial cities, for the direct supply of the interior, is in domestic productions. The *back shops* of Philadelphia are far more interesting to her, than her ranges of stores on the Delaware. The *new* paving done in the city, in the present season, will amount to about 75,000 square yards—or between *four* and *five miles* of streets, paved 30 feet wide; and it should be recollected that the city proper hardly contains one half of the whole number of persons who live in what is really Philadelphia. From some personal observation, we should suppose that the improvements, for the last 10

*We much doubt this. We should suppose that they would belong to Mr. Reynolds and his associates—*if discovery can give a title!* It is a private enterprise, and we are not at all willing that the United States should have colonies. [ED REG.

years, have been far greater in the immediately adjacent townships, or districts, than in the city itself. The neighboring country is also very populous and productive.

BRITISH PARAGRAPHS! A Portsmouth paper of the 12th ult. says—

"The Constellation American frigate, of 36 guns, captain Wadsworth, anchored last night at Cowes, in 28 days from New York. She brings to this country Mr. M'Lane, who is entrusted with *some diplomatic mission.* The Constellation will proceed from Cowes to Havre, with Mr. Rives, who *has some official appointment* from the United States to France; she will then take commodore Biddle to the Mediterranean, to which command he is appointed."

Mr. Owen, of Lanark, arrived in the Pacific at Liverpool. "He says the Americans are *not capable of governing themselves*, and he, consequently, *abandons all idea of reforming them!*"

The London *Courier* of the 14th inst. sagaciously observes—

"It appears by American papers to the 16th, that the new president of the United States, general *Jackson*, has had two serious attacks of an apopletic nature, which created much apprehension for his life, and from which he only recovered by abundant cupping. His medical attendants continued with him two whole nights; and his liability to such dangerous paroxysms occasioned great alarm among his friends, and principally his political adherents; for if he should die within the first year of his presidency, they would not be prepared with a successor to fill his place, *and the supreme* AUTHORITY *must at once revert to Mr.* ADAMS."

[All this is "news" to the people of the United States —and specially shews a profound knowledge of our constitution! But Englishmen cannot comprehend the fact, that a president of the United States may become a private citizen. Whatever may be his fitness or unfitness for the office, Mr. Adams has no more legal claims to a *succession* to the presidency, than the *learned* editor of the London Courier.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

From French and English papers to the 16th ult. inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Accounts of the harvest continue favorable. A large quantity of foreign grain had been received and placed under lock. The account of lord Strangford's mission to Portugal has proved to be a fabrication. The duke of Wellington has summoned the editors of the Morning Journal before the grand jury of Middlesex, for a libel.

The frigate Constellation, captain Wadsworth, which sailed from New York on the 17th August, with Messrs. Rives and McLane, our ministers to Paris and London, arrived at Cowes on the 13th September.

Among the rumors as to the course England will pursue in regard to the victorious advances of the Russians, there is one which states the cabinet had resolved on declaring war against the czar, and was only waiting to sound the intentions of Austria, and be assured of succor from France. The duke of Wellington, it was said, had held conferences with the principal capitalists for the purpose of engaging the necessary means.

The number of persons in the woollen trade, who have recently failed, amounts to at least twenty, and their debts to £1,200,000.

FRANCE.

A most bitter contest is still waging against the ministry, in which there has been additional changes. It is accused of being secretly in the interest of England and Austria, and of meditating a coalition with these powers in a war against Russia, should the latter power refuse to abandon the war against Turkey, on the submission of the porte to the terms of the treaty of London. The visit of gen. Lafayette to his grand daughter, near Lyons, which caused him necessarily to traverse several provinces of France, was seized upon by the opponents of the cabinet to signalize, through festivities to this veteran of liberty, their detestation of those who now administer the public affairs. The triumphal progress of Lafayette was only second to that made in the United States. The old general returned to Paris on the 18th September. It was remarked, that among all the toasts given at the various festivals in his honor, no mention is made of the royal family.

Prosecutions had been commenced against the conductors of six Paris journals, for announcing the subscription bretone; also against three for having defamed the Neapolitan ambassador, and against the editor of a Marseilles paper, for some cause not assigned.

A woman died suddenly at Paris, aged 47 years, of a singular malady, which has been constantly increasing since the year 1815, during which time she refused all medical assistance. She was opened, and a scribrous and fibrous tumour, weighing *seventy-three* pounds, was extracted from her abdomen. Its circumference was *ten* feet.

A subterranean chateau has been discovered at Jemelle, a village about a quarter of a league northeast of Rochefort. It is very ancient, and they were engaged in exploring it.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A series of successes has attended the Russian army, and it is probable the troops of the czar are in possession of Constantinople. Adrianople, the second city of the empire, quietly opened its gates to gen. Diebitsch on the 20th August. The force which took possession of this place amounted to 56,000 men, of whom only 5,000 were kept in the city. The invading general took up his quarters at the seraglio, and was waited on by the chief men, who solicited his protection. The most perfect order was observed, and the Turks appear to be much pleased with their new masters. The remainder of the army was disposed of in various directions, with a view of ultimately advancing direct for Constantinople under gen. Diebitsch,—who kept up a regular communication with the army under gen. Roth. The fleet was daily obtaining advantages, and admiral Greig had captured Iniada, situated on the Black Sea, whence they could reach Constantinople very easily. It was said that vice admiral Ricord, who was stationed before Tenedos, had received orders to assist the operations of the army, and as soon as he was advised of the arrival of general Roth at Rodosto, he was to attempt the passage of the Dardanelles. It was supposed that this would be very easy, as the Turkish fleet was shut up in the port of Bujukdere.

Rodosto was captured by gen. Roth on the 23d of August, and a great quantity of provisions and munitions of war found in the city, which is the central point of the commerce of the sea of Marmora, not far distant from the old forts of the Dardanelles in Europe, to which there is a good road along the coast. Trebisond had also fallen into the hands of the Russians, in which they found immense booty. Gen. Paskewitch commenced the seige of Tokat in the begining of August. A sharp contest took place beneath the walls of Choumla, on the 18th of the same month, in which the outworks of the place were taken by gen. Krassowsky, who would have pursued his victory further, had not the grand vizier sent him word that he had received orders to negociate, and that he had written to gen. Diebitsch to know the place where the plenipotentiaries should meet. This circumstance has, it is said, led to an armistice before Choumla.

The garrison of Nicopoli ventured to make an excursion to the left bank of the Danube, but paid dearly for it; for the Russian commander before Giurgevo, learning that Turkish cavalry had appeared near Tournoul, sent a detachment of heavy cavalry to drive them from the left bank, which was done without much trouble. Many of the Turks were killed, and several hundred taken prisoners.

The near approach of the Russians to Constantinople has given rise to a multitude of reports, from which it appears the sultan is prepared to make almost any concessions which may be demanded to save his capital. Russia persists in her demand of indemnity of 60,000,000 roubles, or in lieu thereof cessions of territory on the Asiatic side alone, including some fortresses at the entrance of the Bosphorus, as a security for the free navigation of the Black sea and the Mediterranean: to the fulfilment of both propositions there are numerous obstacles, and but little hope is entertained that peace will be effected until the enemy enters Constantinople.

The Turks appear to be panic struck, and wait with the calmness of fatalists the destiny which may be

imposed upon them—There is an inertness among them which all the energy of the sultan cannot shake off, and they make but a shadow of resistance. Constantinople it is said, has been abandoned to a body of brigands, as guards; and a deputation sent by the divan to gen. Diebitsch, to pray him while the negotiations for peace were open, not to attack the capital, as the near approach of his troops might excite a popular insurrection, which would expose Constantinople to the greatest distresses. It is affirmed that gen. D. replied to the envoys, that it depended on the porte to save the capital and prevent the effusion of blood; that the declaration of the emperor at the commencement of the war, was distinct and known by the world; and that even should the Turkish commissioners come to his head quarters to treat of peace, military operations would follow their course, until the end; and that he would not return the sword to the scabbard until the Russian nation had received satisfaction for all the grievances it had suffered.

The sultan was still in the capital; baron Muffling was about quitting it, and the ambassadors of the Netherlands had already departed.

"*Vienna, Aug.* 31.—A French courier, who left Constantinople on the 17th, brings word that the sultan had transmitted orders to the grand vizier to send commissioners to the Russian head quarters to treat of peace. The porte has officially communicated this resolution to the ambassadors of England and France."

☞The New York Post of Monday afternoon, has the following paragraph:—

"We are just informed by a gentleman who saw and conversed with Mr. Beaufort T. Watts, the American secretary of legation at the court of St. Petersburg, who arrived here this morning in the packet ship Cambria, which left Portsmouth on the sixteenth of September, that just before he left St. Petersburg, about the end of July, the emperor Nicholas had a personal interview with lord Heytesbury, the British ambassador, at his lordship's office. In this interview, the emperor assured lord Heytesbury that negotiations to avert the fate of Constantinople were useless, for that the Russian army was at that moment at Constantinople. Of course this was meant only as a strong expression of the emperor's confidence in the success and progress of his armies."

An interesting ceremony took place at St. Petersburg on the 18th of August, in the church of the Transfiguration, which had been repaired after the destruction of the interior by an incendiary, and was again opened for worship. The keys of the captured Turkish fortresses, the batons of the commanders, horsetails, insignia of the pachas, standards, &c., to the number of 600, were tastefully arranged on the walls, the spoils taken in Europe being on the right of the principal entrance, and those taken in Asia on the left. Under the keys were seen the memorable names of the fortresses of Brailoff, Anapsa, Kars, Akaltsyk, Varna, Silistria and Erzeroum.

The Journal du Commerce gives a letter of the 29th Aug. from a French merchant at St. Petersburg, which states that as soon as the emperor Nicholas learned the change that had taken place in the French administration, he said—"It is too late; my troops have passed the Balkan."

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Observer of September 5th, announces the conclusion of a treaty of commerce with the United States, which grants to Austrian vessels in the ports of the union, the same rights with national vessels.

SPAIN.

The king has been severely injured by the breaking down of his carriage, in passing from St. Ildefonso to the Escurial.

PORTUGAL.

The loss of the Portuguese in their attack on Terceira was immense; part of the squadron had returned to Lisbon, and reported 750 men killed and drowned, and 550 wounded and taken prisoners. Another statement says that all who landed were killed or taken prisoners, except one officer, who escaped by swimming. The 74 was much shattered, and has 29 balls in her hull. She discharged upwards of 1,900 balls, most of which were without effect, whilst every shot from the shore told. Two of the frigates have gone into Fayal, one totally dismasted."

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Bishop of Mobile. The Mobile Register states that the rev. *A. De Angelis*, of that city, has received a letter from Rome, under date of 12th May last, giving notice that the right rev. *Michael Forteus*, formerly bishop of Eleon, and vicar apostolic of the state of Alabama and of Florida, has been appointed by his holiness Pius VIII, bishop of Mobile: and that he is expected in that city in all December next, accompanied by some of his priests, for the purpose of erecting a seminary, and transacting such other business as appertains to his office.

A rail way, about a mile long, with a roof covering the same, has been constructed a few miles below the Yellow Banks to the *coal mines* of Messrs. Tripplett & Burnley, Kentucky. The opening of these mines promises a great accommodation to the public, and a large profit to the enterprising proprietors. The coal is of the first quality and abundant.

The first newspaper published in Vermont was issued on the 5th day of June 1783, and called the Vermont Gazette. Another, the Vermont Journal, commenced 7th August in the same year.

A coal mine has been recently discovered in Bath, N. H. near the banks of the Great Ammonoosuck, and but a few miles from the Connecticut river. Its product resembles the Lehigh coal. We are almost every day advised of new sources of wealth in our country.

Maine. This state is now without a governor, and, it is said, that the president of the senate, on whom, by the constitution, the duties of governor devolve in this exigency, is a newly appointed postmaster; and, the speaker of the house of representatives, we believe, is elected a representative to congress.

Arkansas. Ambrose H. Sevier has been elected the delegate to congress from this territory—for Mr. Sevier 2,064 votes; for Mr. Richard Searcy 1,756.

Europe! It is stated that there has been a celebration in *Prussia* because of the introduction of the *Irish* potatoe into *Europe!*

Iron billiard tables are coming into use in England, and are much approved.

The Natchez Ariel, a valuable newspaper, has been discontinued because of some disagreement among the proprietors.

Firemen. A teamster was brought before the Boston police, a few days since, charged with an attempt to break through the ranks of the firemen, when engaged in extinguishing a fire. The charge was proved, and at the request of the complainants, who said they did not wish a heavy fine to be imposed, but merely to ascertain whether the fire department would be protected, the prisoner was fined one dollar and costs, and discharged.

["The law of nature," as the whigs called the tarring and feathering of tories and refugees during the revolution, prevails in Baltimore, on occasions of this sort. The firemen take the protection of their own apparatus into their own hands, and feel quite satisfied that the law will justify them in preventing injuries to it, or wanton obstructions of their disinterested efforts for the public good.]

Sir David Baird, a famous English general, especially for his campaigns in the East Indies, serving also in Spain in 1808, lately died in Perthshire, Scotland, at an advanced age. He commenced his military career in 1772.

The mails. The Susquehannah Emporium says, that at a meeting of state conferences of churches, at Waldboro', Maine, for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the carrying of the mail on Sunday, it is said the following language was used: "We will let congress know that our rulers *shall obey us; that* WE *are their* MASTERS!!"

Small pox. The British government schooner Monkey has visited Charleston and Savannah for the purpose of obtaining a supply of vaccine matter, to be used at Nassau, where the small pox still rages among the blacks.

Mr. Charles Wickliffe, who had the unfortunate affair with Mr. Benning, former editor of the Kentucky Gazette, in which the latter was killed, has himself fallen in a duel with Mr. Trotter, present editor of the same Gazette.

Vital principle of seeds. A small portion of the Royal Park of Cosby, was broken up some time ago for the purpose of ornamental culture, when immediately several flowers sprung up, of the kind which are ordinarily cultivated in gardens: this led to an investigation, and it was ascertained that this identical spot had been used as a garden not later than the time of Oliver Cromwell, more than one hundred and fifty years before.

London Magazine.

Damages. The English papers contain a report of a case lately decided before lord Meadowbank. A man named Brown, a hair dresser, was killed, and his wife much injured by the overturning of a stage coach, racing with another. The defendants were found liable as follows:

To Mrs. Brown in compensation of damages suffered by her person	£300
To her, for the loss of husband	200
And to each of her children, eight in number £130 each	1,040
With full costs of suit,	£1,540

The writer thinks that the occurrence of three or four examples of this kind would effectually put a stop to this most reprehensible practice.

A PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

Chester county, Penn. Oct. 10, 1829.

To the editors of the Weekly Register.

GENTLEMEN: A communication, from which the following paragraphs are extracted, was sent to the editor of the "*Free Trade Advocate*," several weeks ago, with an expectation that he would oblige the writer so far as to give it a place in that journal. It grew out of a previous communication, which had been inserted, and commented on, in the "Advocate." The editor, however, has not thought proper to indulge me with another hearing; but seems to have partly abandoned his own doctrine of "*free trade*," by this act of *prohibition*. It is very possible the article may have been excluded by the *discriminating duties* of the editor: and as I have no disposition to interfere by *negotiation*, there is, of course, an end of the trade. Should you be of opinion that I was entitled to be heard, you will confer a favor by permitting it, now, through your pages.

After apologizing to the editor of the Free Trade Advocate, for the delay of my acknowledgments, I proceeded as follows:—"Being now pretty well through with my harvest, I propose to submit, in my desultory manner, but as briefly as possible, a few more observations, indicative of my own notions of political economy; and then content myself with reading, rather than writing, on that difficult and interesting subject. It is by no means my design to annoy you with a protracted correspondence. Inasmuch, however, as you have the credit of manfully supporting "the cause of the *south*, even in the very den of monopoly and injustice"—(*videlicet*, Philadelphia.) I feel assured that the same manful spirit will tolerate a few additional remarks from one, who, whatever may be his errors, certainly wishes to support the cause of the *entire republic*, rather than that of any *section*, either north or south. I was struck with the distinction which you take, in commenting on my former letters,* between *national economy*, and *national policy*. It had never occurred to me that a sound statesman could recognize such a distinction, in legislating for a people. I had always thought that political economy, in its legitimate sense, comprehended every element, and embraced every consideration, connected with the safety and prosperity of the nation; and that whatever proved, on the whole, to be the *best economy*, would invariably be found, like honesty, to be the *best policy*. I cannot yet understand how it can be good *policy* for a people to adopt measures which are inconsistent with *true economy*; that is to say, with their best interests. I certainly would not favor the policy of such vast expenditures as we make upon our navy, army, fortifications, &c. if I did not think it, in the round, the most expedient and economical mode of securing our national independence and welfare. If we could purchase the same blessings at a less expense, in any other manner, I would immediately abandon the present policy. So, if I were satisfied that in our career, as a nation, we could always obtain the clothing, weapons, and other munitions, requisite for our safety and comfort, at a less cost of life and treasure by the system of "free trade," than by that of home production, I should unhesitatingly prefer that former system. *But that is the question.* Will free trade, as it is termed, secure to us the boon which we so highly prize, at a cheaper rate, on an average, than if we provided the means of protection within ourselves? If there is any wisdom or economy in *any* precautionary policy, I must esteem it both wise and economical to foster such domestic products as are indispensable in time of war. It may, possibly, be *cheaper* to be slaves, than freemen; but it can never be better *economy*, nor better *policy*, in the just sense of those terms:—and I cannot help believing that a free people will find their true interests best promoted, by providing the requisites for their safety within their own country, instead of trusting for a supply to those who may not be disposed to afford it when it is most wanted. It is possible that we might procure the service of foreign ships *cheaper* than we can build and maintain our own navy—or, that we might hire mercenaries from abroad, for *less money* than it costs us to equip, discipline, and pay our own countrymen; but would it be wise, or *safe*, to adopt such measures? If *not*, then I apprehend it would be *bad economy:* and I must still think that the same reasoning will apply to all other requisites for our defence, which can be equally well produced within ourselves. This is my doctrine, as a political economist: and I have said that I am by no means convinced that such policy would not be the *cheapest* in the round, as well as the safest. You are pleased to intimate, that by this remark I "*seem to falter*" in my reliance on the *policy:* I really cannot perceive how that should "*seem.*" If I firmly believe the policy to be sound, at the *same*, or even a *greater price*, why should I "falter" at the idea of its being *cheaper*, as well as better? Your inference does not "seem" to be what the logicians call a *sequitur*. But you inquire, if I intend to say that protection lowers prices—or that the object of the manufacturers, when they applied for protection, was to secure a law which would reduce the price of their manufactures? I can say, in reply, that the manufacturers always told us, and urged it as an argument in favor of the measure, that their products would be *both cheaper and better*, if they were duly protected; and that it was not to raise prices, but to *secure the market* until they were firmly established, that they desired the aid of government. Now, whether the prices have not been lowered, and the quality of the products improved, according to promise, in those cases where effectual protection has been afforded, is a question which I apprehend the manufacturers will cheerfully submit to the decision of the consumers. But I do not mean to enter upon this trite branch of the subject. I stand upon the soundness of the policy, which promotes the domestic production of all articles essential to our safety and welfare, as a nation. I cannot esteem that system of political economy to be worthy of a statesman, which regards only the invoices of traders, and does not embrace the great permanent interests of the community. *True economy* may sometimes require temporary sacrifices, or, at least, expenditures without immediate returns in dollars and cents: but, when a system of policy not only promises to provide for our wants in future emergencies, but also verifies the anticipations of its advocates, in its first effects—I cannot be persuaded to condemn it on the mere *say so* of abstract theorists. In *my* scheme of political economy, I would make the *safety of the republic* the first object, and the *profit of stock* a secondary consideration: But, as general industry is the basis of all prosperity, as well national as individual, it fortunately happens that a judicious direction of the public energies tends to the accomplishment of *both* purposes.

"The old story, which you have recently adduced, of the Dutch chieftain who sold arms, ammunition, &c. to his besiegers, is indeed, a fine illustration of the *spirit of free trade:* But I should hold it as a mighty indifferent specimen of patriotism, and altogether at variance with "*the American system.*" I should much prefer that the commanders of *our* fortresses would encourage a *home*

* In number 17, volume 1, of the Free Trade Advocate.

consumption of their ammunition, in case of a siege, instead of *trading it off* to the enemy. A well directed fire against the besiegers, would probably redound more to the advantage of the *country*, under such circumstances, than any little *profit* which such "free trade" might afford to the commanding officer. These, however, are matters on which *economists* may well be supposed to entertain different sentiments; and I merely throw out these suggestions by the way.

A CHESTER COUNTY FARMER."

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

There is a great deal of sound sense and manifest truth in the following letter, which we copy from the New York Journal of Commerce.

The "Free Trade Advocate," and several other like publications, have latterly proclaimed, and with much apparent satisfaction, the embarrassed condition of some of the manufacturing establishments in the eastern states. Great personal sacrifices have doubtless been made,—but, very generally, the debts due by individuals have been, or will be, paid. And, if "misery loves company," far greater embarrassments and failures have happened among the British manufacturers—bankruptcies to an immense amount have taken place, and, on account of many, not more than "two and six pence in the pound" will ever be paid.* The difficulties encountered by *our* manufacturers are the result of the difficulties among the British—in ruining themselves they have ruined some of our fellow citizens. Their *necessities* have been gradually, but steadily, increasing upon them, and they were also stimulated by the hope of retaining, or regaining, the American market. A desperate game has been played a long time, and the natural effects of it begin extensively to appear. Improvement in machinery has been added to improvement, to lessen the demand for *manual labor*, and the wages of the people, of necessity employed, have been reduced more and more, *until now the whole compensation of a family of operatives will not supply them with a sufficiency of the coarsest food and clothing, though laboring* 14 *or* 16 *hours a day.* The pittance is so small—that, compelled to seek the relief of their parishes, though fully employed, they have abandoned themselves to despair, and refuse to labor at all, in numerous cases. This is a state of things that cannot last. There is a stopping point, or place, in all human affairs; and it seems a generally entertained opinion in England, as it certainly is our own, that the time has nearly arrived when Britain must content herself with *equitable exchanges* with other nations, and cease to be the warehouse and market of the world, *regulating the currency*, also, of every trading people under heaven.† This preeminence gained from various causes, has been supported, for several years past, at enormous sacrifices—but there must be an end to them. Millions on millions worth of British goods have been sold at our auctions for less than the actual cost of them, and, in many instances, for less than the duties that ought to have been paid upon them—to close sales, or for some other urgent purpose; yet we verily believe that if our manufacturers can withstand the competition of British skill and British *necessity*, a few months more, the contest for our market will cease; and this they will do, if a little supported in certain branches. The wages for British workmen cannot be further reduced, and our machinery is equal to any in the world. We believe, indeed, that the real cost of manufacturing a yard of woollen or cotton cloth in the United States is not greater than in England—for, though the wages paid in the latter are lower, there are extra taxes and rates to press upon employers and proprietors. The difference in taxes alone between the people of the United States and those of Great Britain would, of itself, accumulate a large annual profit to the former; and *must* have much effect, in any regular state of things. If proof of this is required, we have it at hand—plain and undeniable. Britain has claimed the winds and seas as her own "domain." In all that related to navigation and commerce, she was supposed most clearly to excel—she seemed to have no rival. But what is the fact? We encouraged and protected our navigation until it reached a maturity of strength that enabled it to grapple with and beat the British. *We* proposed freedom of navigation with Great Britain, and she accepted it. The result is, though British vessels may enter our ports from Great Britain and Ireland, on the same terms as our own, that nine-tenths of the commerce between us and them is carried on in American ships, built by American hands, and navigated by American seamen, subsisted on American provisions. This conclusively shews the greater cheapness of American materials and labor, in a very important business, or a greater degree of enterprise and skill. Britain has more and more retired from a competition with us; and it is seen that the victory is with us, in a fair trial of strength—manual labor against manual labor. And so would it have been in respect to many important manufactures, but because the competition has not been *fairly* carried on,—our country being made the receptacle of refuse goods, or such as *must* be sold, to raise money, as is well explained in the letter before us. Nay, we know that, in respect to the manufacture of coarse cottons, we have excelled Great Britain, in cheapness and quality; and nothing is wanted but *steadiness* in our own market to bring most other things, as well as coarse cotton goods, to the minimum price at which they can be manufactured. We ask for them only that *security* which Britain affords to her own like productions—being certain that our water or steam power, our spindles and looms, as well as our ships, are as good as the British, and capable of being operated as cheaply.

Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

London, September 6, 1829.

There have been recently several very considerable failures here in the woollen trade. The claims on a few only of the whole number will be near a million sterling. These houses have managed to sustain their credit for a length of time by accommodation paper, founded on fictitious transactions, vouched by invoices and bills of parcels, which, although, regular in appearance, always very much exceeded the sums at which the goods were actu-

*This is not "fancy's sketch," but a plain fact, to the amount of very many millions. *Two* English houses in the woollen trade, have failed for 600,000 pounds, or say 2,600,000 dollars,—and, it is stated in the English papers, will not pay more than 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. Many others have, in like manner, pursued the desperate game until like conditioned. When this game is finished, *our* labor will meet with a fair reward.

†The following little paragraph speaks volumes on this point—

Brussels in 1829—Manufactures are beginning to thrive in various parts of the kingdom, and roads and canals are forming, so that Flanders is in a very flourishing state.

"Above 20,000 cotton spinners and weavers are in full activity in the city of Ghent; machinery is fabricated at Bruges; and perhaps the largest iron foundry in the world has been established some years in the neighborhood of Liege, in which the king has a large share, and 4,000 hands are employed. [*London Magazine.*

[We think that this great iron factory was established by an Englishman, on whom Bonaparte conferred a grand cross of the legion of honor; Liege then being a part of his empire.]

It is thus, or becoming thus, every where in Europe. The *necessity* of excluding British products, unless fairly exchanged, has compelled the people to consume their surplus products at home, by new employments for labor. At present, perhaps, the market in New England, for the grain of New York and the rest of the middle states, is larger than the *whole* foreign demand. The nations of Europe begin to see these things, and, we trust in heaven, that the days of *British monopoly* are numbered, though the *last struggle* will be made to perpetuate it in the United States, and we shall have to meet it against a fearful odds—for the influence of Britain is so mighty among us, as to make thousands believe that "*free trade*" means British exclusion of *our* industry, and the liberal reception of the products of *her own!*

There never was a stronger, more zealous or powerful British party in the U. States, than at this moment; and we *do* rejoice in the distresses of the British manufacturers, that we may be left to the peaceful management of our own affairs.

ally transferred between the parties. A bankruptcy which took place in London four or five months since, incidentally gave rise to surmises that brought the whole system to light.

It is the frequency of similar occurrences in this country, that has of late years thrown such quantities of cheap manufactures into yours. Persons in distress will privately sell very low to an exporter, or will export on their own account, on obtaining advances, although at a certainty of loss, rather than expose themselves to the open consequences and stigma of underselling for the home trade. In the latter case the transaction would get wind, and a loss of credit would instantly be the consequence.

If it were not for these and similar exigencies which tend to create abundance of losing sales on your side of the water, one would suppose that many of your manufactures might stand the trial of a competition with those of England. It is certain that ordinary cottons, and perhaps even coarse woollens, can be made as cheap with you as they can be here; and what is still better for the consumer, they will last longer. But a fortnight of distress in Manchester will at any time inundate your markets with more cottons than can be disposed of in a year, and as they will always be sold for any price that will cover advances, down comes the market price of your domestic goods, upon every recurrence of distress among the manufacturers here:

There is at present a contest virtually going on between your manufacturers and those of Great Britain, for the possession of your home market. IF YOU PERSEVERE, YOU WILL BE SURE TO PREVAIL. Your machinery is generally quite as good as theirs, some of it better than their best, and none of it as bad as their worst. The outlay of capital is less with you, and the current expenses, including interest on capital, not greater. Besides, you work in peace, and without having your slumbers at night disturbed by dreams of riots and conflagration. It is true there has been improvidence and rashness on the part of some of your manufacturers. But this has occurred chiefly among adventurers, sometimes without the experience, sometimes without the industry, and often without the means, requisite to insure success. This evil is gradually yielding to its natural and concomitant remedy. It is not permanent; and still less is it, as some affect to represent it, general. The prudent, the industrious, and the skilful, have escaped without material injury. Some of them have been eminently prosperous, much beyond the general condition of the community in these times of small profits.

In England, on the other hand, there has been much suffering, and cases of prosperity have been extremely rare among manufacturers, for some years. Such of them as confine their attention to the home trade, have just made interest on their capital. Others who have resorted directly or indirectly to the markets abroad, have met with loss directly, or in the bankruptcy of the buyers, who from the year 1825, have been doomed to see their property constantly wasting away under the progressive depreciation of the market prices. The manufacturer, in order to shield himself, has been continually lowering the rate of wages, until the poor operatives cost so much less than machines of the same power, that the latter are no longer labor-saving. Under such circumstances, the time cannot be very far distant when much of the manufacturing capital of this country must and will seek other channels of employment.

TEXAS.

Every thing tending to throw light upon the project supposed to be entertained by this government, of annexing this vast province to our already extended empire, must be interesting to our readers. We therefore subjoin a brief extract from an additional chapter in a second edition of the work on Mexico, written by Mr. *Ward*, late British charge d'affairs in that country, giving his impressions, as to the desire, and, (as alleged,) the long meditated purpose of the U. States to possess Texas.

After descanting upon the condition of the government of Mexico, the inadequacy of its resources to meet current expenses, the necessity of resorting anew to loans, and the hopelessness of negotiating any more such in England, Mr. Ward seems to think the sole resource for the Mexicans, would be, to pawn Texas to America. In reference to such an event, Mr. Ward makes these remarks:

"It is now seven years since the design of appropriating to themselves that fertile province, and thus extending their frontier to the Rio Bravo del Norte, was first attributed to the United States; nor have the Escoces hesitated, since Mr. Poinsett's arrival in Mexico, to ascribe to an ardent wish on his part to secure this prize, the share which he has taken, or is thought to have taken, in the intestine divisions of the republic. It is not for me to determine how far this supposition is just; but it would derive a certain degree of plausibility, to say the least, from the confirmation of the present report, should the loan, and the terms upon which it is offered, prove to be correct. The amount is said to be twelve millions of dollars, for the repayment of which the province is to serve as a pledge. We are not informed what security the United States propose for the restoration of the territory, in the event of the money being repaid: but when we reflect upon the perseverance and assiduity with which, since the acquisition of the Floridas, their establishments have been pushed in a southwesterly direction—roads having been traced, and canals opened, in such a manner as to admit of their being prolonged at once, should an extension of territory render it advisable—those least disposed to question the good faith of nations, will find reason to suspect that possession, if once obtained, will not easily be relinquished,"

We leave our readers to make their own reflections on the extract. [*N. Y. American.*

[If any thing more than a *suspicion* rested upon the mind of Mr. Ward, it would shew that the project of obtaining Texas is of pretty old date, and his suggestions may lead to some curious developements, as to the acts of individuals, or private and unauthorized citizens of the United States, in this matter.]

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

There are 95,593 persons, charged with "state tax, on moveable property," in the state of Virginia—all whom have been taxed, without being represented, because of such taxation.

The inequality of the present mode of electing delegates to the general assembly may be well esteemed from the table shewing the taxables in each county. Many of the counties, and especially those in the valley, or westward, contain from 1,500 to 2,000 taxables—while many in the eastern part of the state, having the same power of representation, have less than 400 taxables—one, Warwick, only 126.

We have mentioned that the business of the convention was parcelled out to different committees. That on the legislative department decided, on the 16th inst. that white population was the proper basis for representation in the house of delegates. The vote in the committee stood thus—

For the resolution—Wm. Anderson, Chapman Johnson, Andrew Beirne, *James Madison*, Charles Fenton Mercer, John R. Cooke, Philip C. Pendleton, John B. George, Henley Chapman, Lewis Summers, Philip Doddridge, Wm. Campbell (of Bedford,) and James Pleasants—13.

Against it—Benj. Watkins Leigh, Wm. H. Broadnax, John Tyler, John Y. Mason, John Randolph, John Roane, John W. Greene, Littleton Waller Tazewell, George Townes, John Taliaferro, Thos. R. Joynes—11.

The vote in committee, however, was 12 against 12, on the proposition to make the white population the basis also of representation in the senate, Mr. Madison voting with the minority on the other question. It is intimidated, that the proposition to elect the senate, according to "federal numbers"—(by which 5 slaves are counted as 3 white persons) will be offered by the way of compromise between the two parties in the convention, which already begin to shew a great deal of feeling. The west not yet disposed to concede as to the senate, and the east resisting the proposition even as the house of delegates.

It is stated that 48 of the members may be counted as firm friends of representation, according to white population.

The committees were yet busy. We cannot detail their proceedings—and not many important points had yet been definitively settled by them.

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

At a meeting of a number of citizens from Pennsylvania and Tennessee, held at Mr. Gadsby's hotel, in Washington, on Saturday the 10th inst. for the purpose of expressing there sentiments of respect and veneration to the chief magistrate of the union

J. C. Tillinghast, of Pennsylvania, was called to the chair.

James Walker, of Tennessee, was appointed secretary.

Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, *Robert Jetten* and *D. W. Haley*, of Tennessee, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions and addresses, which were unanimously adopted.

The company then proceeded to the house of the president, having previously despatched Messrs. Potter, Spalding and Brooke, to announce their intended visit. The doors of the hospitable mansion were speedily unfolded, and in a few minutes they were ushered in the presence of the man of the people.

The following address was delivered by general Cameron of Pennsylvania:—

Gen. Jackson:—The gentlemen assembled before you, are citizens of the state of Pennsylvania and Tennessee, who have accidentally met in this city. They were anxious to pay their respects to the president of the United States in a body. All are your personal friends, and all of them have viewed with admiration and feelings of gratitude, your long and continued exertions in behalf of the humau race, and your devoted attachment to the rights and interests of the American people. All are now satisfied that since your inauguration, abuses have been discovered, and, with your characteristic energy, promptly corrected. Judging the future from the past, we feel confident that the institutions of our country will receive renewed life and vigor, while in the hands of the last soldier of the revolution. As citizens of states principally, whose future wealth and prosperity depend in a great measure upon their works of improvement, which are calculated to make them more formidable in war, and more happy in peace, we cannot help expressing our gratification at your repeated expressions and well known attachment to the domestic industry and enterprize of the country. Permit us to add our individual prayers for your continued health and prosperity.

To which general Jackson replied:—

"I receive, gentlemen, with grateful feelings, your kind expressions of approbation of my past life. I shall by a faithful and honest discharge of the important duties committed to my care, endeavor to merit it for the future."

After receiving the cordial grasp of friendship, and partaking of refreshments, the company retired, impressed with additional esteem and admiration towards the man whose untiring zeal and devotion to his country, justly entitled him to be recorded in the sun bright page of history as the noblest of Columbia's sons.

J. C. TILLINGHAST, *chairman.*
James Walker, secretary.

EVIL OF TOO MUCH DEBATE.

We have noted the annexed passage of Mr. Jefferson's Memoirs—in the collection of his writings just printed:

"*Congress at Annapolis.*—Our body was little numerous, but very contentious. Day after day, was wasted on the most important questions. A member, one of those afflicted with the morbid rage of debate, of an ardent mind, prompt imagination and copious flow of words, who heard with impatience any logic which was not his own, sitting near me on some occasion of a trifling but wordy debate, asked me how I could sit in silence, hearing so much false reasoning, which a word would refute. I observed to him, that to refute indeed was easy, but to silence impossible; that in measures brought forward by myself, I took the laboring oar, as was incumbent on me; but that, in general, I was willing to listen; that if every argument or objection was used by some one or other of the numerous debaters, it was enough; if not, I thought it sufficient to suggest the omission, without going into a repetition of what had been already said by others; that this was a waste and abuse of the time and patience of the house, which could not be justified. And I believe, that if the members of deliberate bodies were to observe this course generally, they would do in a day, what takes them a week: and it is really more questionable, than may at first be thought, whether Bonaparte's dumb legislature, which said nothing, and did much, may not be preferable to one which talks much, and does nothing. I served with general Washington in the legislature of Virginia before the revolution, and during it, with Dr. Franklin in congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point, which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves. If the present congress errs in too much talking, how can it be otherwise, in a body to which the people send one hundred and fifty lawyers, whose trade it is to question every thing, yield nothing, and talk by the hour? That one hundred and fifty lawyers should do business together, ought not to be expected."

FOREIGN PAPERS, &c.

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

Declaration made by the marquis de Barbacena to the faithful subjects of her majesty the queen of Portugal, Donna Maria II.

At the point of complying with the positive order which the emperor my august master was pleased to transmit me, in quality of father and guardian of her majesty Donna Maria II., reigning queen of Portugal, that I should conduct her to his presence, it is my duty, according to my instructions, to explain the intentions of his imperial majesty to all her faithful subjects, that they may know the true motives of this imperial resolution, and not suffer themselves to be deceived by unfounded fears or malignant insinuations.

The separation of her most faithful majesty from her august father, was the necessary consequence of her exaltation to the throne of Portugal. Her coming to England and her temporary residence in the states of her most ancient ally, were occasioned by the odious usurpation of her crown, accompanied with the violation of the most sacred oaths to the shame of the government and nations of both worlds.

The return of her majesty to the bosom of her family is the necessary effect of the struggle which unhappily exists between legitimacy and usurpation, for the paternal tenderness of his imperial majesty requires that in such extraordinary circumstances, until the desired moment in which the queen Maria II. shall be raised to the throne to which heaven has destined her, he should be the defender and guardian of her august person.

Far, therefore, from abandoning the cause of his beloved daughter, his imperial majesty persists in his unalterable resolution to protect her, and never to come to terms with the usurper.

Whatever may be the difficulties and obstacles which retard the success of the cause of honor, justice, and legitimacy, the subjects of her majesty must never relax in the glorious defence to which they are pledged; for the justice of the cause ensures its triumph; and if any persons, during the struggle, prefer an asylum in the Brazils to that which some of the powers of Europe have afforded them, they may rely and I can assure them, by the express order of the emperor my master, that they will find in Brazil that generous hospitality so justly due to them, for their undeserved misfortunes and their tried fidelity to the august person of their majesties the king Don Pedro IV. and the queen Donna Maria II.

On board the frigate *Imperatriz*, at Portsmouth, Aug. 27, 1829. MARQUIS DE BABACENA.

MEXICAN TRADE, &c.

Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger has the following remarks relative to Mexico. The *reason* of them is plainly manifested in the lamentation after lost trade; the spirit of which would consign Mexico, or any other country, to the dominion of an "holy inquisition," if thereby one more trunk of calicoes could be disposed of:

"It certainly never can become the duty of England to oppose this expedition of old Spain against Mexico. Spanish America, her loans, her liberty and independence, have been the most expensive and fraudulent bubble which has ever been gotten up in this country. It was a mere stock exchange trick from the beginning, and

the English patriots who encouraged it were mostly stock-brokers, share-holders, and the traffickers in the alley.—From the first proclamation of Spanish independence, England has lost, in various loans, from 15 to 20 millions, besides suffering innumerable commercial frauds. Our commerce with these colonies, for the last three years, has been a mere chandler's shop account. We proved it, from the late financial accounts, to be inferior in magnitude and importance to the commerce which we now carry on with the Barbary states. Whilst these colonies belonged to old Spain, they were abundantly supplied, through the markets of *that country*, with all the staples of British industry, manufactures and art. Since their emancipation, as it has been called, all this trade, to the extent at least in which it has been carried on, has been diverted into another current, and absorbed by North America.

"We are satisfied, that neither the moral nor religious feelings, nor the commercial interests of Great Britain, can be opposed to the success of the Spanish expedition to Mexico."

BRITISH COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The London Times of the 2nd September observes—

"Our commerce *was* on so immense a scale as to embrace the consumption of the whole world; but then it required a world's consumption for its aliment. That was a war condition—an unnatural condition. In peace other countries, felt the desire, and saw the possibility, of ministering to their own wants; and they have been much enabled to supply themselves by the transfer of British capital to their dominions. England, therefore, must sooner or later be content to let her neighbors share largely in that foreign commerce which once (and for years) was exclusively her own. She *must* contract her manufacturing theatre, and become less absolutely an instrument of mechanical production; the transition may be trying, but it must and will take place. The taxes, moreover, must and will force themselves, and that rudely, upon the minds of statesmen. England, now, making allowance for the altered currency, raises more money by taxes than at the highest period of the war. Of the revenue so created, a far large *proportion* than at any period of the war goes to the mere payment of interest on the public securities: that is to say, a far larger positive sum than when the loans were heaviest, and expenses most enormous. Of the revenue so raised, and the burdens so endured, a much more formidable portion falls upon the middling and lower classes now than when the war was raging. While the taxes have not in fact diminished the price of labor, and the profits of capital have, beyond a question, been fearfully reduced, and the general ability has been retrograding, as compared with the general pressure."

[There is much matter for reflection in the preceding remarks. The condition of Britain has long been an "unnatural" one; and unless a new war shall break out, mighty changes in it must take place. Britain has for years been so situated, that the laboring tax-paying classes, better sustained the burthen of war than the pressure of peace. This may well be called an *unnatural* state of things.]

THE RUSSIANS IN TURKEY.

Camp at Aidos, July 25, (Aug. 6.)

Soon after his arrival at Aidos, count Diebitsch learned that the Mahomedan inhabitants of some villages near the town, who had fled into the mountains on the approach of our troops, had expressed a wish to return to their homes with their families, and there to live under the protection of the army. The general hastened to take advantage of this wish. After this communication, the inhabitants of twelve villages, all Mahomedans, encouraged by the assurances of his excellency, delivered up their arms to us, and returned to their homes, and have received from the commander in chief letters of protection and safeguard.

The same measure is beginning to be carried into effect further on towards Adrianople, and several villages have submitted and delivered up their arms to the vanguard of count Pahlen's corps at Faki, promising to remain quiet under our protection.

Under these favorable circumstances, the commander-in-cheif has thought proper to issue a proclamation to the inhabitants of Romelia.

Proclamation.

The commander-in-chief of the Russian army, which victory has brought into the plains of Romelia, cannot but regret that the Ottoman government rejects, with great obstinacy, the proposals made to it in the name of his majesty the emperor of all the Russians, the acceptance of which would put an end to the evils of war, and restore repose and tranquillity to the peaceable inhabitants of these countries. He is thus placed under the absolute necessity of following up his victories, occupying the country, and advancing so far as Providence shall please, in order by this means to compel the sultan to listen to the voice of reason and humanity.

In fulfilling this painful duty the commander-in-chief feels the most ardent desire to spare the peaceable inhabitants, Mahometans as well as Christians, the burdens of a military occupation—or rather to prevent their ruin, which would be inevitable, if terrified by the approach of the army, they should take the unhappy resolution to abandon their dwellings, their villages, and their towns.

The commander-in-chief has therefore thought fit to issue the following notice:—

1. All Musslemen, inhabitants of the towns and villages are called upon to remain quietly with their wives and children in their habitations and possessions, and not to fear being molested by any person whatever. They are only, however, to give up all their arms, which will be preserved in a safe place. An accurate list of them will be kept, and they will be punctually restored after the conclusion of peace.

2. The inhabitants shall enjoy entire liberty in the exercise of the Mahometan religion; they shall retain their mosques and their imans, perform their five prayers at the appointed hours, and continue to say as usual the Friday's prayer—the hubbe in the name of the sultan Mahmoud, their sovereign and caliph—for it is a matter of course that the Mahometan inhabitants who do not abandon the districts occupied by the Russian troops, are not obliged to become in consequence Russian subjects, but remain as before subjects of the sultan.

3. All the local authorities of cities, such as Adrianople and others, the ayans, cadis, notables, &c. are also called upon not to leave their houses, but to continue to direct the administration, that the lives and property of the Mussulman inhabitants may be protected and maintained. No Russian authority will interfere in the concerns of the Mussulman with each, which will be examined, and regulated by the competent Mussulman authorites of the place.

4. The inhabitants will get in their harvest, and put the corn into the barns for their own use; the overplus not required by them, for their own use, may be sold by them to the Russian army, which will pay for every thing according to the established prices.

5. In all the towns the Mussleman authorities will give up to the Russian army all articles belonging to the Turkish government—such as cannon, arms, ammunition, and provisions. When once this is done, no person whatever will be permitted to meddle with private property; and every inhabitant shall keep and dispose of, at his pleasure, all that he possesses.

6. In the cities, towns and villages the soldiers will not occupy any of the houses inhabited by the Mussulmen, and the strictest measures will be taken that the Mussulman inhabitants, their wives and children, may not be exposed to any insult or oppression from the troops.

All the points herein specified shall be punctually observed, and the Mussulman authorities will take care that commander in chief shall be informed of every thing relative to the strict observance of them.

Head-quarters, Aidos, July 21, 1829.

REFORM, BY THE WITHHOLDING PROCESS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

An English writer, who is bitterly opposed to the borough system, recommends to the laboring classes, of "the people," to coerce a reform by means perfectly within their power.

He says, on the authority of Colquhoun, that the income of the working classes is eighty-two millions sterling a year. Of the agricultural and trading portions, £119,700,-

000; while that of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and all the opulent classes put together, is about eighty-three millions. "The working classes are the first receivers of a great portion of the annual income of the country, and have the distribution of it in their own power. Ought they to make no distinction in the distribution?"

He then gives the following table of the annual amount of taxes on different articles of consumption:—

British and foreign spirits	£5,500,000
Beer, including duty on malt and hops	6,000,000
Wine	2,000,000
Tobacco and snuff	2,000,000
Tea	3,500,000
Sugar	2 250,000
	£21,250,000

As the working classes compose three fourths of the whole community, he deems it "not too much to suppose that they consume one half the amount of these dutiable commodities, by which they pay nearly eleven millions a year into the hands of the boroughmongers."

He goes on to say, that there is a large class of shopkeepers and publicans who might form a powerful and important auxiliary to the cause of the people, who yet from fear, or a baser motive, take very little interest in their proceedings. "We consider it, therefore, incumbent on us to inquire what are the opinions of our baker, butcher, publican, and tailor, on certain points. If they are not quite clear, we shall consider them either fools or knaves; they shall not have a farthing of our money; we will not support such men; we will sooner travel twenty miles to find out an honest reformer, who loves liberty to his heart's core.

"This is a hit in the right place. It is not *brute force*; it is an intellectual blow, which will convince these men to whom they owe allegiance.

"To render this plan effectual, it must not be merely talked about; it must be instantly and universally adopted. There is no occasion for any combination or concert; every individual must act as if the whole depended on himself. He must inquire who is friendly to reform? If there be no retail trader in any village or town, who is a reformer, one must be set up without delay, and supported and encouraged. The Quakers do these things daily. They never purchase a single article but of their own persuasion.

"We see no difficulty in abstaining from these articles. During the continental blockade, it is well known that scarcely any, either sugar or tea, was used in France. There is very little nourishment in either. They are more properly medicines than food, and tend rather to neutralize the pernicious effect of luxurious living, than to strengthen the constitution. Tobacco is a thing we detest ourselves. Dram-drinking is well known to be most pernicious: it would therefore be triple folly to put an enemy into the mouth to steal away the brains, ruin the constitution, and support the oligarchy. And as to malt liquors, porter and ale, we never drink either. We can speak with confidence on the subject; we formerly drank wine, spirits, and malt liquor, in great abundance. We now drink nothing but water. We are pursuaded it tends to produce a more equable flow of spirits, clearer intellect, greater mental energy, and physical strength.

"Besides, porter and ale are the most adulterated, most baneful compounds imaginable. We would as readily swallow a scruple of poison daily as be doomed to drink a pot of Meaux or Hanbury's porter. It appears from evidence before the house of commons, that the brewers, to give their vapid beverage a color, flavor, and intoxicating qualities; besides treacle, liquorice root, capsicum, and dog poison, throw in linseed, opium, belladonna, ginger, and slacked lime. That eminent physician, Dr. Trotter, in his essay on drunkenness, says, that in the distilleries and breweries, where hogs and poultry are fed on the sediments of barrels, their liver and viscera are observed to be enlargened and hardened; and were these animals not to be killed at certain periods, their flesh would be unfit to eat, and their bodies become emaciated. The effect on the human frame must be exactly similar.

"It is evident, however, that those who have been accustomed to drink spirituous and fomented liquors, must feel a degree of weakness and depression of spirits, from the absence of their usual stimulant. This is an evil of short duration—not more than a week or a fortnight at the utmost. Pursue a rigorous self-denial for that short period, when the appetite for solid and wholesome food will increase, the nerves become more firm and steady, the sleep more sound, and the whole physical and intellectual system amazingly invigorated."

"I do not know how far this withdrawing system has been adopted by the friends of equal rights in England. But I am persuaded that if "the reformers" can only make up their minds not to be *enslaved by the throat*, no earthly power can prevent the downfal of the monstrous abuses which prevail in that country. A luxurious and pampered *aristocracy* cannot domineer over a water-drinking *people*.—The men who can govern their appetite, must govern the nation. L."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Fair of 1829, *at Masonic hall, New York.*

The following premiums were awarded under the written decision of competent and experienced judges and approved of by the institute.

REGULAR PREMIUMS.

Department of Woollens.

1st premium—To the Glenham company, for the two best pieces of superfine blue broad cloth, A. L. Ulrick, superintendent—pr. P. H. Schenck, esq.

2d premium—To R. W. Dickinson, of Watertown, Mass. for the nine best pieces super fine black broad cloth.

3d premium—To Robert Rawson, of South Orange, N. Jersey, for an excellent piece of superfine black broad cloth, (No. 1519.)

4th premium—To the Glenham company, for a fine piece of brown broad cloth, (No. 4751), A. L. Ulrick, superintendent—by Mr. Schenck.

5th premium—To Messrs. Samuel Slater and sons, of Dudley, Mass. for a superior piece of superfine mixed broad cloth—by Tucker, Spring & Dorr, agents.

6th premium—To Samuel Slater and sons, of Dudley, Mass, for two very superior pieces of superfine drab broad cloth—Edward Howard, superintendent.

7th premium—To the Yantic company, of Norwich, Conn. for 10 pieces of superfine white flannel—a part unrivalled in fineness and finish.

8th premium—To the Salisbury company, Con. for seven pieces of beautiful scarlet printed flannels—by Burns and Halliburton.

9th premium—to the Franklin company of Orange county, N. Y. for nine pieces of substantial and cheap flannel.

10th premium—To D. C. Frisby, for two pieces superior American stair and ingrain carpeting.

11th premium—To Thomas Williams and son, of Poughkeepsie, for a piece of superfine black cassimere, manufactured from silk and wool—(a new article.)

12th premium—J. W. Mills, of Harford, Ct. for the best pair's of woollen blankets.

DEPARTMENT OF COTTON AND SILK.

1. Regular premium to the steam cotton manufacturing company, Providence, R. I. for the best package of cotton shirting, put up like Irish linens, and stamped "superfine steam loom."

2d premium—To the Scituate, R. I. manufacturing company, for the best package brown shirtings, (a beautiful article.)

3d premium—To Alexander Knox, of Greenwich village, for the best package of superfine ginghams denominated "Carlisle."

4th premium—To the Merrimac company, for the best package of two-blue printed calicoes, superior to imported—by Burns and Halliburton.

5th premium—To the Merrimac company, for the best package of light four-colored fancy prints, equal if not superior to imported—by Burns & Halliburton.

6th premium—To J. B. Nones, for a specimen of American nankeen.

7th premium—To the Phenix mills company, N. J. for 2 pieces cotton bagging. C. Bolton, agent.

8th premium—To the Ipswich manufacturing company, Massachusetts, for a piece of six-quarter bobbinet lace—by Burns & Halliburton.

9th premium—To Edw'd Lawton and Wm. C. Cozzens, Newport R. I. for a piece of worked bobbinet lace. Downer & Co. agents.

DEPARTMENT OF IRON AND STEEL.

1st regular premium—To the Matteawan company, for 20 pair of smoothing (or sad irons,) superior to any imported. Wm. B. Leonard, superintendent—by P. H. Schenck, esq.

2d premium—To the Peru iron company, Clinton county, N. Y. for "hoop iron and nail rods."

3d premium—To O. L. Clark, for American blistered steel.

4th premium—To Henry Worrall, for best lot of hollow ware.

5th premium—To Thaddeus Sellick, of New York, for a coil of card wire, made at the factory of R. McQueen.

6th premium—To the Peru iron company, for a chain cable and a cask of nails.

DEPARTMENT OF GLASS.

1st regular premium—To John L. Gilleland & Co. for specimens of plain and pressed glass.

2d premium—To Joseph Baggot, for specimens of cut glass.

3d premium—To John Bruorton, for splendid specimens of stained window Glass.

4th premium—To the Champlain factory, for the best box of window glass.

DEPARTMENT OF HATS.

1st premium—To Chas. St. John, for the best long knapped beaver hat.

2d premium—To E. Bloomer, for the best short knapped beaver hat.

3d premium—To Smith & Hannah, (successors to Ives & White), N. York, for the best plated hat.

DEPARTMENT OF PIANOS.

1st premium—To Robt. & Wm. Nunns, of New York, for the best upright cabinet piano.

2d premium—To Wm. Geib, for the best horizontal two string piano.

3d premium—To Rob't. & Wm. Nunns, for the best unicord piano, a new article.

A discretionary premium to Mr. Sackmeister for the second best unicord piano.

DEPARTMENT OF PAPER.

1st premium—To H. Hudson, of Hartford, Ct. for the best foolscap paper. T. A. Ronalds, agent.

2d premium—To Rob't. Donaldson, of New York, for the second best foolscap paper.

3d premium—To R. Donaldson, of New York, for the best letter paper.

4th premium—To H. Hudson, of Hartford, Ct. for the second best specimen of letter paper.

5th premium—To R. Donaldson, for the best specimen of note paper, and bank post laid and wove paper.

6th premium—To Goodwin & Co. Hartfort, Ct. for the best specimen of blue laid demy medium and royal writing paper.

7th premium—To Stephen E. Teffts, for sand, emery and glass paper.

DEPARTMENT OF BOOKS.

1st premium—To Abm. De Camp, for the best specimen of bank ledgers.

2d premium—To D. Felt, for the best specimen of blank books.

3d premium—To E. Bliss, for the best specimen of printing displayed in the "Talisman."

4th premium—To A. Chandler, the best specimen of stereotyping, displayed in an edition of Clark's commentary of the bible.

DEPARTMENT OF STONEWARE.

1st premium—To D. & J. Henderson, Jersey city, for a beautiful and extensive variety of flint stoneware, J. Turnbull, agent, New York.

2d premium—To the Northern patent brick Co. for the best specimen of building brick.

3d premium—To———, for the best specimen of American China, displayed in two pitchers.

4th premium—To J. Bruorton, for gilding and enameling on China.

5th premium—To Salamander works, for the best specimens of fire brick and grate fixtures.

6th premium—to E. Conover, for the best specimen of American ornamental marble, and the best specimen of building lime.

DEPARTMENT OF FLAX AND HEMP.

1st premium—To Garsed, Raines & Co. of Pennsylvania, for the best specimen of hemp duck.

2nd premium—To the Passaick company, for the best specimen of cotton sail duck, by J. Colt, agent.

3d premium—To Garsed, Raines & Co. of Pennsylvania, for the best specimen of shoe and sail twine and thread.

DEPARTMENT OF LEATHER.

1st premium—To G. & A. Watts, for the best specimen of metalic bronzed leather.

2d premium—To J. D. Everson, for the best specimen of metalic bronzed Morocco.

3d premium—To D. B. Crockett, Newark, N. J. for the best specimen of glazed leather. A superior article.

4th premium—To Luke Davies, for the best assortment of cloth and leather caps, and oil silks.

DEPARTMENT OF WOOD.

1st premium—To S. B. Young, for a white and live oak card table, an elegant article.

2d premium—To Poele Young, for the best sofa frame.

3d premium—To John C. Parker, for the best gig body and wheels.

4th premium—To E. Baldwin, for a beautiful assortment of planes.

DEPARTMENT OF LADIE'S HATS,

1st premium—To Miss Leonard, of New York, for the best Leghorn hat.

2d premium—To Miss Vose, of Watertown, Connecticut, the second best Leghorn hat.

3d premium—To Eli Curtis, of Watertown, Connecticut, for the best palm leaf hat.

4th premium—To Eli Curtis, of Watertown, Connecticut, for the best gentleman's palm leaf hat.

5th premium—To Chittenden Purdy, best merino hats.

6th premium—To Mary Haines, for a lady's hat and feathers, made of down, a very beautiful article.

DEPARTMENT OF MACHINERY.

1st regular premium—To the Matteawan company, Wm. B. Leonard, superintendent, a power loom for weaving broad cloths, a most beautiful and perfect machine, which has wove 20 yards of fine broad cloth during the fair—by P. H. Schenck.

2d regular premium—John Whittemore, for a machine for manufacturing cards.

3d premium—To the Matteawan company, a newly invented cast iron carriage wheel, hub and axle.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

The following discretionary premiums, are awarded for articles not properly belonging to any particular class.

To Henry Willett, for a rotary fire pump, and beer and soda water pumps.

To Thomas Day, jr. best specimen of ornamental paper hangings.

To Daniel Klauberg, best specimen of pen knives.

To Stacy Pancoast, best specimen of brass nails, and coach and harness mountings.

To H. Stevens, of Newark, best specimen of coach lace.

To John Hewett, for a patent bedstead.

To James Anderson, for corks, made by machinery.

To. J. Whitney, for the best pair of ladies shoes.

To Thomas A. Lane, the second best pair of ladies shoes.

To George Elliott, New York, 2 pieces silk fringe.

To Mrs. Freidle, best specimen of artificial flowers.

To Wm. H. Miller, military equipments and saddlery.

To Melenda & David, for superior whips.

To P. Marquand, for jewelry, and superior tea and dinner silver ware.

To Gale & Mosely, for superior silver forks and spoons.

To Wright & Dale, for superior dies and medals.

To Dr. Pascalis, for specimens of American silk worm, eggs, cocoons and silk, in various stages of production and filiture.

William Bryan, printed silk handerchiefs.

James Reed, sundry manufactures in silk.
M. Saltonstall, superior gun locks.
John M. Dow, superior scale beams.
Crossman & Leonard, Massachusetts, superior Brittanny ware.
Sturges & George, superior hair cloth seating.
P. Rose, superior set of surgical instruments.
E. & H. Raymond, for felted hearth rugs, table covers and padding.
Richard Robinson & Co. of Attleborough, Mass. best specimens of gilt buttons, a superior article, equal to best English.
John Smith, N. York, best starch and hair powder.
Michaels & Derrick, best set of single harness.
Brown, of N. York, best cast iron ploughs.
Chemical manufacturing company, best blue vitriol, epsom salts, and chrystalized pot ash.
J. Cozzens, pure caustic pot ash.
Miss Mary C. Frost, a splendid lace coverlid.
P. Smith, brass shovel, tongs and poker.
Geo. Innes & Co. best specimens of manufactured snuff and tobacco.
McKenzie, N. York, superior carved caps and bases for piano legs, equal to French.
Partridge & Colgate, for a specimen of South Carolina indigo.
Jared L. Moore, superior specimen of gold spectacles.
The institute deem it their duty to NOTICE, with sentiments of peculiar satisfaction, *the following articles*: the same in some instances, not having arrived at a sufficient degree of perfection to receive premiums; and in others not being of that class of articles, connecting themselves with the leading interests of manufacturers. *In every instance* however, they exhibit much ingenuity and skill and *are highly commendable.*
Mr. Pendleton, for specimens of lithography.
Mr. Imbert, the like.
Water proof cloth, by Mr. James Reed.
Wire cloth, by Mr. John McChesney.
Self generating gas lamps, by J. Jennings.
Mr. Emmons, a musical clock.
Doremus, Suydam & Co. Navarino stocks.
Lillibridge, the like.
D. A. Berrien, superior hair and clothes brushes.
John Tuthill, stomach pump.
Mr. Martin, night lamps.
Bull's platform scale.
Bussing's pocket books and ladies riticules.
Henry James, an apprentice, a locomotive steam carriage.
Morange & Davis, leather caps and patent leather.
E. Howe & Co. North Salem, water proof prunella.
Anna T. Clanning, painting on velvet.
Miss Coldin, a map of the state on a sampler.
Pye & Whaley, specimen of locks.
R. T. Tanner, superior pocket books and riticules.
Charles Bird, specimen of carving.
S. Kennedy, a specimens of gilding.
George Dunn, of Newark, a buggy body forged in one piece.
Mr. Ely, specimens of penmanship.
Scrap table by a lady of New York.
Two patch work quilts. One by Mrs. Whitlock aged 82 years, the other by Miss Reed aged 4 years.
Giles Bushnell, tortoise shell combs.
John L. Hurloy, the like.
Belcher Brothers, superior rules and scales.
T. Thomas, block tin ware.
J. Foster, superior binding.
Parmentier's, ripe monthly strawberries, red and white, and a beautiful boquet of flowers.
John and Rich'd. Fisher's cut glass.
Fuller & Thomas, grates and fenders.
James Gilchio, manifold letter writer.
C. Sammis, ladies shoes.
John G. Wright's, specimen of starch.
E. Bloomer's ladies' and childrens' beaver hats, and a military hat.
Lawton & Cozzens, a lace veil.
Miss St. Martin, a lace veil.
Miss C. Woodward, a lace veil.
Miss Eliza Bloons, of Newtown, Long Island, a peacock feather cape.
Miss S. A. Tredwell, Westchester, a stand in imitation of East India work.
James Spencer, imitation pannelling of wood.
T. Cooper, mustard.
J. M'Chesney, wire seive.
Increase Wilson, a coffee mill.
Ira Floyd, improved oven and stove.
Naylor & Co. improved Schuylkill stove.
To Wm. Goaddy, for superior grates.
To John Lomack, superior specimen of wood type.
Addison & Stevens, a newly invented ring cotton spinner.

On behalf of the institute.

ROBERT DONALDSON,
H. M. WESTERN,
T. B. WAKEMAN,
Executive Committee.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

Third annual report,

Of the president and directors, to the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company.

The time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the president and directors, to submit their third annual report to the stockholders, of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, in order to acquaint them with the progress made in the undertaking during the past year, its present condition, and its future prospects.

The first annual report of the board of directors was made whilst the enterprise was in embryo, the route of the road not having then been determined on, nor its practicability fully ascertained. At the time of the second report, the board were actively engaged in prosecuting surveys, and in perfecting the necessary arrangements for the construction of the road, but surrounded by those numerous obstacles which must unavoidably attend the first beginnings of every great enterprise, when there is a deficiency of the necessary practical knowledge and experience.—The report now about to be submitted, finds the board of directors in possession of much valuable information in reference to the work in which they are engaged, and from the experience acquired, and the progress already made towards its accomplishment, they have the fullest confidence in their ability to carry it to a successful completion within the time contemplated by the charter.

The first division of the road, extending from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, a distance of about thirteen miles, had, with the exception of that part of the line within the city, generally been put under contract at the time of the last annual report, and nearly all the second division extending to the forks of the Patapsco, was soon after also put under contract: not much progress was however made in the excavation and embankment until about the month of November, and on account of the difficulty of procuring masons, but little was done towards the bridges and culverts before the month of April last; yet notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather throughout the greater part of the winter, and the unusual quantities of rain during the late spring and summer, the work has progressed with a rapidity, which it is believed has rarely been equalled in any public undertaking in this country; the graduation and masonry upon the whole line, extending twenty-five miles, being now, with the exception of some of the more difficult parts, in a state of readiness to receive the rails, and there is no doubt but that by the time the two bridges across the Patapsco and Gwynn's Falls shall have been finished, the entire line can be made ready for laying down the rails.

The cost of this portion of the road has exceeded the original estimate; this increase of expenditure upon that part of the work arises, *first*, from the difficulty and cost of procuring stone suitable for the bridges and culverts on the first fifteen sections, having been found to be vastly greater than was anticipated. *Secondly*, from the great advance which took place in the price of labor, subsequent to the time when these estimates were made. *Thirdly*, from the occurrence of extensive beds of rock and tenacious hard clays, in many places along the line of the road, where the surface of the ground afforded no indication of their existence; and *lastly*, from the board of directors having concluded to substitute permanent stone bridges over the streams, and embank-

ments of earth across the extensive valleys, which intersect this division of the road, in the place of wooden viaducts as was originally contemplated. Although this alteration has very greatly augmented the cost of that portion of the road, the board are satisfied that the change was proper, and that it will be approved by the stockholders, particularly as it is known that the same circumstances will not recur on the entire line of the road between Baltimore and the Ohio river, and the board have every reason to feel assured, that notwithstanding the very formidable difficulties presented on the first divisions of the road: and the consequent heavy expenditure upon this section of the work, the road can be completed upon the plan proposed throughout the whole line from the city of Baltimore to the Ohio river, at an expense not exceeding the original estimate of twenty thousand dollars per mile.

The numerous unavoidable obstacles upon the first ten miles of the road, were still further greatly augmented by the necessity of sustaining a level, sufficiently high, upon the entrance of the road into the valley of the Patapsco, to overcome the rapid rise of the country along that stream, for the first twelve miles, in its passage across the granite range between the tide water and the mill-dam of the Union manufacturing company, without the additional aid of local or stationary power, as well as from the necessity of also continuing that elevation, from the valley of the Patapsco to the city of Baltimore, in order to pass the several ridges intermediate to that stream and the valley of Gwynn's Falls, and to secure the entrance of the road into the city at a height sufficiently elevated to accommodate its trade. These difficulties have however been overcome; and although the expenditure has of necessity been heavy, yet a route for the road has been secured extending from Baltimore to the Potomac river, a distance of 60 miles, which, with the exception of a slight elevation between the Monocacy and Potomac, has only a single summit, and across this summit a track has been gained of so easy access as to occasion no very great obstacle or increase of expense to the transportation.* By pursuing the valley of the Potomac from the "Point of Rocks," the road may be continued, if desired, without one additional summit to the coal mines in Alleghany county, and would then exhibit a rail road extending about one hundred and eighty miles, with but one summit requiring stationary power; a result which it is believed has not been paralleled in any work of the kind, either in this country or in Europe; or if it should be deemed preferable, with the view of shortening the distance, the road in several places may be conducted from the immediate border of the river, over slight elevations, so inconsiderable, as probably not only to lessen both the expense of its construction, but also the cost of transportation.

*By reference to the maps and profiles which accompany this report, the advantages of the route selected and its decided preference over all others that have been examined, will at once become manifest. The equated distance from Baltimore to Williamsport along the route adopted, is 129,97 miles, whilst the distance in equated miles by the most favorable route north of it, is 162,90 miles. It should be observed, that no route was discovered north of the Point of Rocks with less than four summits, whilst the route selected, has necessarily but one summit requiring stationary and local power.

The comparative heighths and distances of all the routes examined, will be still further illustrated, upon reference to the following tabular exhibit, shewing the result of the several surveys as actually made and reported upon, in the first annual report of the board of engineers, viz:

Route No. 1.	Aggregate height of summits in feet.	Distance in miles.	Equated distance in miles
By Jones' Falls and Harman's Gap, to Williamsport.	2,375	95,43	162,90
No. 2. By Gwynn's Falls, Sam's Creek, and Harman's Gap.	2,618	91,23	165,60
No. 3. By Elkridge, Bush Creek, and the valley of Potomac.	1,065	100,50	130,76
No. 4. Route adopted. By the valley of Patapsco, Bush Creek & Point of Rocks.	886	104.60	129,77

The work, as far as it has been completed, is executed in the most substantial and permanent manner. The bridges are all built of stone; that over Gwynn's Falls, is a single arch of 80 feet span, with an elevation of 58 feet to the top of the parapet, and 300 feet in length. The bridge across the Patapsco has two arches of 55 feet span each, and two arches of 20 feet span each; it rises 46 feet high, and is 375 feet long. There are numerous other bridges, of various dimensions, from 25 feet chord down to 10 feet, all of which are nearly finished, in the same substantial and permanent manner.

In passing from the valley of Gwynn's Falls to the Patapsco, the excavations and embankments have unavoidably been very great; the deepest cut will be 79 feet, and the highest embankment is 57 feet, the quantity of excavation between the city of Baltimore and the valley of the Patapsco in a distance of seven miles is 655,568 cubic yards. The embankment along the same distance are 628,629 cubic yards, making together 1,284 197 cubic yards. The masonry on the section within the city, and on the first and second divisions of the road, is upwards of 56,000 perches of stone work, and is executed in a very superior style of workmanship.

Along the valley of the Patapsco it has, in many places, been found necessary to conduct the road through extensive beds of hard granite or limestone, and at the "Buzzard Rock" the road has been carried through a solid mass of rock rising 58 feet above its surface These formidable difficulties have, however, in the short space of about one year, been overcome, and twenty-five miles of the road are now nearly ready for the reception of the rails. The expense of constructing the remaining forty-one miles thence to the "Point of Rocks," it is confidently believed, will be very considerably less than for the twenty-five miles from Baltimore to the forks of the Patapsco. When the road shall, therefore, have been completed to that place, it may safely be computed, whether we regard time or expense, that the work will have been much more than half accomplished, as far as to the valley of the Potomac, and the board are fully persuaded, that the entire graduation and masonry, may be completed as far as to the "Point of Rocks" by the end of the year 1830. From that time fifty miles of it may be constructed annually.

The location of the entire line from the forks of the Patapsco to the "Point of Rocks" has been completed, except a distance of about twelve miles, and the whole line will be finished before winter; and be ready to be put under contract. The road when constructed to the Potomac, will, at once open to the city of Baltimore the trade of the fertile and extensive valleys of that noble river and its widely extended tributaries, and from that time cannot fail to become profitable, both to the stockholders and to the public.

The further progress of the work west of the "Point of Rocks" must of necessity be suspended till the termination of the suits now pending between this company and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company: measures had been taken in the early part of the last season to extend the road from the "Point of Rocks" westward as far as to the west side of the Catoctin mountain, and eastward, as far as to the Chanel bridge, in order that this difficult portion of the route along the border of the river, might be finished as early as possible, and that the company might thus be enabled to complete the line as far as to the mouth of the Shenando, by the time the road would reach the Potomac river. After the commencement of the construction of the road it therefore became the policy of the board of directors, to employ all their disposable force in advance, upon those points which presented the greatest difficulties, and the execution of which, would be delayed much longer, than the intermediate parts of the road, were both to be commenced simultaneously; the object of this policy, was to secure the uninterrupted progression of the road, from the time when the first rails were laid in the vicinity of Baltimore, which could only be effected, by previously reducing the

difficult points to an equality with regard to the labor to be bestowed on them, with the rest of the road.—These points, after passing Ellicott's Mills, westward, were principally, if not entirely, the rocky passes of the Potomac river; wherever, therefore the narrowness of these left but little choice of a location, the road was laid down by metes and bounds, legal titles were obtained, and every thing prepared for the system of measures above described, in the month of May and June, 1828.—Occurrences however took place, which have hitherto prevented, and still continue to prevent, the plans of the board in this respect, from fulfilment. Certain subscribers to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, a body not then organized, and some of the members of the Potomac company, conceiving themselves interested in the proceedings of the board of directors on the bank of the Potomac, obtained an injunction from the county court of Washington county, restraining the further proceedings of the board, in obtaining titles to lands over which the rail road had been definitively located. This was followed by an injunction, obtained by the rail road company, from the high court of chancery, restraining the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, from taking any steps in the construction or locating the canal, which might render unavailing a decision in favor of the road on the first injunction. As the owners in fee however, of the pass of the Potomac through the Catoctin mountain at the "Point of Rocks," the board of directors still continued to prosecute their work at that place, and in pursuance of the system adopted by them, had advertised for contracts and commenced the work there, when a second injunction was obtained, restraining the directors from conducting the road *at all*, within the limits of Frederick county, although the greatest part of the road, within that county could never in any manner come into collision with the canal. This last injunction however, so far as it related to land eastward of the "Point of Rocks," was subsequently withdrawn by the canal company. During the pendancy of the litigation consequent upon the above proceedings, the directors have ever been anxious, to avoid any but the most conciliatory measures towards the canal company.

The board have not any knowledge, as has been elsewhere stated, of their having been invited by the canal company, to an amicable adjustment of the disputes which have occurred. The only overture known to the directors, was one made as they have been informed, to the legal counsel of the rail road company, "to state such a case for adjudication as would bring the points in issue between the two companies to a speedy decision," and this would have been acceded to forthwith, could those facts have been admitted by either party, which the other deemed essential to the proper representation of its rights before a judicial tribunal, and "which would not involve a surrender of the rights and interests of the institution with which they were connected." This was soon found, by the counsel, to be impracticable, and nothing therefore remained, but "to wait the slow course of the law." The case came on for hearing before the chancellor on a motion to dissolve at July term last, and was argued by the counsel on either side, upon all the points which could arise in the consideration of the question. The injunction granted in July 1828, in favor of the rail road company has been sustained by the chancellor, upon the grounds urged on behalf of this company in the argument before him, and the board of directors feel satisfied upon the assurance of their counsel, that there is every reason to anticipate an equally favorable result upon the further investigation of the case at the final hearing in chancery, and in the courts of ultimate resort, should the canal company determine to proceed still further in litigation.

The board of engineers have commenced laying the rails upon the division of the road within the city of Baltimore, and it is calculated that the entire line, from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills may be finished during the ensuing spring.

The iron rail plates with their fixtures and a considerable portion of the other requisite materials, are already procured or have been contracted for, and will, it is expected, be received in due time.

The stockholders were apprised, at their last annual meeting, of the intention of the directors to possess themselves of accurate information, respecting the most approved modes of constructing rail roads with their various appendages, and that to effectuate this purpose in the most satisfactory manner, the board had concluded to send a deputation of their engineers, personally to inspect the rail roads of Great Britain. The directors were not less aware of the importance of the enterprise committed to their management, than of the value of previous experience in the prosecution of a work of so great magnitude. In order therefore to ensure to the company the practical benefits of whatever knowledge and experience works of this kind in Great Britain might afford, they embraced the earliest opportunity to combine with the science already at their disposal, an acquaintance with the manipulations of workmen, and the means generally resorted to, in the various details of construction in that country.

To the accomplishment of this end Jonathan Knight, civil engineer, and captain Wm. Gibbs McNeill, of the U. S. topographical engineers, with lieut. George W. Whistler of the United States army, embarked for England in November last, on the mission to which they had been deputed, and prior to their return to this country they minutely examined every rail road of note or consequence in the United Kingdom.

They marked the rude execution of the original conception, and traced its gradual improvement, until it reached its present perfection, and although they have not yet been able, from the urgent nature of their present duties, to prepare a full treatise on the subject committed to their investigation, they have unhesitatingly expressed their "entire conviction, of the *general efficacy of rail roads as a speedy, certain, and economical means of conveyance.*" Frequently in contact with the distinguished civil engineers of Great Britain, and uniformly treated by them with unreserved politeness, they had free access to all the information on the subject possessed in England, both with regard to the construction of rail roads, and the application of motive power upon them.

The information they derived has been actively and usefully employed in aid of our work, as far as it has been proceeded, and the unremitted duties of the board of engineers, in furtherance of the construction of the road, have alone prevented the deputation from submitting, before this time, in minute detail, the results of their observations in Great Britain. During occasional intermissions of duty, however, their report, with the drawings illustrative of it, has been advancing, and will, it is expected, be completed at an early period of the ensuing winter. Meantime, as has been remarked, the main object of the mission will have been attained, in bringing within reach of the directors, and at their controul, a knowledge of the means best recommended by previous experience in the execution of similar works.

The board are highly gratified in being able to state to the stockholders, that of the five instalments which have been called in, and become due, amounting to 12½ per centum upon the capital stock of the company, not a share remains unpaid, and that upon the two accruing instalments becoming due on the first days of December and January next; the sum of fifty-one thousand two hundred and thirty dollars has already been received in anticipation. This manifestation of confidence and zeal, on the part of the stockholders, is not less honorable to them, than encouraging to those to whom they have confined the execution of the noble work in which they have embarked; and affords the most substantial guarantee of its early and triumphant accomplishment.

So general has been the good will of the public towards this undertaking, that a right of way for the road has been voluntarily conceded for the whole distance as far as the work has advanced, except in a single instance, where it was obtained by process of condemnation. The same feeling, it is confidently hoped, will prevail along the line to the Potomac, and as stated in the last annual report, measures were early taken to secure the right of way, above the intersection of the road with the Potomac, along every difficult pass throughout the line as far as to Cumberland.

Signed by direction, and on behalf of the board,

PHILIP E. THOMAS, *president.*

Baltimore, 12th October, 1829.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ We shall pay our respects to a "student of political economy," in the Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday last, in our next.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION. The committees having chiefly reported, the "tug of war" between the "old lights" and the new has commenced, and the question is to be settled whether trees and stones, and arbitrary divisions of land, with almost as senseless herds of black slaves, or the free tax-paying inhabitants of the state, shall have political power. Very important events will grow out of this convention, and their effect will not be confined to Virginia. We hope and believe, that the free white population of this state will be adopted as the basis of representation in the popular branch of the legislature—indeed, it cannot be *popular* without it; but perhaps the senate may be apportioned according to "federal numbers," in which three-fifths of the slaves are counted. If the latter may stand as a peace-offering to the departing power of the old lights, we would let them have it—in a few years, under a liberal constitution, the free population of middle and western Virginia will be so increased, that the power in the senate, derived from slaves, will not be injuriously felt. And then will the *tacticians* who have kept Virginia back half a century, compared with New York and Pennsylvania, disappear, and give place to *practical* men—then will roads and canals be made, domestic manufactures encouraged, and a free and virtuous and laborious people give wealth and power and security, to the commonwealth. The "old families," as they are called—persons much partaking of the character of the old nobility of France, imbecile and incorrigible, will pass away—and a healthful and happy, bold and intelligent middle class rise up, to sweeten and invigorate society, by rendering labor honorable; and "Richmond" will not any-longer be ALL Virginia, as a distinguished gentleman used to proclaim that it was, in matters of politics or policy. The moral effects of these things over the slave population of Virginia, and in the adjacent states, are hardly to be calculated. The presence of numerous slaves is incompatible with that of a numerous free population; and it is shewn that the labor of the latter, in all the important operations of agriculture or the arts, except the cultivation of cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice, (as at present carried on), is the cheapest and the best. And in truth, it would not perhaps be straining the facts too far, to express an opinion, that the greatest question before the Virginia convention is, the perpetual duration of negro slavery or the increase of a generous and free white population.

FROM TURKEY. In another part of this sheet, are some brief notices of the latest intelligence from Turkey. Since our last publication, we had a very prettily made-up story that peace had been actually concluded between the Russians and Turks.—We totally disbelieved it; and now it is said, that a cessation of arms had been agreed upon, Russia consenting to end the campaign on very moderate terms, indeed. An armistice may have been concluded; but we think that peace will be signed only in Constantinople, unless under sacrifices, on the part of the sultan, that shall render his dominion in Europe at all times liable to the *mercy* of his gigantic neighbor and almost hereditary foe. Will Russia not have freedom and *security*, for the navigation of the Black sea—the natural outlet for the products of some of her richest, and soon to be most populous and powerful provinces? Will she accept of the contemptible sum of four millions of pounds sterling, to indemnify her losses of blood and treasure in carrying on this mighty war? We have no idea that she will—we cannot see any cause for so great "moderation," nor a shadow of *reason* in the things suggested. As to the *righteousness* of her war against Turkey, we recollect it not; but emperors and kings never want what they call "just causes," even to "ransack the shambles" of German dealers in the bodies of men, or bring the tomahawk of the savage into quarrels about disputed matters of right. To spare the city of Constantinople from pillage, and prevent a general conflagration and horrible massacre, gen. Deibitsch may have consented to a suspension of hostilities—but it seems that large bodies of his troops were quietly advancing, and that his whole force was prepared for instant action. Will he, and his victorious Russians, having it in their power to accomplish the long-cherished and darling object of the *national ambition*, ground their arms? It is to us altogether inconceivable that such a result should take place, and that any thing but *force* can prevent their entry into the far-famed capital of the Ottoman empire. We cannot think otherwise, until *official* accounts shall sustain the floating rumors. In a time of high political excitement like the present—when there is also so much stock-jobbing and speculation going on both in England and France, all reports from the seat of war should be doubtingly received, unless strongly corroborated by the *reason* of the things stated. There has been no reason assigned for the wonderful "moderation" ascribed to the emperor of Russia. We rather think that it exists in the bosoms of individuals at Vienna, Paris, London, &c. than in the mind of Nicholas, or his gallant general-in-chief; and that, both will consummate what they shall esteem the fulness of their glory, in striking the Crescent flag from the castle of the Seven Towers.

If such shall be the result, great changes in the relative condition of nations will speedily follow—the commerce of the world, unless unobstructed by war, will be suddenly and happily enlarged, the suffering of millions be ameliorated, and a way opened to dissipate the darkness that overshadows some of the fairest sections of the earth.

There is a report that some British and French vessels of war have passed the Dardanelles, with the consent of the Turks, and that they had landed some men at Pera, for the protection of their countrymen, and other foreigners, in that place. These things are probable enough; but the idea thrown out by some, that these ships had advanced in hostility to Russia, or to intimidate the commander of her troops, is not to be endured. With the fall of Constantinople, and prompt movements on the part of the Russians, these ships will probably be added to the Black Sea fleet of the czar, in the case stated.

FRANCE appears to be in a state of much political agitation. The honors paid to Lafayette must be regarded as censures on the conduct of the king and his advisers, who are *ultra royalists*, of the old school—imbecile and haughty. They also seem to be filled with apprehensions—the editors of many newspapers have been arrested—the empress of Brazil was refused a passage through France, because she is the daughter of Beauharnois, and Moliere's play of *Tartuffe* has been forbidden, because when the line was pronounced in which it is said, "*The prince we serve's a foe avowed to fraud*," the people in the theatre universally hissed. "Trifles light as air" show the character of great things. The finances are much embarrassed—for the demands for profligate purposes are enormous, and those of the "emigrants," as they are called, insatiate. But they now command the purse, and do not spare the nation. The clergy take a full part with the *ultras*, and hurl anathemas at the people who supply them with the means of luxurious living. Their income is 70 millions of francs a year. The king has 72 aids-de-camp, and *seventeen* are assigned to the little boy who is called the duke of Bordeaux! All things are on a *grand* scale! The *liberals*, however, have the talents as well as the physical strength of the kingdom; and, it is believed, will, in some way, bring about a great reformation in the state of affairs. Indeed,

it is said that some very recent changes in the ministry are "concessions" to them.

We add two other small items to show the timidity of the ultras—

"The police officers at Paris lately seized in the shops of several distillers, bottles of *liqueur*, bearing the likeness of the duke de Reichstadt, the young Napoleon."

"A rumor having prevailed at Dijon, that gen. Lafayette would visit that town, the mayor caused placards to be posted up, forbidding all serenades and extraordinary assemblies of persons without permission of the competent authorities, upon pain of the offenders being dealt with according to law."

STATE OF IRELAND. Peace has not been given to this country because of the emancipation of the Catholics. The different parties to that great question so misrepresent the facts, that it is difficult to know the true extent of excesses committed; which seem, however, to be of a very serious character. The condition of the people of this island, has reminded us of the saying of the Senecas to president WASHINGTON, on receiving his reasons why certain lands could not be restored to them, as follows: "Father, we have seen your speech on the great paper. It is like the light of the morning to a sick man; he sees it and rejoices, but is not cured." So emancipation, looked up to as a remedy for all grievances, affords but little, if any, relief for them.

We have before us some extracts from a pastoral address of Dr. Doyle, Catholic bishop of Kildare, in which he most earnestly exhorts all persons, Catholics or Protestants, to relinquish their party feuds, and live together in peace and concord; and he conjures them, in the most solemn manner, to amalgamate and mix together," "as breathing the same air, feeding on the same soil, adoring the same God, and believing in the same Redeemer." The opening of his address is in the following beautiful manner—

"I address myself to you all, Catholics and Protestants, without distinction: for as before the apostle, the distinction of Jew and Gentile, Greek and Barbarian, was merged in that of believer and brother; so all of you, upon whom the name of God is invoked, are equally the object of my solicitude; for each and all of you has Christ died, and for each and all of you I *would* willingly offer up my life, if by so doing I would ensure your eternal welfare."

The doctor's chief purpose appears to be to induce both parties to lay aside their processions, as inseparably connected with public excitement or breaches of the peace. Speaking of them, he says—

"When any thing is justly reputed good or lawful, not only the thing done must be good, but the end or object for which it is performed, and all the circumstances attending it, must also be good and lawful. If the thing done be bad or unlawful, the whole performance is evil, *even though the object or end for which it was done, and the circumstances attending it, were ever so laudable. Again, if the thing done be good and lawful, but that it is done for a bad purpose, or attended with bad circumstances, then the whole performance is vitiated;* so that in order that any thing be good or lawful, the thing done, the end for which it it is done, and all the circumstances attending it, must also be good. For if the work itself, its end, or circumstances, be evil, then the whole performance is evil. Try your party processions in Ireland by this immutable rule of morals, and you will find that they are always and in every place evil and unlawful."

We heartily wish that the good bishop may succeed in quieting the feuds that he speaks of—but apprehend that several years must elapse before the *hate* which vile politics, and a determination to rule, has engendered and kept up between different sects of Christians in Ireland, will be done away. And too many are interested in preventing a reform of abuses; especially the clergy—on one hand, endeavoring to retain what they never out to have had; and on the other, to gain something which the law does not allow in *their* favor.

Mr. O'Connell's late speech at Cork, would seem to shew very nearly as great a state of discontent as ever was felt in Ireland, except during what is called the "rebellion." He renders no thanks for the emancipation bill—as it was *forced* from the British administration, and appears resolved that nothing shall content him short of the opening of a new parliament in the city of Dublin! From what we see, it appears very doubtful whether the emancipation bill will have effect to quiet or disturb the people of Ireland. Indeed, some of the high toned opponents of that bill, freely speak of the necessity of repealing it for the preservation of order!

Since the above was prepared, we have met with the following paragraph, showing the preparations of the Orangemen. The Catholics, if not so well drilled, are quite as willing for an affray.

"The Orange Lodge of Dublin have thanked Mr. Gerald Tyrell, who headed an Orange procession at Armagh, on the 13th of July, for his conduct on that occasion. Mr. Tyrell writes in reply—"I can assure you gentlemen, that I will always be found at my post; and that any time it may be necessary to call upon me in my official capacity (as an Orangeman,) in 12 hours after I will bring into the field 20,000 Protestants, all of whom will neither be obliged to apply to the government for arms or ammunition." [*Atlas.*

GERMANY. A great revolution is about to be made in Germany, by the introduction of steam boats for the navigation of rivers. The Germans, slow to take hold of any "innovation," are much behind many of their neighbors in respect to the improvements of modern times; but, adopting them, they excel. Britain is beginning severely to feel the effects of scientific power directed by their steady and unwearied hands.

"In this region of study and lucubration, (Germany), it has been calculated that, out of a population of forty-two millions, there are 12,500 writers, or one learned penman in every 3,200 souls. The number of sheets printed has been estimated at 187,000,000 per annum; which gives 47 sheets per head. Periodical works are not comprised in this calculation, though they form a mass of no trivial ponderosity. It would be superfluous to add, that if there be no country in Europe which can match the Teutonic in scribes, there is none in which it does not distance in readers."

[*Literary Gazette.*

PRUSSIA. The Prussian state Gazette publishes among the results of the census of the Prussian states, taken at the end of 1828, some statistical facts, from which the following are extracted:

The enumerations of the police which are renewed every three years, amounted at the end of 1828, for the Prussian states, without reckoning Neufchatel, but comprising the military, to 12,726,823 inhabitants. The increase, in the three years, 1826-7, and 8, was 470,008, and in the twelve years from 1816 to 1828 inclusive, it was 2,577,792 souls.

During the three last years there have come into the kingdom to establish themselves 47,890 persons more than have gone out.

The population of the nine great cities of the kingdom, comprising the garrisons, was, at the end of 1828—Berlin, 236,830; Breslau, 90,000; Koningsburg, 67,941; Cologne with Deutz, 64,499; Dantzick and suburbs, 61,902; Elberfield and Barmen, 54,245; Magdebourg, 44,049; Aix-la-Chapelle, 30,804; Stettin, 32,191. During the last six years 72,624 have been added to the population of these cities.

BOHEMIA. The population of the kingdom of Bohemia, which at the time of the first complete census made in 1772, consisted of 2,814,785, individuals, had increased at the end of 1828, to 3,972,465, which gives in 56 years an augmentation of 1,357,680, and an average annual increase of 24,244. The surface of Bohemia being [German] 956¾ square miles, it reckons now 3,840 inhabitants per square mile. In the circle of Bidschow, there are 5,415, and in that of Roniggrau 5,216 per square mile.

PORTUGAL. "The king is in a mighty passion," at the failure of his expedition against Terceira. A hundred dead bodies and a thousand wounded persons, are said to have been landed at Lisbon, and yet only one, we believe, of those who landed, escaped to tell the tale

of the slaughter on shore! It is stated that he contemplates a new expedition under his own royal command,—for the survivors of the last have refused to embark a second time. It was expected that he would hang a good many persons in Portugal because of the resistance at Terceira; but woe be to the inhabitants thereof, if this cowardly tyrant succeeds in subjecting them!—We shall have a repetition of the massacre of Scio.

It is stated that Miguel's frigate, the Diana, captured the *American* ship Galetea off Terceira, and has brought her crew in irons to Lisbon. His donship will have to account for this, if the report is correct.

The existing government of Portugal appears to have been acknowledged by Russia, Prussia and the United States, but has been formally rejected by the pope, with the unanimous voice of the *Consulta*. Great Britain remains "non committed," and, if we recollect rightly, so does France, Austria, &c.

EXECUTIONS. We see a list of the executions that have taken place at the Old Bailey, London, from 1800 to 1827.—as follows:

1800	9	1810	12	1820	42
1801	11	1811	15	1821	25
1802	9	1812	21	1822	23
1803	6	1813	16	1823	9
1804	5	1814	20	1824	8
1805	11	1815	10	1825	10
1806	15	1816	21	1826	15
1807	14	1817	13	1827	7
1808	5	1818	17		
1809	12	1819	19		

The number is far greater at this single place, than in all the United States.

BRITISH NAVY. There are now in actual service one hundred and thirty-nine vessels—17 of the line, 20 of the largest class of frigates, and 102 carrying from 28 to 5 guns. The number of ships laid up are about 400 of which, it is said, 100 might be got ready for sea in six months.

The force in the Mediterranean consists of 9 ships of the line, 4 frigates and 17 smaller vessels; in the West Indies and on the Halifax station, one ship of 60 guns, 3 large frigates, and 7 of from 28 to 18 guns, and 11 smaller vessels; in the South American seas, 2 ships of the line, 5 frigates, and 5 smaller vessels.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY in the Black Sea consists of sixty vessels—2 of 110 guns each, 8 of from 80 to 74, 3 of 60, 6 frigates from 44 to 38—the rest from 10 to 20 guns. Whole amount of guns 1,496. The fleet has besides, 5 yachts, 2 steam boats and 16 transports.

BRAZIL. By a treaty negotiated with Great Britain on the 18th October, 1825, says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, it was agreed, by article 1st, that "four years after the exchange of the ratifications, it should not be lawful for the subjects of the empire of Brazil to carry on a trade in slaves, on the coast of Africa, under any pretext, or in any manner, whatsoever." It was, therefore, evident that this traffic would cease with the current year, and the Brazillians seemed determined to avail themselves of the short interval that remained. The increased importation of slaves from Africa, into the port of Rio de Janeiro *alone*, independent of Bahia and other places, suddenly became—

1820	15,020
1821	24,154
1822	27,963
1823	20,349
1824	29,503
1825	26,254
1826	33,999
1827	29,789
1828	43,555
1829 to the 26th of March	13,459

It is believed that at least one out of three of the slaves embarked in Africa perish before they arrive in Brazil; and we should suppose that the receipts of cargoes of human flesh at Rio Janeiro does not exceed one half the amount imported into that country—in which a terrible day of reckoning will come. We "tremble when we think that God is just," as Mr. Jefferson said, on a like occasion.

THE WELLAND CANAL. This great work in Canada, which opens a navigation between the lakes Erie and Ontario, is said to be finished.

COBBETT'S REGISTER of the 22d August, contains a letter addressed to the duke of Wellington, in his usual style of egotism and arrogance. The influence and agency that he claims to have possessed in effecting the ratification of the treaty of 1794, will not probably be much relished by the politicians of that period. "I became in America, he says, beginning with the year 1794, a most indefatigable, zealous, and I may add, able defender of the rights of England on this score. The treaty with America, every one said, would never have been ratified by the senate if it had not been for me: it was my treaty, rather than the treaty of Mr. Jay and lord Grenville."

[Windham, it is true, said that Cobbett "deserved a statue of gold for his services in America," and surely he was the most efficient emissary, or agent, ever employed in our country, though not more dangerous, perhaps, than a set of persons now located at New York, to plunder the revenue, and break down our manufactures. Cobbett, however, did not accomplish the great thing which he speaks of—though "grave and reverend senators" were familiar with him.]

MAJOR LAING. It would appear from a Paris publication, that the papers of this celebrated traveller, who was murdered in the interior of Africa, had reached Tripoli, and were in the hands of a Turk named Hassouna Dghies, and that the American consul had favored the escape of the Turk, with the papers. The object seems to be to obtain a large reward for them. Col. Warrington, the father-in-law of maj. Laing, had exerted himself to obtain these papers—as, independent of their value to the public, it is supposed they would entitle his daughter to the £30,000 offered for reaching Timbuctoo. We shall, probably, hear more of this curious affair, if there is any truth in the reports.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.—The Macclesfield Courier, speaking of Congleton, says—"As an instance of the ruinous depreciation which has taken place in the value of silk machinery, at a sale a few days ago, winding engines which cost 72*l.* were sold for 2*l.*; 229 dozen spinning and throwing mills which cost 436*l.* fetched only 9*l.* 2*s.* and an excellent steam engine of four horses' power, which cost 220*l.* was sold for 33*l.* The whole of the machinery was of the best construction, and nearly new.

☞ Now, we suspect that our own "free trade" gentry cannot find any thing in their own country, to compare with the "misery" of this—at which, *they* may rejoice.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—A prince of the reigning house of Persia, arrived at Petersburg in August last, to apologize for and excuse the assassination of the Russian ambassador at Teheran, sometime ago, by certain lawless persons. His speech to Nicholas on the occasion is published, with the reply of the vice-chancellor, in the name of the emperor. The excuse which seems to have been entirely honest, was promptly accepted.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES IN THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION. We have been requested by several members of the convention to apply to bishop Moore for a copy of the prayer he offered up in the convention, on Wednesday last. He has been polite enough to furnish us with a copy which we lay before our readers. It will be recollected, that he commences his duties by using the confession contained in the liturgy of the church; and that he has also incorporated parts of several of the collects in his prayer: It being a practice which the clergy of the episcopal church always pursue, from a belief that they can offer up their petitions in no language so chaste, as that contained in their prayer-book. [*Richmond Enquirer.*

Devotional exercises used in the convention of the state of Virginia, Oct. 7, 1829.

Almighty and most merciful Father; we have erred and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep. We have followed too much the devices and desires of our own hearts. We have offended against thy holy laws. We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done; and there is no health in us. But thou, O Lord, have mercy upon us, miserable offenders. Spare thou those, O God, who confess their faults. Restore thou those who are penitent; according to thy promises declared unto mankind, in Christ Jesus our Lord. And grant, O most merciful father, for his sake, that we may hereafter live a godly, righteous and sober life, to the glory of thy holy name.

Our Lord, our heavenly father, the high and mighty Ruler of the universe, who dost from thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth, most heartily we beseech thee, with thy favor, to behold and bless thy servant the president of the United States, and all others in authority; and so replenish them with the grace of thy holy spirit that they may always incline to thy will, and walk in thy way. We humbly beseech thee, most gracious God, to look in mercy upon the citizens of this state, and upon the people of these United States in general: but especially we entreat thee to lift up the light of thy countenance upon this assembly. Inspire their minds with a just view of the solemn duties committed to their charge; direct and prosper all their consultations, to the advancement of thy glory, the good of thy church, the safety, honor and welfare of our citizens; that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors upon the best and surest foundation; that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations. Save them, O God, we beseech thee, from error in judgment, from local prejudices, and from every measure which would prove injurious to those whose interests they are appointed to guard. Direct them with thy most gracious favor, and further them with thy continual help, that in all their works begun, continued and ended in thee, they may glorify thy holy name; provide for their constituents a constitution, such as thou wilt approve, a constitution, which will unite the different sections of our state in a bond of perpetual union: render our citizens of one heart and of one mind. Secure to the people the worship of thee, our God, agreeably to the dictates of their own consciences, and which will also secure to themselves love and gratitude of the state, and thy divine approbation and benediction.

These and all other blessings for them, and for all thy church and people, we ask in the name of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ; in whose words we sum up our imperfect petitions.

Our father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all ever more. *Amen.*

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS. *From a New York paper.* It is in contemplation to memorialize the ensuing congress in favor of such non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution, as enlisted for three years, served to the close of the war, and were honorably discharged, and who receive no pensions.

With this view, it is deemed expedient to ascertain their number. Will some person in each of the United States volunteer in this service, and communicate the result as soon as practicable, to *James Fairlee*, esq. City Hall, New York?

The parties interested are most likely to be found in the humble walks of life. Officers of the revolution, and patriotic citizens, will therefore do well to circulate this notice:—their patronage is solicited.

To the good feeling and liberality of the press towards them, the old army are much indebted, and by a gratuitous insertion of this in their respective papers, editors will confer one more favor (and it has much the appearance of being the last,) on a meritorious, but much injured remnant of that army, who are, about to ask of their country, not *charity*, but *justice*.

Note. Claimants must be particular to put down their whole time of service, whether in one or more campaigns, and ther present places of residence, and pay their postage.

VERMONT. The whole expenditure of the state of Vermont, excluding the salaries of the governor and judges, the pay of the legislature, and the expense for schools and prisons, &c., is under *fifty-two thousand dollars*—about one-tenth, we believe, of that of the city of New York. Of the above amount, *forty thousand dollars* are raised by taxes.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Previous to the construction of the northern New York canal, the commerce on this lake was principally with Canada, and employed only about *forty vessels*. There are now upwards of *two hundred and forty vessels*, including steam boats, and fully employed in transporting the produce and merchandise which passes the canal; all the trade of the country on either side of the lake is almost wholly diverted from Montreal to New York.

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER. A steam boat bearing the name of the state, Vermont, arrived at Windsor, on the 5th instant, and the event was celebrated by ringing the bells and a salute of artillery; the captain, Blanchard, also partaking of a public dinner. This ascent of the Connecticut is regarded as an important event to the people resident on the borders of that river.

PENNSYLVANIA. The returns for governor, so far as they are published in the Philadelphia "Sentinel," are as follows:

For Mr. Wolf	72,897
Ritner	45,789

This is a very strange and unexpected result. Mr. Wolf had the benefit of a fully organized party in his favor—the aid of a "regular nomination"—the support of the great and overwhelming "Jackson interest," with that of all persons seeking or hoping for places of honor or profit from the state of Pennsylvania, or desirous of having influence among its politicians, under the certain assurance that he would be elected. Mr. Ritner had none of these advantages—few, if any, well informed persons voted for him in the belief that he would be elected—and thousands who disapproved of the nomination of Mr. Wolf, or were, on every account, opposed to his election, either voted for him or neglected to vote for Mr. Ritner, because of the peculiar circumstances under which the latter was brought out as a candidate. In Philadelphia city and county, out of nearly 12,000 votes, Mr. R. had less than 600—in Bucks, pretty nearly divided between the old parties, of 5,083 he had only 841, and so on; but in Lancaster he beat Mr. W. 1,400 votes, in Union 1,241, &c. thus overthrowing all calculations built upon party-political principles, as to their operation in the election of electors of president, &c. last year. We do not pretend to account for these things, or express any opinion about them. They are mentioned only as electioneering curiosities, and to shew the instability of what is called public opinion, which is very far from resting *only* upon the anti-masonic excitement in Pennsylvania. But it seems quite possible, that, by concerted action among those really opposed to the nomination of Mr. Wolf, he might have been very closely run, if not beaten.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIRS AND CATTLE SHOWS in the eastern states, have been numerously attended, and the exhibits of goods and cattle, were uncommonly fine. The following toasts were drunk at Worcester, Massachusetts—

A protecting tariff. Some call it a *yoke*—But if they will try it fairly without *fretting*, they will find it altogether easier to work in, than the old collar and chains which they previously drew by.

The 24 cattle team which Uncle Sam drives. Give them a chain to draw by that will not break, and we challenge the world to beat them at a *tough-pull*.

VIRGINIA. *From the Richmond Enquirer.* We understand that on the 1st inst. (the end of the fiscal year), there were in the treasury of Virginia $87,000—(including in this sum, about $23,000, the produce of the tax on merchants' licenses, paid last spring)—*besides* this unsommonly large balance in the treasury, there were standing to the credit of the literary fund near $54,000—upwards of $7,000 to the credit of the James river company—and upwards of $12,000 to the board of public works. This excess of the income comes in a most fortunate time, to meet the extraordinary expense of the meeting of the convention. There will be a comfortable surplus, after making this disbursement.

TRADE OF WILMINGTON, N. C. It is stated in the Cape Fear Recorder, that there have arrived in the port of Wilmington, for the last year, ending the 31st, August, 1829, 6 ships, 275 brigs, 200 schooners, 23 sloops,—total, 404 vessels. Of these 124 were from foreign ports, and 280 coastwise. The small number of ships, in proportion to other classes of vessels, is owing to the difficulty large vessels experience in passing over the bar.

MARK THE DIFFERENCE. Carriage of iron from Blairsville to Pittsburgh, *by land, is eight dollars* per ton; and by the canal, *freight*, including tolls, is *two dollars and forty cents* per ton. [*Pittsburg Gaz.*

FIRES IN NEW YORK. It is stated that from January 2, to Dec. 3, 1828, there were 131 fires in the city of New York, and an actual loss of property to the amount of $680,403! For their extinguishment hereafter, a great public reservoir is now erecting, from whence iron pipes will pass through the principal streets and avenues, the water from which may be thrown upon the houses in many parts of the city, without the aid of an engine, because of the elevation of the reservoir, into which the water will be raised by horse or steam power, from a well dug for the purpose. The whole cost of this reservoir, &c. is estimated at about 75,000 dollars. A small matter for so great an object.

GEORGIA. The returns of the late elections in this state are nearly complete. The results, before us, are as follows:

For governor—	Mr. Gilmer	27,853
	Mr. Joel Crawford	11,139
Congress—	Mr. Lamar	20,165
	Mr. Charlton	14,529

INDIANA. The "Miami Times," by calculations founded on the returns of the polls, makes it out that this state will contain 318,666 inhabitants in 1830. The increase has been very rapid in the last five years.

TENNESSEE. The message of governor Carroll to the legislature of Tennessee, was transmitted to that body on the 5th instant. He recommends that measures should be adopted to settle the affairs of the bank of Tennessee, by calling in the debts with as little delay as possible; that the penal system should be reformed, and the law against usury and fixing the rate of interest re-enacted. He calls the attention of the legislature to the policy of internal improvements, as evinced by the success which has attended them in other states. The Nashville Banner observes that Tennessee is mainly indebted to governor Carroll for escaping the overwhelming torrents of legislative *relief*, so called, by which the relations of debtor and creditor are arbitrarily interfered with, and which have proved so ruinous to neighboring states.

THE METHODISTS AND ANTI-MASONRY. At the recent meeting of the New England conference of Methodists, held at Portsmouth, N. H. the following preamble and resolutions were adopted. They show a determination not to suffer the church to become partisans in the new warfare.

Whereas much agitation is at this time experienced in different sections of the country on the subject of *speculative freemasonry*, and influences connected with it, and the constructions put upon it are productive of much evil to the church of Christ and the community at large —therefore.

Resolved, By the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church—

1. That we will have no *connexion* whatever *with the excitement;* and this conference will consider any member who disregards this resolution as offending against the authority of the conference.

2. That we consider ourselves bound as ministers of the gospel of Christ, to *avoid all such questions*, for or against masonry, *as producing excitements and stirring up strifes among the people.*

3. That we do hereby earnestly exhort our people throughout this conference, to pursue the things that make for peace, and the things whereby one may edify another by mutual forbearance and Christain candour, and that while we disclaim, on our part, all connection with freemasonry, they, on theirs, are exhorted and affectionately advised to receive such preachers as, in the providence of God, shall be appointed to labor among them, whether they have been masons or otherwise—not as partisans on either side of this perplexing question, but as they profess to be, and as they hope by their spirit and labors to prove themselves to be, the *ministers of Jesus Christ.*

ENOCH LINCOLN, governor of Maine, died at Augusta on the 8th inst.—much valued as a good citizen, sound patriot and fine scholar. He was brother to the present governor of Massachusetts, and son of Levi Lincoln, formerly attorney general of the United States.

RAIL WAYS. By the aid of locomotive engines, coal is conveyed over the Darlington rail way, at the cost of *one farthing* per ton, per mile; but over the rail way at Eccles, on a certain day lately, 884 tons of marl were conveyed at the rate of 7½ miles an hour, at the cost of *three-fourths of a farthing*, per ton, a mile—say, 4-5ths of half a cent.

TEMPLE OF CARNAC. When the French army, hot in the pursuit of the flying Mamelukes, came to the vast temple of Carnac in the Egyptian desert, by one common impulse they grounded their reeking arms and staying the pursuit of blood, gazed with awe-struck reverence on the sublime tranquillity of the Memnonium. So powerful, even on common minds, is the effect of material immensity! So petty do human affairs appear in these vast and ancient fabrics, tenanted as it were by the spirits of past ages, and standing as colossal witnesses, viewing with sorrow and scorn how vain the cares of human kind, how trifling the causes which lead to the slaughter of millions.

APPOINTMENTS. It is reported that Mr. Hobbie, a member of the last congress from New York, has been appointed assistant post master general, vice P. Bradley, removed.

That Asa Worthington, late of New York, has been appointed consul at Lima, vice Wm. Radcliffe, removed.

And that Mr. West, of Illinois, has been appointed minister to Chili.

MIRRORS.—The Philadelphia Chronicle says, the ship Superb, at this port from *Havre*, has brought two cases, measuring one hundred and forty cubic feet, and containing two large mirrors for the president's house. [*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

SMUGGLING.—The Rochester Telegraph of Tuesday says: gen. Gould, U. S. collector of this district, has made seizures of a quantity of British broadcloths which were passing eastward on the canal by this place, and of a quantity of calicoes at Palmyra. These goods were introduced from Canada, near the western extremity of the canal; and there can be no doubt that large supplies have been, or are in preparation to be, smuggled in the same way. The British, it will be remembered, boasted, on the passage of our tariff, that they would evade its provisions and deluge our market with smuggled goods.

[Smuggling, we think, has been several times recommended in the British parliament, by "high and honorable men." We know that *smuggling*, as well as COUNTERFEITING has been frequently countenanced by the British government, and supported by the British can-

non; and that they who would hang a miserable wretch for forging a one pound note of the bank of England, have encouraged the forgery of millions of the currency of other countries. *Such is British morality!* not the acts of scoundrel individuals, to be found in all nations, but of the government itself—the king and his lords and his priests, a triple cord to do wrong. We know not how to measure terms when we speak of such things.]

CANAL LABORERS. *Washington, Oct. 24.*—We learn that the laborers who recently arrived in this city from England, and who had entered into indentures to serve the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company for four months, for the expenses of their passage, were brought up on Thursday last before judge Cranch, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. These men had positively refused to comply with their engagements upon their arrival in this country, on the ground, as we learn, that they could not make themselves slaves, and were under no obligation to serve the company, and had therefore been imprisoned. These new-fangled notions of American liberty were, however, wholly subverted by the decision of judge Cranch, who has remanded them to prison, there to remain till they consent to comply with their solemn engagements, and thus discharge the debt which they have voluntarily contracted. [*Chronicle.*

STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN THE NEXT CONGRESS. The following is copied from the New York Journal of Commerce. It fills up certain vacancies both in the senate and house of representatives, as it is supposed they will be filled by political preferences. We neither adopt the statement as entirely correct, after some examination, nor pronounce it erroneous;—but think that the *new relations* in which things are placed, may have some effect to change the apparent political character of several members of congress, for or against the administration, without, however, anticipating either a systematized support of, or opposition to, *all* its measures.

As the elections of representatives to the 21st congress have now terminated, we have prepared, from such information as we think may be relied on, the following schedule, showing the strength of the two parties as they now stand, and also as they stood at the close of the last session.

	20TH CONGRESS.				21ST CONGRESS.			
	senate.		*reps.*		*senate.*		*reps.*	
	A.	J.	A.	J.	Op.	Ad.	Op.	Ad.
Maine	1	1	2	5	2	0	5	2
N. Hampshire	1	1	5	1	1	1	0	6
Massachusetts	2	0	13	0	2	0	13	0
Connecticut	2	0	6	0	2	0	6	0
Rhode Island	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Vermont	2	0	5	0	2	0	5	0
New York	0	2	15	19	0	2	15	19
New Jersey	1	1	6	0	1	1	6	0
Pennsylvania	1	1	6	20	1	1	1	25
Delaware	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	0
Maryland	1	1	5	4	1	1	3	6
Virginia	0	2	5	17	0	2	4	18
North Carolina	0	2	4	9	0	2	2	11
South Carolina	0	2	0	9	0	2	0	9
Georgia	0	2	0	7	0	2	0	7
Kentucky	0	2	4	8	0	2	2	10
Tennessee	0	2	0	9	0	2	0	9
Ohio	2	0	10	4	2	0	5	9
Louisiana	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Indiana	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	2
Mississippi	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1
Illinois	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	1
Alabama	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	3
Missouri	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
	20	28	94	119	22	26	74	139
		20		94		22		74
Jackson majority		8		25		4		65

SHEEP. *Brighton market* (near Boston), *Oct. 5.* The number of sheep was 5,617, about three-fourths of which were sold at prices much less than any preceding week this season. Fair to good lots were sold at from 1,12 to 1,25 per head, and the average was not more than $1,20. Buyers and sellers considered it the worst market day for sheep they ever knew.—A man from Franklin county determined to drive back his sheep, as they were worth more at home than at Brighton.

☞Sheep, "for the knife," are too abundant. Their flesh is not a favorite food in the United States, where the people, in general, eat what kind of meat they please, and as much of it as they like—and the low price of wool has sent too many to the markets.

Many of our best *feeders*, who perfectly understand what is good in the *eating-line*, prefer the flesh of sheep to all others—and we have often seen them make a dinner exclusively on mutton, at tables abounding with all the delicacies of the season; but there is a strong prejudice against this excellent meat, and it will be long before sheep become profitable because of their carcasses, unless very superior, and intended for the supply of the wealthy, at extraordinary prices; and such meet with a ready sale, and yield a fair profit in our cities.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION. We understand that the secretary of the colonization society has received from *Mathew Carey*, esq. of Philadelphia, his second annual payment of one hundred dollars, on the plan set on foot by *Gerrit Smith*, esq. In making this remittance, Mr. *Carey* observes: "It is much to be regretted that a plan calculated to do so much good, and which would bear so lightly on our wealthy citizens, advances so very slowly. I hoped, when it was first broached, that the stipulated number of one hundred subscribers would enter their names, and pay their first instalment in six months." [*Nat. Int.*

"RED BANK." This place, near Philadelphia, is famous for the defeat of the Hessians, and the death of the general, count Donop, on the 22nd Oct. 1777. The last anniversary was celebrated by a sham-fight, by volunteer companies from Philadelphia and its neighborhood, an oration, &c. A monument has been erected by a "number of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania volunteers" near the spot where Donop fell, in honor of the victory.

FLANNEL FACTORY. Mr. Henry Stevens has established a manufactory, by water power, in Barnet, Vermont. On the 13th a team started for Boston with a load of the first bales of flannel manufactured there. The factory will in a few weeks manufacture 3000 yards per week.

Mr. S. is of opinion that factories do best in the interior, the saving in water privileges, buildings and daily expenses, exceeding the cost of transportation.

EXTRAORDINARY. Sir Charles Ogle and lady have returned to Halifax from their visit to Canada and the United States. The Gazette remarks. "They were highly gratified throughout their tour, and particularly so by the very kind attentions paid to them in all the American towns through which they passed."

[It is pleasant to find one Englishman to express his gratification for "kind attentions" paid him in the United States. This, therefore, is an extraordinary case.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Paris papers to the 30th September, inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The revenue of the current quarter will present a more favorable prospect than the preceding. The king is said to be in excellent health—The rumors respecting his vision being much exaggerated.

The Freemen's Journal states that a letter has been received from Mr. O'Connell, in which he states, that immediately after his arrival in Dublin he intends to propose the plan of a society whose object shall be the repeal of the union.

The weavers, to the number of 6,000, had assembled at Badworth, and paraded the neighborhood to prevent other weavers from working. Various depredations are reported to have been committed by them.

A meeting has been held at Cork, at the head of which the earl of Mountcashel presided, which is likely to cause a strong sensation in England, as well as Ireland. The individuals composing the meeting were all churchmen and tories; the object of the meeting was an extensive reform of the abuses in the church establishment of the United Kingdom.

Mr. McLane, our minister, has arrived in London.

FRANCE.

The sequestration was taken off the Journal des Debats, the Constitutionnel, the Echo Francais, and the Gazette, by order of the chamber of consultation. The seizure was maintained provisionally, with respect to the Journal de Commerce and the Courier Francais.

The formation of a new ministry is not confirmed by the last advices. It is said to have been a stock jobbing trick, and to have succeeded admirably—a marked rise having taken place in the price of stocks on change when the new order of affairs was first announced. The opposition to the ministry is unabated.

The state of the vine-crops in the department of *Cote d' Or* and at Besancon, together with the oppressive regulations of the exchequer, and the rigor exercised by the revenue officers in examining the vats, tubs, &c. and in extortion, as is said, created great discontent among the vine growers. A few of them met in a peaceable manner to confer on the subject, at Besancon. It was reported that they were plotting an insurrection, the military posts were doubled, &c. But the affair went off and ended in a general laugh. Some improvement had taken place in the price of wines.

Admiral de Rigny sailed from Toulon on the 17th September, in his flag-ship the *Conquerant*, accompanied by the brig Adventure, an excellent sailer. On leaving the roads, the latter met with five bomb ketches intended for the siege of Algiers. The admiral's destination was unknown; but was currently said to be Constantinople, visiting on his way, the coasts of Algiers, Tripoli, Malta, and the Levant. The Scipio, and other vessels were getting ready to follow.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The public mind has been much excited by despatches from the seat of war, which stated that an armistice had been concluded, and that negotiations were going on which would ultimate in a permanent peace. But it appears that on the approach of the Russians towards Constantinople, the British and French ambassadors, with M. Muffling, dreading the consequences which would result from an attack on the city, had a conference with the reis effendi on the 24th of August, at which were present the plenipotentiaries of the porte, Sadeh effendi, and Cadie bey, heretofore appointed to treat with the Russians.

The conference ended in the fullest latitude being given to the plenipotentiaries to treat respecting the indemnities to be conceded to Russia for the expenses of the war; and in the mission of M. de Kuster, the confidential secretary of gen. Muffling, to accompany the Turkish plenipotentiaries to the head quarters of gen. Diebitsch, with a joint representation of the ambassadors to the Russian general, pledging themselves for the pacific disposition of the sultan, and urging the necessity of an immediate suspension of hostilities.

The plenipotentiaries and M. de Kuster reached Adrianople on the 27th of August; and on the 29th general Diebitsch gave orders for a cessation of hostilities on the whole line of the Russian operations. The conferences were suspended on the 3d of September upon a declaration being made by the Turkish plenipotentiaries that they stood in need of further instructions. The Russian commander granted them ten days, declaring that he would not wait beyond the 14th, for the definitive conclusion of peace. The point in question is believed to be the indemnity, which is fixed at 25 millions of silver rubles; (about £4,000,000). Anapa, Poti, and Akhalzick, are to be ceded to Russia, who will demand nothing of the Turkish empire in Europe. Whilst waiting for the definitive signature of the treaty on the 14th, gen. Diebitsch continues his operations. The army holds itself ready to march, if on the day in question the sultan has not come to a decision. Immense magazines are establishing at Adrianople.

Another account states that Diebitsch has taken his definitive march toward Constantinople, and that much finesse had been used by the Turks in the negotiation. Under an impression that the conference at Adrianople would terminate favorably, the population of the capital was somewhat more tranquilized, but fears were entertained of disorders. A late firman enjoins on the people to remain in their houses, and states that peace would shortly be concluded. A conspiracy was discovered among the old Janissaries against the life and power of the sultan, but promptly quelled by the destruction of 500 of that long cherished, but troublesome corps.—Among the malcontents was the commander of the castles of the Bosphorus, who was instantly executed.

The Russians continue to be received with open arms, and affairs proceed in the places occupied by them as if peace was actually concluded, while the efforts of the invaders are not at all relaxed. It seems to be fully intended to attack Routschouk and Choumla, as these two fortresses still contain good troops, and the Russians cannot think of taking up their winter quarters until they have fallen into their hands.

According to an Odessa date of September 2d, Sumakoff, on the Balkan ridge, had fallen into the hands of the Russians, the Bulgarians having themselves acted as guides to the Russians, and the Turks having taken to flight, as soon as they perceived the troops of the latter.

The plague has again broken out at Odessa, and strict measures were taken to prevent its propagation.

GREECE.

General Church has resigned his appointment as generalissimo, in consequence of "the actual system of government of Greece not according with his opinions and conscience."

The national assembly has brought its labors to a conclusion. The acts of the two preceding assemblies have been confirmed. The congress has unanimously expressed its profound gratitude for, and its entire adhesion to, the generous conduct and wise measures of count Capo d' Istrias. The Panhellenium will in future be called the senate, (yerossia) and will be composed of 21 members, selected out of a list of 63, of whom six will be named by the president. The French general Trexel, chief of the staff, is to have the command of all the regular troops.

Despatches from Mr. Dawkins at Egina, dated the 1st September, state that the irregular Greek troops in the vicinity of Egina, who had mutinied for want of pay, in the vicinity of Thebes, had returned to their quarters and their duty.

The inhabitants of Thessaly and Epirus suffer dreadfully from the barbarity of the Turks, who rob and murder, and commit all kinds of cruelties. They were flying to the woods for succour, and many families have arrived at Corfu.

The English government has withdrawn its declaration against the blockades ordered by Capo d'Istrias, and the Greeks meet with no obstacle in maintaining them.

Independent Greece is at present divided into thirteen departments; seven continental and six insular. The continental departments comprehend a surface of 6,439 square miles, and a population of 300,000 souls; the insular departments comprehend a surface of 1,339 square miles, and a population of 196,000 souls; making, in the whole, a surface of 7,778 square miles, and a population of 496,000 souls.

MEXICO.

By an arrival at New Orleans from the coast of Tampico, we learn that gen. Barradas capitulated to the Mexicans on the 12th of Sept. Five battles took place previous to this event, in which the Spaniards sustained great loss. The following are given as the terms of capitulation, which appear to be too lenient to be true, and weakens our faith in the general report, though it was evident that the handful of men under Barradas, could not long withstand the combined attacks of enemies and disease, the latter being the most formidable.

The articles of capitulation were, that the officers were to retain their swords and their colors. The troops had laid down their arms. The wounded and sick, amounting to 1,200 men, to be taken care of, and upon recovery, sent back to the Havana, at the expense of the Mexicans.

The capitulation protects all vessels, foreign and Spanish which carried out provisions to Tampico.

Since the above was in type, Barradas, accompanied by several of his officers, has arrived at New Orleans for the purpose of chartering transports to take his men from Tampico to Havana. Truly the lenity of the Mexicans is calculated to excite surprise, especially after the exterminating proclamations of St. Anna.

BRITISH STATISTICS.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The subjoined table is one of about 280 which are to form Mr. Marshall's (of England) forthcoming work, embracing statistical illustrations of the population, finances, commerce, &c. of Great Britain, France, Prussia, the Netherlands, Russia, China, and the United States. A great deal of information is here presented in a small compass. Among other things we have the average price of wheat in England for the last 31 years up to 1829, and the amount of imported flour and grain retained in the United Kingdom, during each of those years for home consumption. The price of weaving, which, during the period mentioned, has dwindled from 15s. per 12 yards of a certain description of cloth, to 1s 10d., illustrates the influence of the extensive introduction of machinery, connected with some other circumstances which will be sufficiently explained in the sequel. By a comparison of columns 5 and 9, says a writer in the publication from which we copy the table, "it will be seen that while the products of British industry have, in the aggregate, experienced a depreciation of 60 per cent. since the year 1814, and the wages of cotton weaving declined in a much greater proportion, that the money value of government securities, or funded property, has increased 63 per cent., being in the inverse proportion as manufactures have declined. It may be seen that those who dabbled in funding in 1815 could purchase 3 per cent. stock at £52 7s. 10d., and that they could sell out again at a profit of about 12 per cent. to the commissioners of the sinking fund. If you, sir, had a thousand pounds of unemployed money capital in 1815, you could purchase an amount of 3 per cent stock that would yield you £57 per annum: gold at £5 10s. an ounce, a thousand pounds would be equal to 182 ounces of gold. You could now sell your stock at £87 for 100 3 per cents., or £1,760 for that which cost you £1,000, gold at £3 18s. or for 451 ounces of gold, being a clear gain of 269 ounces of gold, which, in 1815, would be equal to £1,470 now, as an ounce of gold would purchase as great a quantity of the products of labor in the aggregate as in 1815. the fund holder gains nearly 150 per cent. since then, as estimated in the products of labor. Contrast this with the wages paid to the cotton weavers, and what a result does it exhibit."

Years	Value of British produce and manufactures exported.		Declared value which the official value should have produced.	Annual aggregate depreciation in value.	Rate of depreciation per cent.	Annual average rate at which the commissioners for the redemption of the national debt purchased 3 per cent. stock.	Appreciation per cent. in the money value of 3 per cent. stock.	Annual average price of wheat.		Rates of wages for weaving 12 yds. of the 60 reeds 6-4ths cambrics.		Actual amount of taxes in Great Britain.	Amount of parochial assessments in England and Wales.	Official value of colonial & foreign produce imported, and retained for home consumption after deducting the quantity re-exported.	Estimated value of grain, according to the averaged price of each year which formed part of the imports, retained for home consumption.	Number of committals for crime.
	Official.	Declared														
	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	£	£	£	£	
1798	19672503	38148682	*	*	*	50 12 0	†	50	3	15	0	30492995	‡	17240420	800000	§....
1799	24084223	38942408				59 10 5		67	6	14	0	35311018		17281288	1400000	
1800	24304284	39471233				63 3 3		110	5	14	0	34069457		16754768	6000000	
1801	25719980	41770354				61 6 0		115	11	14	0	35516351		20796565	7500000	
1803	22252101	40100570				57 3 3		57	1	11	0	38203967		16971996	1400000	
1804	25934592	40349632				55 16 6		60	5	11	0	35515152		18672599	800000	
1805	25003389	41068942				58 14 0		87	1	9	0	36055191		18692208	1200000	
1806	27403638	43232176				61 2 8		76	9	8	0	34077908		20395103	3500000	4605
1807	25190762	40479865				62 17 5		75	1	7	0	35949731		19715381	600000	4343
1808	26662288	40881671	14977204	4095533	15	56 11 6		78	11	6	6	36214701		19412556	1000000	4446
1809	35107139	50242761	59156950	5914683	25	68 1 8		94	5	9	0	36879882		21769958	150000	4735
1810	34940550	49756534	58875740	8900106	28	67 16 2		103	3	10	0	37825597		18575261	1500000	5350
1811	24109911	34917281	40625854	5508583	23	65 12 5		93	5	6	0	36309100		20351624	6000000	5146
1812	31213765	43657864	52645882	8088018	28	58 18 8		122	8	8	0	34752125	8640842	16598984	800000	5337
1813	32000000	43000000	54000000	11000000	34	58 15 9		106	6	7	0	35302860	8388974	17000000	800000	6576
1814	33200580	43447372	55943845	12496178	37	66 11 4		72	1	13	0	70240313	7457676	13462952	1500000	7164
1815	41712809	49653245	70285814	20634569	49	58 13 9	12	63	8	6	6	4115142	6934425	16113619	2000000	6390
1816	34774520	40328940	58505975	18267035	52	62 1 2	19	76	2	4	0	42634711	8128418	12933255	500000	7898
1817	39235397	40337118	36112670	25775562	65	76 16 0	46	94	0	4	0	52372403	9320440	19647049	650000	9091
1818	41965527	45188250	70709640	25521591	61	78 1 5	48	83	8	5	6	53959218	8932185	24983998	4000000	13932
1819	32923575	34248193	55476094	21228600	62	71 19 3	37	72	3	4	0	53291508	8719655	19775664	6000000	13567
1820	38718036	35568670	63724380	28155710	75	78 12 0	51	65	10	4	0	55063693	8411893	20992765	3400000	14254
1821	40194893	35826082	67729446	31903364	80	74 15 5	42	54	5	5	0	55520073	7761141	19122084	2500000	13710
1822	43553490	36176897	72500196	36323295	84	79 15 0	52	43	3	4	0	55255020	6898153	20189879	450000	13115
1823	43144460	34691124	71811076	37119952	86	80 5 10	53	51	9	3	9	52948542	6838630	20002265	150000	12241
1824	48030037	37573918	79942782	42368864	88	94 3 6	80	62	0	4	0	53270028	6972323	26111303	75000	12263
1825	46468287	38083773	77343345	39259572	84	90 0 8	71	66	6	3	6	52919280	6960156	33434283	650000	13698
1826	40332104	30847638	67128856	36284215	90	79 8 8	52	56	11	2	9	50526512	7784351	26000811	3000000	14437
1827	51276448	36396339	85341643	48948307	95	84 12 10	61	55	0	2	6	50356110	7715055	33661500	2100000	16164
1828	52029151	36152799	86597447	50444648	97	85 14 0	63	60	5	2	3	52418055		33467873	4200000	17921
1829										1	10					16564
	Col. 1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10	11	12	13	14

*It deserves to be noticed, in reference to these 10 years, that although the remuneration for labor was reduced one half, there was no material alteration in the value of the products of labor until 1808: the variation resolving itself into a transfer of the fair reward for labor, to profits; the quantity exported annually, averages £24,457,721, and £24,632,105, and the value £44,300,767.

†In 1815, annuities were created to the amount of £3,096,621, equal to £102,787,334, of 3 per cent. stock, for which only £92,881,786 of paper money was received, being at the rate of only £52 7s. 2d. of money received for every £100 of stock created.

‡No annual consecutive return of parochial assessment prior to 1812. In 1803, the amount was £5,348,204; the annual average of the 3 years 1783-5 £2,167,748; for the year 1776, £1,720,316; and the annual average of the years 1748-50, £750 [illegible]

§No authentic account of the committals for crime, prior to 1805.

NOTE BY THE EDITORS OF THE REGISTER.

We wish that the compiler of this valuable table had fully explained the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th columns—which we apprehend that very few of our readers will understand; seeing that we have sought information of several gentlemen who, for various reasons, we thought might promptly furnish it. We are thus thrown upon our own resources—and, if our *speculations* on the meaning of those columns are incorrect, we shall thankfully receive instruction; for, however slightly some may look over statistical statements of this kind, they often contain and convey the most important information to those who would examine closely into matters of the deepest interest to a nation.

We suppose—

That the first column, or "official" value, has rather a reference to *quantity* than cost. There is, for example, a certain quantity of yards of linen is estimated at a certain value: but it will be seen that the *official* value was nearly 19 millions LESS than the *declared*, in 1798, and 16 millions MORE in 1828—the first and last years given in the table.

The second column, or the "*declared*" value, by a reference to Colquhoun's standard work, is evidently intended to shew the *real* value—for until 1811, (the last year given by him), the amounts in this column appear the same as in his exhibit of the "real values" of British exports.

It would then seem—

That the 3d and 4th columns are merely matters of *calculation*, and for *comparison*, as to the *actual value of like quantities*. That is, that the "official" value, mainly regarding *quantities*, should have produced certain *declared* values, but which the reduced price of any certain number of *yards* or *pounds*, lessened in the *sums* stated in the 4th column—Thus again, for an example,—the "official" value of a yard of linen may be placed at 18*d*, and if it does not *exceed* that price, there is a bounty on its export; but because of increased production, and at a less cost for labor and materials, the *real* value may be only 9*d*. And this would seem probable from the *reversed* position of these values—the "official" being much less than the "declared" when labor was high, and exceeding it as labor was reduced in price.

The quantities exported, say in 1802-3, being officially valued at an average of 24,632,000*l*. had a real average value of 44,300,000, so the official values of 1828, 52,000,000*l*., at the same rate of price, should have shown a real value of 86,500,000. But as such real value only amounted to 36,000,000, there was a depreciated value, *regard being had to quantity*, of 50,000,000.

ITEMS.

Mr. Derbigny, governor of Louisiana, died on the 5th inst. in consequence of an injury received in leaping from a carriage, to avoid the damage about to result from its being overturned.

Mr. Barry, postmaster-general, is on a visit to New York.

Mr. Clay has lately returned from a visit to his friends in the "Green river country," Ky. and partook of several entertainments, at which from 2,000 to 4,000 persons were present

There was a large fire at New York last Wednesday. An extensive brewery on Columbia street, and many other neighboring buildings were destroyed.

Sierra Leone will probably be abandoned because of its extreme unhealthiness. A large part of the Europeans there died in the present season, and the governor with the rest of the survivors, had retired from the town.

Letters. A recent report of the commissioners of revenue states, that the daily business of the post office in London, comprises 35,000 letters received, and 40,000 sent, making 23,000,000 letters annually. The number of newspapers daily, is from 25,000 to 50,000. The revenue is £300,000 per annum, of which there have been only £200 lost in a quarter of a century.

Judge William A. C. Dade, one of the most valued citizens of Virginia, died in Prince William county, in the 15th inst. aged 47 years.

Judge William A. Duer, of New York, has been presented with an elegant cloak by the gentleman of the Albany bar, with a complimentary letter, for the zeal and fidelity with which he has attended to the duties of his office.

Victor Hugo, a young French author having prepared a drama, the subject of which was Marian Delorme, a mistress of Louis XIII, and which was nearly ready for representation when the ministry was lately changed, has been refused a license for it, but offered a pension of 2,000 francs by way of compensating his disappointment —which he declined. He had a conference with the *king* on the subject. It lasted three quarters of an hour, without effect. It is enough to make one laugh, that the ministry and king of France should be thus interested in the presentation of a drama.

South Sea islands. The Old and New Testament histories, with the codes of laws, are printed in their native language in these islands, as well as many school and reading books.

Campaign wine has been manufactured at London by certain Frenchmen out of the juice of peas, and said to be excellent.

Giants. Charles Hammond, the Irish giant, who was seven feet six inches, without shoes, recently died in England; and there was exhibiting in London, a few months since, a young woman named Melius, a well-formed and beautiful girl, though seven feet high; she was said to be a native of South Carolina, 18 years old, remarkable for the elegant symmetry of her form and fairness of complexion.

Four brothers were lately executed in Clonmel, Ireland, for the murder of a brother-in-law. They were named Wallace.

Manchester, Barnsley, &c. in England, have been recently much disturbed by riotous proceedings of the weavers, who appear to be in a very destitute condition, They destroyed a good deal of property, and set fire to a house. In Barnsley there are 3,703 looms, 170 at full work, 1,680 partially employed, and 1,844 idle. At a meeting of the weavers of that place, the following resolution was agreed to—

"That this meeting views with disgust the conduct of the manufacturers in thus persisting in their contemplated reduction, when the manufacturers know that the weavers cannot get a living without parish relief, with the present prices; therefore, this meeting is of opinion that it is better for the weavers to cease working, than work for next to nothing."

English in France—The following is a statement of the number of English now residing in France, according to the returns lately made by the police authorities to the prefect de police at Paris:—Paris, 14,500; Versailles 2,080; St. Germain, 150; Tours, 2,795; Bordeaux, 965; Barreges, 80; Montpelier, 300; Marseilles, 120; Lyons, 60; Fontainbleau, 30; St. Quintin, 200; Dunkerque, 500; St. Omer, 700; Boulogne, (Sur Mer), 6,800; Calais, 4,550; and in various parts of France, about 1,865; making a total of 35,695. Of this number, 6,680 are mechanics. Their whole annual expenditure is, on the very lowest calculation, estimated at 95,835,500 francs, or 3,864,420 pounds sterling.

British army. At the present moment the British army consists of one hundred and forty thousand effective men, in which are included 6 field marshals, 110 generals, 250 lieutenant-generals, 240 major-generals, 240 colonels, 788 lieutenant-colonels, 820 majors, 1,699 captains, 2,372 lieutenants, 1,230 cornets and ensigns—7,805 total number of officers.

Coal. About three thousand tons a week are now arriving at Philadelphia—and yet the demand is greater than the supply. What a source of wealth and employment is hereby afforded to the people of Pennsylvania, through the yet only partial success of the American system?

Mr. Brown, late minister of the U. S. at Paris, and family, with gen Scott, of the U. S. army and family with two *counts* D'Athanasa, and others, arrived at New York, in the ship Sully, from Havre, on Monday last.

Mr. A. Everitt, late minister to Spain, arrived at New York, a few days ago.

Wood is rather higher at Baltimore than usual at this season—said to be caused by the new market opened by the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, through which large quantities will pass from the upper parts of the bay to Philadelphia.

NEW YORK AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The fair at New York. In our last number we published a list of the premiums awarded at the late fair held at New York, under charge of the "American Institute," and a brilliant display it was of native talent, industry and skill. It will be seen, by a reference to the list, that it embraced many of the most useful, as well as some of what may be called the ornamental arts. Let us recapitulate the premiums,* only:

12—for broad cloths, cassimeres, flannels, blankets and carpetings;

9—for manufactures of cotton, such as shirtings, ginghams, printed calicoes, nankeen, bobbinet lace, cotton baggings;

6—for manufactures of iron, such as of blistered steel, smoothing, or sad irons, hoop iron and nail rods, hollow ware, card wire, chain cables and nails;

4—for manufactures of glass, such as plain window glass, cut-glass wares, pressed glass and stained window glass;

3—for hats, of first qualities;

4—for varieties of pianos, upright, horizontal and unicord;

7—for various manufactures of paper, various sizes and qualities;

4—for manufactures of books, elegant specimens of printing or binding;

6—for useful or ornamental manufactures of stone, or stoneware;

3—for manufactures of hemp and flax;

4—for various manufactures of leather;

4—for excellent manufactures of wood;

6—for various manufactures of elegant articles for ladies' wear;

3—for manufactures of machinery;

37—for numerous and interesting articles, being works in metal, silk, leather, hair, &c. &c. with a long list of superior productions, of lesser importance, but, in the aggregate, of great national interest.

And it should be recollected from the shortness of the notice, being only *three weeks*, that, perhaps, not a dozen articles of the whole quantity exhibited were prepared for the fair. So it was merely an offering of the *usual* industry and skill of the mechanics and manufactures to the public inspection.

The fair commenced on the 14th instant, lasted four days—and the great room of the Masonic Hall was almost continually filled till 10 o'clock at night, by ladies and gentlemen of the first respectability, citizens and strangers—all astonished at the display before them. The press was often so great, that many could not obtain admittance; but it is calculated that thirty thousand persons, a full proportion of whom were ladies, honored the exhibition with their presence, and left it delighted. It was a proud thing for the friends of domestic industry, and afforded a most excellent lesson to mistaken enemies of the American System; many of whom were confounded at the superior quality of the articles, and the moderate prices asked for them. They did not suppose such things possible—"who could have believed it?" they oftentimes said, one to another. But the articles were before them—a reality was present, and the eyes of the patriot sparkled with delight in considering the march of his country to independence—for it was here shewn that the means for war, or comforts of peace, might be furnished by the labor of American hands; aye, and that the elegancies of life were not wanting. The fact is, that the best informed on the subject have but a faint idea of the importance and extent of the home production, and of the vast multitude of persons employed in, and subsisting by, our various domestic manufactures, which it has been the policy and the interest of a paternal government to cherish, and without which we should be "poor indeed." The annual production of New York capital vested in manufactures, cannot be less than thirty or forty millions of dollars a year; and we should not, perhaps, be wrong in saying that one half of the whole population of the state, directly or indirectly, but certainly, derive their profits on labor from the partial success that has attended this great branch of the national industry, by the home market furnished.

We shall here make some extracts from the New York papers, and add such other things as our private letters furnish:

The "Commercial Advertiser," (which we are sorry to say is an anti-tariff paper), of the 16th October, said—

We have been spending an hour and a half this morning, unconscious of the flight of time, in gazing upon the brilliant display of the manufactures of our country in the Masonic Hall. The scene presented by the fair in the gothic hall is really splendid; and there is such endless variety in the specimens in the different branches of industry, that one is almost bewildered after cursorily examining them, in endeavoring to remember and classify them. Albeit opposed to restriction, we looked with no jealous eye on these successful and beautiful exhibitions of work, executed under the protection of the tariff,—if protection it be. We feel proud of the ingenuity and perseverance of our countrymen, and believe that with the same ingenuity and the same perseverance, they are able to compete, if fair play is allowed them, with any nation in the world—their venerable old grandmother being in no wise excepted. It is natural enough that we should first mention the beautiful miniature press of Hoe, on which the address, resolutions, &c. are printed, during the exhibition; and on the fine paper, of every hue, size and texture which Donaldson has sent to the fair. On the right of the entrance a handsome loom made at the Matteawan factory, for the use of Glenham, was worked by hand power, to show its operation. Water power is employed at the Glenham factory. A very pretty girl tended upon its motions. It is calculated for the purpose of weaving broadcloth a yard and three quarters wide. The range of piano fortes on the north side of the hall is splendid, and their tones are pronounced by musicians to be superior. A musical clock, made by Uri Emmons, in Division street, the price asked for which is $500, is truly superb. Among the articles of domestic comfort and luxury, we were particularly struck with an elegant settee-bedstead. It is the neatest specimen of the sort we have seen. The hair cloth, of American manufacture, which covers the seats of the sofas and settees exhibited, is worthy of notice. The woollen cloths of every description are certainly very excellent, and very cheap. We were utterly surprised to find a very fair piece of olive colored cloth, such as no one would object to wearing, marked two dollars and fifty cents per yard. The Saxony cloth is from the manufactory of Dickenson, at Watertown, Massachusetts. There are specimens of all kinds and prices, from the Glenham factory. The exhibition of cotton stuffs is large and various. The finest is probably unrivalled. The paterns of the printed cottons are new and good. We have, however, neither time nor space sufficient to enumerate the varieties of these articles today. The Britannia ware is such as we never before saw. It almost equals the rich silver ware exhibited opposite to it, in brilliancy, and at first sight is mistaken for the more precious article. Baggot's cut glass sustains its reputation in the pieces on the table at the fair. Specimens of painted glass are hung before the windows which indicate that an art supposed to be lost may be revived in this country. The stone-ware of Henderson, which we hope will be successfully introduced, has several times been mentioned by us in terms of approbation. The pitchers of this material, at the fair, are from classical models, and very elegant. We cannot omit to mention, as useful improvements, the water-proof prunella cloth, admirably calculated for carriages, and the ja-

* "The Morning Herald" speaking of the premiums, says—The premiums as awarded to the different competitors appeared in our paper on Saturday last. The numbers as they are seen, begin 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th 7th, and so on up to 12th; this was intended not to represent the grade of premiums, but the number of different articles that received premiums in the different departments.

There were only two grades of premiums to any kind of articles, the 1st and 2nd, which is, or will be explained by reference to the award itself. The mistake originated with the clerk of the fair, who made out the statement for our columns, and we publish this in justice to the individuals who had premiums awarded to them, to remove any misapprehensions the public may entertain as to the grade of premiums each one received for his article presented.

panned leather, which exceeds in its finish and polish any we have ever seen. A piece of leather, with which copper has been incorporated, struck us as a novelty. The specimens of hardware, cutlery, sadlery, military equipments, &c. are endless in variety.

The same paper of the 22nd observed—

"Every circumstance in relation to this exhibition, gives proof of the great interest taken by our citizens in domestic industry; and the proud specimens of ingenuity which adorned the great hall appropriated for the purpose of displaying them, attracted during nearly the whole of last week continued throngs of spectators—rarely has there been any occasion that has operated so extensively and so intensely on the feelings of the people of this city. The high and low, the fashionable and unfashionable, the rich and poor, seemed alike to partake in the general sentiment that prevailed. But the mass of the visitors were from the middling classes, that portion of our citizens which composes the bone and muscle of the community. We risk nothing in saying, that this exhibition greatly surpassed any thing ever before witnessed in our country. Though the last year's fair was highly approved, not much more than one half of the number of articles were brought together; and since the last year, many new specimens have been produced, which for skill, as well as novelty, commanded the admiration of those who came to the fair this year. The power loom, the card making machine, the printing press, the silk and cotton spinner, and the steam [illegible] were wanting to give motion and life to the last year's entertainment. About six hundred feet of tables, besides the sides and ends of the great hall, were covered with choice articles made by American hands,—with an immense variety of curious workmanship of the needle and the power loom, with paintings and engravings, suspended from the walls and the gallery, all calculated to heighten the scene and to impress on the beholders' that this was the chosen land of art, of genius and invention. Such was the view presented when the spectators left the room late on Saturday evening.

The "New York Evening Post," *severely* anti-tariff, thus noticed the fair—

The annual exhibition of this society [the American Institute] opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the Masonic Hall. A collection of articles of native manufacture was presented, highly creditable to the skill and dexterity of the mechanics of our country, and the hall was filled with spectators. It would require more space and time than we have at present, to give a list of the articles which struck us as most worthy of attention, either from the elegance of their finish or their promise of utility. Among others we noticed several pianos of splendid workmanship, and said by judges of such matters to possess uncommon sweetness and power of tone. There were broad cloths of various colors, finished with great beauty, and flannels of a very fine fabric. Specimens of a new kind of woollen cloth were exhibited, manufactured like felt without being either spun or woven. The cost of manufacturing this article we understand did not exceed two cents and a half per yard, exclusive of the material. It was stampt with figures of various colors. Several packages of shirting manufactured of Sea island cotton with a round thread, resembling linen in their appearance, attracted a good deal of attention. There were also samples of excellent cotton duck, elegant carpetings, strong water proof cloth, which may be made into boots and shoes; leather browned with copper, a new invention; hair cloth, the manufacture of which is lately introduced; printed calicoes of different qualities and designs, and particularly some very fine pieces of curtain calico. The samples of paper were very fine, and show a creditable progress in the manufacture of the finer qualities. We should not omit to mention several tea urns and vases of block tin, finished with a good deal of elegance, and some specimens of American porcelain, and a kind of delicate ware manufactured in New Jersey. The specimens of glass ware were fine, of the most perfect purity and transparency, and cut with neatness and exactness. A power loom of the latest improved construction from the Matteawan factory was exhibited, and a miniature steam wagon was running backwards and forwards in the hall with great velocity. The exhibition of the present year is thought to be much superior to that of the last, and certainly affords a gratifying proof of the ingenuity and success of such of our countrymen as apply themselves to the mechanic arts.

The "Commercial Advertiser" gives the following account of the closing scene of this exhibition, from the pen of a correspondent—

On Monday evening (Oct. 19) was the time appointed for the address. Nothing was expected to be seen but the hall, stripped of every thing but seats for the accommodation of the audience. How astonished were the visiters on entering, to find, at the opposite part of the hall, as if raised by magic, a temple twenty-two feet in height.—The arches of this temple were supported by four columns, sixteen feet apart, and of the same height. This temple was dedicated to the memory of Alexander Hamilton. His bust, crowned with laurels, was placed near the centre of the temple among evergreens, on a splendid transparency of painted glass, which enclosed twenty-four burning lamps. Each of the pillars designated different departments embraced in the charter of the institute.

The first pillar on the left, facing the entrance into the hall, represented agriculture; the base of which was formed by a variety of the green products of the farm, such as corn, &c., mingled with some of the heavy utensils of agriculture. The capital was adorned with sheaves of wheat, so disposed of as to give an architectural aspect: and the intermediate space from the base to the capital, was made up by implements of husbandry, such as the plough, the cradle, the rake, the fork, and the shovel, with nearly every implement used by the husbandman, curiously combined with cotton, rice, indigo and tobacco plants, sugar cane, the Isabella and our own native grapes, oranges and lemons, hanging on their branches, contiguous to limbs from our orchards loaded with apples. In fine, most of the products of the garden and the field might be found in this column, ingeniously intermingled and tastefully adjusted.

On the right was a column representing manufactures, formed by an endless variety of the products of the spindle and the loom, and the varied fabrics of our workshops. The base was in part composed of woollen, cotton, flax and hempen fabrics; American iron and steel, in various forms. The capital of the column, was formed with hats, caps, &c., differing in their materials, colors and shapes. Intermediate was seen the ingenious workmanship of our mechanics and manufacturers, curiously inwrought, and combined with coils of wire, of iron, steel, and brass—choice executions of parts of spinning machines; an entire spinning wheel; boots, shoes, shuttles, brushes, coach laces, the new invented felting cloths, paper hanging, imitation bandannas, chemical preparations, &c. fantastically formed—all these, with numerous unnamed productions, were so intermingled and combined as to form a pillar, that in its general appearance did not violate the general laws of architectural taste.

Directly beyond the agricultural column, was a pillar representing commerce, formed with equal ingenuity.—Kegs of merchandise, bales of sail duck, and sail twine, and piles of ledgers formed the base; the capital exhibited a model of a steam boat, a ship, and a man-of-war; between which and the base, were coils of ropes and cordage, nautical instruments, a globe, &c.; various products of other states, in bags and kegs, anchors, canvass, &c. and over all a chain cable, passing spirally up the column and holding it together.

The last of the four pillars represented the arts—this presented the most brilliant appearance of the whole—among other things at the base, was a printing press.—The capital exhibited clusters of carved grapes, and a small model engine, stone vase, &c. The residue of this column was made up from numberless specimens of art shown at the fair; among which were brilliant fire fenders; polished coal scuttles, that vied with the most perfect gilding; paintings and engravings, with costly frames; cases filled with the highest polished knives, forks, &c., fantastically disposed of among carpenters' tools; varnished leather; steel and wooden carriage springs; a case of highly finished lamps, brass nails, &c.; flint ware pitchers, on the model of those found in the ruins of Herculaneum; cast iron hubs for carriages; drawing knives; planes; musical instruments, such as flutes, clarionets, &c.; smoothing irons; imitation paintings of maple and

mahogany; a small portable steam engine; whips; saddlery of various kinds, including bits, stirrups, lamps, &c. and the most highly polished shovels and tongs; all of which were so arranged and placed as to form a well proportioned and splendid column.

On the pinnacle of the arch sat a large stuffed eagle—a scroll, with the motto of the state, in golden letters, from its mouth. Directly under was suspended the scales of justice. Four scrolls, hanging in festoons, extended from the apex of the arch to the four columns, on which were severally inscribed, in large letters of gold, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE AND THE ARTS, each extending to the capital of its appropriate column.

In the rear of the temple a stage was erected, and on it a wool sack; at a little distance in front of which was a bag of cotton. Early in the evening two of the vice presidents attended with the other officers of the institute, and took the seats prepared for them. The two vice presidents were seated on the wool sack—the executive committee on the right and left, and the two secretaries in front—during which time a band of music played from the gallery. After a short interval the meeting was called to order; and the premiums were announced, and the diplomas awarded to the successful competitors were handed over.—When this ceremony was finished, general Lynch ascended a stage prepared for him, and pronounced an interesting discourse—the marked approbation of the numerous audience is the best encomium that can be bestowed upon it—suffice it to say, that many of his hearers have since declared, that there was an intimacy of connexion shewn by him to exist between manufactures and commerce that they had never understood before. Immediately on the closing of the address, the favourite tune of Hail Columbia, was struck up from the orchestra, which seemed to add new inspiration, and raise the patriotism of the audience to a higher pitch than ever.

Before the audience dispersed, they were invited to pass an opening, prepared for them, through the temple; after which, they retired.

Thus ended the second fair of the American institute, to every appearance, one of the most satisfactory displays that has ever been exhibited in our country; and calculated, in its effects, to produce incalculable good. By it, ingenuity has been stimulated, industry will be promoted, and our country rendered more independent, and all our patriotic attachments strengthened and confirmed.

The order that has been preserved during the whole period, notwithstanding the unprecedented concourses which the occasion at times brought together, does honor to the character of our city, and shows us that there is a potent and salutary moral influence pervading this commercial metropolis, that almost supersedes the necessity of any other restraint. It is the spirit of our religion, our laws and our government, operating on the people. May this spirit ever continue to operate in its highest perfection! W.

The "Morning Herald" of Oct. 19, said—

The fair. This scene of attraction and display which was continued open two days longer than had been originally proposed, in order to accommodate such as had not previously been able to view it, was closed on Saturday evening. It is unnecessary to advert again to the subject, unless perhaps to observé, *en passant*, that it seems to have won universal approbation, and even from those who have not hitherto been advocates of the American system. We are not anxious to gain proselytes, except so far as the conviction produced may redound to the welfare of our common country. It is gratifying however, to see that the prejudices of the people are wearing away, and that the policy of encouraging our own manufactures is settling down upon a broad and solid basis. In the words of Muir, we may say—"It is a good cause. It must ultimately prevail—it will finally triumph."

And gave the following account on the "close of the fair" on the next day—

The oration before the American Institute was last evening delivered by James Lynch, esq.

The audience, in spite of the unpleasant weather, was numerous and most respectable. The spirit and animation which the fair had inspired, continued without abatement. The room was crowded at an early hour, and the two senior vice presidents of the Institute, C. Bolton, esq. and P. H. Schenk, esq. took their seats upon the woolsack, at seven o'clock. The premiums and diplomas of the society were then announced, and the oration then occupied about three quarters of an hour. Its style, the facts is embodied, and the eloquence of some passages, did great credit to the judgment and good sense of the speaker.

The arrangements and decorations of the hall were truly American, ingenious and tasteful in the highest degree, A triumphal arch was erected, supported by four columns, representing the four departments of national industry, *agriculture*, *manufactures*, *commerce*, and the *arts*. The composition of each of them was most happily imagined. That of agriculture was decorated with its appropriate and verdant emblems.—The column which represented manufactures was adorned with a large proportion of the beautiful articles which had been exhibited during the fair. The column of commerce was also, richly and ingeniously composed. That of the arts was hung round with those specimens of the fine arts and finer manufactures, which we had before admired at the exhibition.

The general effect was fine beyond our limits to particularize, and did the greatest credit to the taste of the gentleman, *Richard J. Haight*, esq. who conceived and superintended the execution.

The splendid transparencies of stained glass, surmounted with the bust of gen. Hamilton, were not the least interesting of the decoration. We had no idea of the skill of our artizans in that department before we witnessed this specimen.

The real home articles—the raw material of cotton and wool, were put in requisition for the seat of the presiding officers in a way which amused, as well as gratified us exceedingly. Their seat was a plain, every-day woolsack, without decorations, and before them for a bulwark, as well as an emblem of our national agriculture, was a bale of cotton. The *tout ensemble* was deserving of a more particular description than it is in our power at this time to bestow upon it. In fact, we ought to apologize for having attempted to describe it in so brief a space and time as we have at a late hour to allot to it.

The "Herald" of the 26th has the following interesting paragraph.

Many persons who visited the fair of the American Institute last week, were surprised to find so great a variety of articles usually sold in the hardware stores, and for which we are generally supposed to be dependant on those "workshops of Europe," Birmingham and Sheffield. The specimens of cutlery were very fine, but we have not yet made as great advances in the manufacture of articles of that description as in some others we could mention. The gilt buttons from Attleborough, Mass. and the Brittania ware from Taunton, Mass. were much admired.—The samples of sad irons from the Matteawan company were equal to the best English—they are sold we understand, at the low price of six cents per lb. A specimen of coffee mills made by Mr. Increase Wilson, of New London, Connecticut, was considered worthy of attention, from the excellence of the manufacture and the low price at which they are afforded in this market. Our manufacturers of this article are protected by a heavy duty, and have been successful in driving those of foreign manufacture out of the market. We are informed that Mr. Wilson now makes about 25,000 of these mills (or over 2,000 boxes) annually, a considerable portion of which have found their way to South America and the West Indies. Domestic competition has reduced the price about thirty per cent. within the last three years, during which many improvements have been made in the manufacture.

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We have but little to add.

The exhibition was successful, in all its parts, beyond the most sanguine hopes of its friends, and will render incalculable service to the mechanics and manufacturers of the city and its vicinity; in making the public partially acquainted with the extent and perfection to which they have carried their labors, and in making them better known to one another—an object of no small importance, for they have a common interest to support.

Perhaps nothing excited so much attention as the broad cloth power loom, from the Glenham factory, made at

the Matteawan machine shop, fitted and furnished in the highest style, under charge of a very interesting young woman from Glenham. It was moved by hand-power, neatly concealed behind a screen, and it seemed like a thing that had life; and the harmonious and merry dance of the shuttle excited the unremitted admiration of successive crowds of spectators. This loom is an American invention, or at least, an American improvement, and one of them, made at Matteawan, was some time since exported to England, per order, and caused "Yorkshire" to wonder at its beautiful operation. About 20 yards of fine cloth was woven on this loom during the exhibition, notwithstanding all the interruptions and explanations, which were cheerfully, but modestly, given by the pretty operator; and some that obtained premiums was manufactured on the same kind of looms. The very best cloth was rated at only 7 dollars a yard, though of the quality usually sold in the tailors stores for 10.

A remarkable fact, and one worthy of high consideration, presented itself at this fair—*the best protected articles were the cheapest.* Many of our manufactures have nearly reached the home demand, and, in all such cases, the domestic competition has reduced their price to the lowest profit that may be allowed on labor. This is the inevitable result of success in the system; and many of the manufacturers have much greater fears of the domestic than of foreign rivals. To this state of things, every branch of industry will naturally tend. Had one-fourth been done for manufactures of that which has been done for commerce and navigation, *we* might be as willing for "free trade," on behalf of the United States, as the British "philosophers" are that all nations, *but their own,* should see the beauty of it! In respect to navigation, the British have found to their cost that they cannot compete with us—they would repeal, if they might, those regulations which establish an equality between their vessels and our's, in certain cases; and, let the pretence be what it may, the *real cause* of our exclusion from their colonial trade is, that we navigate vessels better and cheaper than they can, and so obtain the grand requisites for naval power.

The middling qualities of cloths exhibited—such as are made out of our improved wools, attracted much attention from judges of them, because of the goodness of their quality compared with the lowness of their price. Such as but lately sold for 4 dollars, are now offered at from 2 50 to 3 dollars. This is less than the cost of production, notwithstanding the reduced cost of wool, (at the expense of the farmers), and our very superior machinery. This results from the large quantities of British cloths forced into our market, through British distresses, and some times sold at prices that would hardly pay the duty, on a fair entry of them at the custom houses. These affect the whole market, and unhinge every thing like regularity in business. It often happens that goods are sold at New York for a certain price, one week, and at 50 per cent. advance on that price in the next. There is a great and general public injury in such things. Perhaps, if the present scheme of duties could be enforced, the protection afforded might suffice to bring trade back to some degree of steadiness—but it was foreseen that the one dollar minimum on cloths would open an immense door for frauds, and which the appraisers, let them exert the utmost honesty and diligence, cannot altogether close, without some new regulations on the subject, which we hope will occupy the attention of the next congress. And the frauds alluded to are facilitated by the auctions, and the general manner of doing business at New York and elsewhere. Among the worst effects of these doings, is the casting of nearly the whole importation of British goods into the hands of British agents and runners, and the destruction or retirement of nearly all of our own regular importers, who have an interest and reputation at stake, which the transient foreigner totally disregards.

In conclusion—we wish that every opponent of a protecting tariff had seen this fair. We wish that they could see what we lately saw in our excursion to the north—in the perfection of the establishments, and the cheerfulness and content of the operators, employed. To see these things, would soften many a flinty heart, in behalf of virtuous laborers, and they would have renounced most of their Utopian notions of political economy, recommended by some "philosophers," but rejected by the unanimous consent of civilized nations.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN LABOR.

The following statement is from a practical man. It is highly interesting; but might have been much further extended, as to the labor actually employed, through the establishment spoken of, and the capital vested in lands, buildings, &c. to carry it on, and to subsist the persons *directly* engaged in its business. It is however, sufficient to shew the difference between domestic and foreign labor, in their effects on national prosperity—the success of which must depend upon the profitable and full employment of the people; seeing that there is no other way than by *labor* to obtain national wealth. Not less than *five hundred* persons are subsisted by the establishment spoken of.

To the editors of the Register.

Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1829.

In your Register of Saturday, I observe an extract from the "Boston Manufacturer," in which, with reference to the comparative effects of commerce and manufactures upon the domestic industry of a nation, it is stated, that 200 sailors employed for a year, will bring us all the bar iron that we purchase from abroad, while it would employ fifteen thousand persons to make it.

In further illustration of the same subject, I send you the annexed statement shewing the amount of American labor set in motion and advantageously employed, during one year, in both the branches of manufactures and navigation, by one small establishment engaged in making iron. To import the same quantity, (less than 1,000 tons), which here gives employ and comfortable support to so many American citizens, would, if brought from Great Britain in American vessels, require the labor of some fifteen or twenty seamen during thirty or forty days—but if transported in British ships, the whole would be accomplished without giving occupation or contributing to the support of a single American for one moment. When I add, that the article when made, is sold at a price, less than it could be imported for, if no other duty existed than that which, were he secretary of the treasury, the editor of the "Banner of the Constitution," would himself be compelled to recommend, or preside over an empty exchequer, it would hardly be contended, even by that gentleman, that the consumer is taxed by the system which has produced this result.

I answer for the facts, as they are taken from the books of the concern. C.

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1. To cut the wood requires an average of about 50 men for 5 months, at that period of the year during which there is not much demand for labor at other employ.

2. To convert it into coal and deliver it at the works, 19 men and 16 horses, during 9 months.

3. To raise [dig] and deliver the ore at a point from whence it is transported by water, 15 men and 16 horses, for 9 months.

4. To transport this ore and other heavy raw materials, requires 3,000 tons of coasting vessels. Sloops and schooners of 50 to 70 tons are employed, and 4 or 5 of these, navigated by 15 to 20 men, do the work in about 8 months.

5. Thirty to thirty-five men, and 15 to 20 boys, are employed for 10 months in converting these raw materials into the manufactured article—and then nearly 1,000 tons of coasting craft in carrying them to market.

The aggregate of this labor you will perceive is equal to about 100 *men* for one year—to import the same in an American vessel would, as before remarked, require less than one-fifth of the men for one twelfth of the time.

But this is not all. The laborers and their families on shore, and the horses, consumed, while so engaged, the following articles—

480 barrels flour,
120 barrels mess pork,
100 barrels salt fish,
6,000 bushels corn,
4,400 lbs. coffee,
4,000 " sugar,
1,500 gallons molasses,
3,500 dollars in value of dry goods, besides a large sum in miscellaneous articles, including hay for the horses,

&c. Of the dry goods, about 2-3ds were of domestic origin.

The establishment being situated in a comparative wilderness, the articles of agricultural produce were all brought from a distance, and paid a further tribute to American industry and capital in transportation. C.

MR JEFFERSON'S OPINIONS.

From the 4th vol. of his writings.

When president, in 1807, he wrote to John Dickinson, thus.

"I have tired you, my friend, with a long letter: but your tedium will end in a few lines more. Mine has yet two years to endure. I am tired of an office where I can do no more good than many others, who would be glad to be employed in it. To myself, personally, it brings nothing but unnecessary drudgery and daily loss of friends. Every office becoming vacant, every appointment made *me donne un ingrat, et cent ennemis* (gives me an ungrateful friend and a hundred enemies.) My only consolation is in the belief that my fellow-citizens at large give me credit for good intentions."

In the same year he gave the following explanation to a correspondent:

"Our government, although in theory subject to be directed by the unadvised will of the president, is, and from its origin has been, a very different thing in practice. The minor business in each department is done by the head of the department, on consultation with the president alone. But all matters of importance or difficulty, are submitted to all the heads of departments composing the cabinet; sometimes by the president's consulting them separately and successively, as they happen to call on him; but in the greatest cases by calling them together, discussing the subject maturely, and finally taking the vote, in which the president counts himself but as one. So that in all important cases, the executive is in fact a directory, which certainly the president might control; but of this there was never an example, either in the first or in the present administration."

ROMAN CATHOLIC COUNCIL.

From the Baltimore Gazette, of Oct. 23.

A provincial council of the Roman Catholic clergy of the United States has recently been held in this city—an event of such rare occurrence, that we have made enquiry, and have been obligingly furnished with some information relating to it, which will be interesting to our readers.

The prelates who composed the council, were

The most reverend James Whitfield, archbishop of Baltimore.

The right reverend Benedict Joseph Flaget, bishop of Bardstown.

The right reverend John England, bishop of Charlestown, and V. G. of East Florida.

The right reverend Edward Fenwick, bishop of Cincinnati.

The right reverend Joseph Rosati, bishop of St. Louis, and administrator of New Orleans.

The right reverend Benedict Joseph Fenwick, bishop of Boston, And

*The very reverend William Matthews, V. A. and administrator of Philadelphia.

The absent prelates were

†The right reverend John Dubois, bishop of New York.

†The right reverend Michael Portier, bishop of Mobile.

‡The right reverend John B. M. David, bishop of Mauricastro, coadjutor to the bishop of Bardstown, and proctor of the bishop of New York..

The council was opened in the cathedral of Baltimore, on Sunday, the 4th of October, and closed in the same basillic on Sunday, the 18th of the same month.

*The right reverend Henry Conwell, bishop of Philadelphia, having left the administration of the diocess to a vicar apostolic, appointed by the holy see, for an undefined period, upon his going to Europe, has lately returned, but the jurisdiction still continues in the administrator.

†Absent in Europe, with permission.

‡Detained by infirmity.

Theologians invited by the prelates to aid, by their advice, in the congregations where the several points were discussed, previous to the decisions of the council.

The very reverend Dr. John Tessier, V. G. of the diocese, of Baltimore.

The very reverend Dr. John Power, V. G. of the diocese of New York.

The very reverend father Dzierozinsky, superior of the Jesuits.

The very reverend Mr. F. Carriere, visitor of St. Sulpice.

The reverend Louis Deloul, D. D. superior of St. Mary's seminary.

The reverend Edward Damphoux, D. D.

The reverend L. De Barth, rector of St. Johns'.

The reverend Simon Brute.

The reverend Francis Patrick Kenrick.

The reverend Anthony Blanc.

The reverend Augustus Jeanjean.

The reverend Michael Wheeler.

Officers appointed by the prelates.

Secretary to the council and congregation, the rev. Edward Damphoux, D. D.

Assistant secretary to do. do. the rev. Francis P. Kenrick.

Master of ceremonies, John J. Chanche.

The earliest general meeting of the Roman Catholic clergy of the United States, of which we find any account, was held in Baltimore in the year 1789—at that meeting it was decided to request that an Episcopal see of that church should be created and established at Baltimore, and the rev'd Dr. John Carroll was recommended to be appointed the bishop—the request was acceded to at Rome, and the appointment made as requested.

In 1791 a diocesan synod was held by bishop Carroll in Baltimore, at which several statutes of discipline were enacted. The whole thirteen orignal states were then included in the diocese—the priests who attended were the advisers—the bishop, being the only prelate was the legislator. These statutes were, with two exceptions, confirmed at Rome.

In 1808 Baltimore was created the metropolitan see of the Roman Catholic church in the United States; and the bishop (Carroll) was elevated to the dignity of archbishop.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Bardstown were erected into bishopricks and others have since been added; all the dioceses in the United States constitute a province, (of which there may be several in a nation,) and as there is but one province in the United States, the council recently assembled here was both provincial and national. The present hierarchy of the Roman Catholic church in the United States consists of the archbishop of Baltimore and the bishops of Bardstown, Charleston, S. C. Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Boston, New York and Mobile. The see of New Orleans at this time is vacant, but is administered by the bishop of St. Louis—Philadelphia is administered by a vicar apostolic with the consent of the bishop—the bishops of New York and Mobile are in Europe. The bishop of Bardstown has a coadjutor who has been consecrated for the see of Mauricastro, where his presence is not required, and he assists in the administration of the diocese of Bardstown.

We learn that much business of importance to the church has been transacted in the council, and that it is contemplated hereafter to hold regular triennial sessions. It is also stated to us, that the whole number of Roman Catholics in the United States, as ascertained by the council, is nearly if not fully, half a million.

Pursuant to a resolution of the prelates who composed the council, they went in a body on Tuesday, the 29th inst. to pay their respects to the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, as the surviving signer of the glorious charter of the country's freedom, and one of the most aged and exemplary members of their church. They were most hospitably entertained and delighted with the good old patriot and his amiable family.

LA VASSEUR'S TOUR.

La Fayette's visit to the Hermitage.

"At 1 o'clock we embarked with a numerous company to go to dine with general *Jackson*, residing at the distance of some miles up the river. We there found many

ladies, and neighboring farmers who had been invited by Mrs. Jackson, to come and take part at the fete she had prepared.

"The first thing that struck me on arriving at the residence of gen. Jackson, was the simplicity of his habitation. Still a little governed by my European habits, I demanded if this could really be the dwelling of the most popular man in the United States, of him whom the country proclaimed one of its most illustrious defenders; and in fine, of him who, by the will of the people, had been on the point of arriving at the supreme magistracy!

"General Jackson shewed us, in all their details, his garden and his farm, which appeared to be cultivated with the greatest intelligence. We remarked every where the greatest order and the most perfect prosperity, and might readily have believed ourselves with one of the richest and most skilful farmers of Germany. * *

"On re-entering the house, some friends of general Jackson, who probably had not seen him for a long time, begged him to shew them the arms that he had received after the last war. He yielded with a good grace to their request, and caused to be placed on the table, a sabre, a sword, and a pair of pistols. The sword was presented to him by congress; and the sabre, I believe, by the body of the army who fought under his orders at New Orleans. These two arms of American manufacture, are remarkable for the elegance of the workmanship, and yet more for the honorable inscriptions with which they are covered. But it was particularly to the pistols, that the general wished to draw our attention. He presented them to general La Fayette, and asked if he recollected them? The latter, after some moments of attentive examination, answered that he did remember them to be those which he had offered in 1778 to his paternal friend Washington, and that he experienced sincere satisfaction in now finding them in the hands of a man so worthy of such an inheritance. At these words, the countenance of old Hickory was suffused with a modest blush, and his eye sparkled as in the days of victory. "*Yes*, said he, *I believe myself worthy of it*"—(pressing at the same time to his bosom his pistols and the hands of Lafayette)—"*If not for what I have done, at least for what I desire to do for my country.*"

* * * * * "All the citizens applauded this noble confidence of the patriot hero; and felt convinced that the arms of Washington could not be in better hands than those of Jackson." [*Enquirer.*

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

This distinguished friend of liberty has lately made a tour through some of the French provinces, and his reception by the people appears to have rivalled what happened to him in the United States during his visit. One London paper says—"Never was a king so feasted and treated as this venerable remnant of the revolution has been. In every quarter he has been received with shouts of triumph and congratulatory addresses, which, while they have been complimentary to him, have generally, also been made the vehicle for strong philippics against the new order of things. From Greenoble to Lyons the road was thronged by continual crowds of people, who came to testify their regard for the principles which had guided his political conduct, and the esteem which they entertained towards himself personally."

And the "Times" observes—"The old general, from his early services in the cause of liberty,—from his immense sacrifices for his country,—from his intrepid consistency of character, during a political career of 40 years, during which the world turned around him or changed its principles several times, while he remained unchanged, is deservedly an object of great esteem and admiration. But why is he brought forward, or why does he make himself prominent on this occasion, type as he is of the revolution? And why, when he does appear, is he so enthusiastically received? For no other reason but because the king has made choice of what is considered a counter-revolutionary cabinet, and because the people are desirous of evincing their adherence to the free institutions which they think at present threatened by testifying their grateful admiration for one of the founders and champions of their freedom. Every shout of applause thus uttered for general Lafayette is a shout of defiance against the ministers; and every libation poured to his health is a kind offering to the shades (dis manibus) of arbitrary power. The repetition of such scenes would have been thought impossible about two months ago."

The following account of his reception at Lyons is furnished by a correspondent of the "New York Morning Herald." We give it entire, because of the universal interest felt in all that concerns the favorite pupil of our WASHINGTON, and our "friend indeed," when we most needed friends. The "Times" however, ought to have given fifty (not 40) years as the period of his "political career"—during all which he has been the uniform friend of civil and religious liberty; oftentimes "*out of fashion*" in France, through the prevalence of various factions and parties, and such might have been his fate had he resided in the United States, unless refusing to take any part in our political squabbles; but a glorious consistency belongs to him—he has out-lived factions and parties—and it is compulsory, even on his political enemies, to do homage to his unchangeable virtue, though they cannot aspire to an imitation of it.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE AT LYONS.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, Sept. 16, 1829.

"General Lafayette has paid a visit this summer to his birth place in Auvergne, and has been received on his passage in a manner worthy of his noble virtues, public as well as private. From his arrival at Chavagniac until his entry at Lyons, through every town and village by which he passed, he has witnessed the spontaneous homage of the patriotism of their inhabitants. The population of villages far distant from the road he travelled, precipitated themselves before him on his passage, and the inhabitants of the cities through which he passed, presented themselves en masse to welcome him within their walls. In spite of the orders sent by the ministry at Paris to the departmental authorities, to endeavor to suppress as much as in their power the preparations made to receive the general, his triumphal march since he left Lagrange, from the borders of the river Manche to the foot of the Alps, has no other example in history excepting his visit to the United States. Escorted from city to city by large cavalcades of horsemen, through arches of triumph, prefaced for the occasion on the high roads—saluted continually with transport by assembled multitudes—the thoughts of the veteran defender of liberty were often diverted to his also brilliant reception in a distant hemisphere, whose liberties are as dear to him as those of his native country."

[From the Precurseur and Journal of Commerce of Lyons.]

"The general arrived from Vienne on Friday the 4th September, escorted by 150 horsemen. His arrival had been impatiently expected by the inhabitants of Lyons, and on reaching St. Symphoria, the deputation named to receive him, were found waiting with a large cavalcade of horsemen and carriages, and a numerous assemblage of people who accompanied him to Lyons. At St. Symphoria the general descended from his carriage and was addressed by Mons. Prunelle, president of the deputation, who welcomed him on the part of the inhabitants of Lyons to this city; to which the general replied in retracing the kindness with which he had been received at his last visit to that city before the revolution in 1789, and expressing his gratitude for the flattering manner in which he was again received. He then ascended in an open caleche drawn by four horses, and conducted by two postillions, which were placed at his disposition by the deputation, and the procession proceeds to Lyons in the following order—

1st. A detachment of 400 horsemen, composed of young men from Vienne and Lyons.

2d. The carriage with the deputation from the latter city.

3d. The caleche containing the general, Mr. George Lafayette and the president M. Prunelle, surrounded by a cohorte of citizens on foot.

4th. The private carriages of the general, containing the Miss Lafayettes, Mr. Aldophe Perrier, Mr. Bradford, U. S. consul, and the count de Lasteyrie.

5th. The carriages of the committee of arrangements.

A line of private carriages then followed, and so great were they in number, that on the arrival of the head of

the procession at the bridge Charles X, at Lyons, the last of the carriages had but just reached the extremity of the long faubourg de la Guillotiere, nearly two miles distant. The spectacle which presented itself on the entry of the general into the city, was of the most magnificent description. An immense population estimated at least at 70,000 persons lined the bridge and streets through which the cortege moved, and the reiterated cries of "Vive Lafayette," and continued manifestation of public joy, which filled the air during his passage to the Hotel du Nord, where a suite of apartments had been prepared for him, were gratifying proofs on the part of the constitutional populations of Lyons, of the love and admiration for the noble character and patriotism of their illustrious guest. In the evening after his arrival, an orchestra of 120 musicians serenaded under his windows, and the hotel was surrounded until a late hour by crowds of the curious, anxious to behold the countenance of the prisoner of Olmutz, and the ardent defender of the liberties of France.

On the following day a splendid excursion on the river Soane, composed of about 30 boats of various descriptions, elegantly decorated, and some of them bearing the pavillens of France and of the United States, was prepared for the general, who embarked with his suite at 12 o'clock, greeted by the cheers of the immense assemblage of people, who lined the borders of the river. On the arrival of the procession at the Isle Blibe, a salute was fired from the chateau of the island, where after a short stay, the general returned to Lyons, in time to attend the dinner offered him and Mr. George Lafayette, by the different lodges of free masons of that city.

It was on Monday the 7th inst. that the grand banquet, given in honor of the general, took place at the magnificent saloon Gayet, situated on the borders of the Rhine. The rooms were elegantly dressed with festoons, and at one end were seen the portraits of Washington and Franklin, and the bust of the distinguished guest, crowned with a wreath of laurels. On his arrival, at 4 o'clock, he was received with unanimous and reiterated cries of "Vive Lafayette"—500 of the inhabitants of Lyons, the elite of that city, sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared for the occasion, at which presided Mons. Prunele, assisted by 30 members of the committee of arrangements. Among the distinguished persons invited to the banquet were M. Coudere, deputy of the department of the Rhone, Messrs. de Corcelles and de Schonon, deputies of the Seine, Mr. Geo. Lafayette, M. Chevrier, deputy de l'Ain, Messrs. Adolphe and Eugene Perrier, Mr. Bradford, U. S. consul at Lyons, M. F. de Lasteyrie and M. Forneaux, of Paris, and the deputies from the cities of St. Etienne and Vienne.

At the desert the following toasts were drank:

1. By the president—the king of France.

2. General Lafayette—Other warriors have been victorious in battle, and other orators have pronounced eloquent discourses, but none have equalled him in civic virtues.

General Lafayette then rose. "You have been witnesses gentlemen," said he "of the marks of affection and of confidence, with which the population of Lyons has deigned to receive me within their walls—you yourselves have participated in that kind reception, in a manner so flattering—and I am surrounded at this patriotic banquet, by objects of such peculiar gratitude, that it would be superfluous, and above all impossible, to express to you my feelings at this moment—the remainder of my life gentlemen will be concentrated to them. I am proud and happy that my visit here has furnished another occasion to your city, to express its constant hatred of oppression, its love for true liberty, and its determination to resist every attempt of the incorrigibility of the contre-revolution." The general then spoke of the privileges granted to the people by the chart—their rights of being tried by jury, and of elections, and of the censorship of the press, and after having paid a just tribute to the noble and patriotic attitude, that the national guards of Lyons took at the important epoch of 1815, he took occasion to examine the position of the Polignac ministry, and the violent measures which it threatens against the liberties of France. "We are menaced said he" by hostile projects, but how will they be effected? Will they succeed by the chamber of deputies? My honorable friend and colleague M. Condese, now at my side, and every one of my colleagues who are now seated at this banquet, will attest, that in the moment of danger the chamber of deputies, will show itself faithful to patriotism and to honor. Is it proposed to dissolve the chamber? If so, it will then be the business of the electors of France, who will return none but deputies worthy of themselves and of the nation. It is contemplated to vitiate the elections by more ordinances, and thus exercise illegal power? Let the partisans of such measures remember, that the force of every government, exists but in the arms and in the purses of the individuals composing the ratio. The French nation knows its rights, and knows likewise how to defend them. Let us hope, however, gentlemen that the plots against the liberties of the people are merely visionary and in the mean time accept from me the following toast."

"The department of the Rhine and the city of Lyons—the ancient metropolis of industry and the courageous enemy of oppression. May its liberty, its dignity, and its prosperity, be solidly founded on the full enjoyment of those social and natural rights, which it has ever defended."

This toast was followed by unanimous acclamations. After the interruption which it caused, M. de Corcelles, the former commander of the national guards, of Lyons, in an eloquent and forcible speech, dwelt on the high advantages of that corps to the maintenance of the constitution, and concluded with the following toast.

"To the national guards of France, and to their illustrious founder Lafayette."

Mons. Tissot then proposed the following:—

"*The American people*—They are indebted to us for Lafayette, but *Washington* may be presented as the model of heroes and of legislators."

Mr. Bradford, United States consul, rose and replied—"permit me gentlemen" said he, "on this happy occasion, to express the feelings of pride and gratitude, with which I acknowledge the honor of being invited to assist at this—the patriotic banquet of the inhabitants of Lyons, to the illustrious citizen of the two hemispheres. I will abstain, gentlemen, from retracing here, the heroic part he took in the glorious war of the independence of the United States. The happy remembrance of that ever memorable event, is engraved on the hearts of every one of my countrymen, and the name of Lafayette, will be consecrated in the most brilliant pages of history, as that of one of the most zealous defenders of the liberties of France and of America. Receive the expression of my most sincere gratitude for the toast which has been drunk to the American people, of whom I have the honor to be one of the official representatives in your city, and in return I beg leave to reciprocate the sentiments just announced by proposing"

"*France*—United to the states of the American union, by the ties of peace and harmony, and may the duration of the friendly and commercial relations existing between the two countries, be perpetual."

The following toasts were afterwards drunk:—

By M. Depasquier—The constitutional deputies of the department of the Rhine.

By M. Schonen—The memory of the defender of the heroic city of Lyons, martyrs in 1793, against despotism and anarchy, in the holy cause of liberty.

By M. Prunelle—Mr George Lafayette—A worthy son of the best of citizens. He marches in the path of his illustrious father.

Several patriotic couplets, with music, composed for the occasion, were afterwards sung, and received with great applause. The enthusiasm excited in every breast by the presence of the general, manifested itself frequently during the course of the banquet, in repeated shouts of "Vive Lafayette."

The fete terminated in a collection for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire at Lyons, which produced 1800 francs.

The remembrance of the interesting festival, a spontaneous tribute of admiration and gratitude, will long be cherished by the inhabitants of Lyons, and the reception of the friend of Washington, and the firm supporter of the rights of the French people, within their walls, will form an important epoch in the annals of their city.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞It is not often that we invite attention to any of our own articles—but we think that the leading one, on "Mr. Dew's lectures," presents some new views of an old subject, that may interest serious enquirers after truth.

☞We were surprised a few days since to receive a letter postmarked "Niles"—and, on opening it, found that it was from a new town laid out on the St. Joseph's river, not far from lake Michigan; and so called in compliment to the senior editor of this paper, because of his long and zealous support of internal improvements and domestic industry. The editor wishes to return thanks for this compliment, and many other unpublished acts of kindness extended towards him—which continually beget a fear of not deserving them.

MR. DEW'S LECTURES. A writer in the "Richmond Enquirer" of the 27th ult. has a long article on the passing remarks that we made on professor Dew's lectures, in our paper of the 17th. They are signed a "Student of political economy"—but rather bear marks of the hand of a preceptor. This matters not. The author compliments us for the *manner* in which we spoke of these lectures. We esteem Mr. Dew as a very honest and worthy gentleman, and endeavored to treat him accordingly, though altogether dissenting from the most of his opinions; which, he will please to excuse us for saying, reminded us of the essay of a certain antiquarian, (whose name, however, we do not recollect), who published a learned dissertation to prove that the ancients were unacquainted with glass, at the moment when it was discovered in Herculaneum or Pompeii, and added to the cabinet of curiosities obtained from these long buried and almost forgotten cities. We heartily reciprocate the compliments paid us by the "Student;" and, in his own language, are pleased to meet with a controversial essay, "devoid of that scurrility, abuse and malicious imputation, which have unfortunately, for some years past, characterized the journals of our country." There is generally profit, and, sometimes, even pleasure, in differing in opinion with others, under such circumstances. If *logic* has no power, *facts* may be elicited to improve the public understanding; much deluded by *pretty schemes*, such as Owl Creek banks, relief laws, and "free trade."

In referring to our remark, that Mr. Dew seems to admit a general adoption of the "restrictive system" by all nations, the "Student" observes—

"Mr. Niles has here entirely neglected to notice the reasons which Mr. Dew has urged for this universal adoption of the restrictive system, and which certainly, when well weighed, can furnish no argument at all in favor of the system, but which, on the contrary, show it to be fraught with fraud and injustice."

We had no interest in the "*reasons*" of Mr. Dew. The FACT which he seemed to admit, was all that concerned us, being *practical men*. The "free trade" system is excellent, for the use of *other* countries; but the "philosophers" of the old nations of Europe have not caused the adoption of it in any one of *their own*. And hence the conclusion is easily arrived at, that the books of these "philosophers," as well as the *log-wood blues* of the Yorkshire manufacturers, are made "*for exportation*"—though, as Mr. Tod observed, (in 1824), in reference to a book made by Mr. Cambreleng, we also can make more books of this sort than the home market demands, without the benefit of a *foreign* one—that being fully supplied!

On the *theory* of "free trade," we should not, perhaps, differ widely from the "Student." But we must take "*things as they are.*" And repeat what we have said, that its *practice* CANNOT be admitted between nations unless under a perfect equality, as to their *natural* or *artificial* condition: natural, as it regards soil and climate; artificial, as it depends on the habits and customs and governments of communities. We respect this as so nearly approaching an *impossibility*, (except under the influence of OMNIPOTENT POWER), as not to be worth arguing about. We shall, however, mention one case in point: Britain, which abounds with "free trade" "philosophers"—*dares* not suffer the labor of the free people of her East India colonies, (far removed as they are), to come into competition with the slave labor of her West India colonies, in the supply of sugar,—lest the first should become rich and shake off their dependence, and the last so poor as to be given up to the black population which cultivates them: and we ourselves may soon meet with another case of the same kind that will interest us more deeply, as to the supply of cotton. And in this practice of Great Britain, we have a remarkable instance, that, though the *natural* advantages of the East Indies, (because of distance), are less fitted to supply the [British] *home demand* than the West Indies,—the *artificial* circumstances of the one are so imperious as to compel a virtual exclusion of the products of the other. We might fill a whole page with similar cases. The American eats meat three times a day, if he pleases—many of the inhabitants of Europe only once a week, if so often, unless very sparingly. Admitted, that they *ought* to be fed equally well.—Shall *we* reduce the ration of Americans, and throw its lessened amount of value into the taxes, rents and tythes, paid by the laboring poor of Europe to *their* kings and lords and priests?—Such is the *practical* effect of what is called "free trade." *But there is no such thing*, except partially; NOR CAN THERE BE, unless under the great prosperity, or severe adversity, of different nations adopting it. In England, A YEAR OF PLENTY IS A YEAR OF DISTRESS. The average price of wheat, in that country, for thirty years past, has exceeded 70*s.* the quarter. In 1822, because of a superabundant harvest, it was only 43*s.** and in that year it was exported from England to the United States! And yet, in this same year, thousands perished in Ireland for the want of food—the English jails were filled with *farmers*,—beef was at 1½*d.* per lb.—at Bury, as stated in parliament, sixty persons had committed offences avowedly that they might be taken up, "*preferring imprisonment to starvation*"—a gentleman whose *tenants* owed him £800, offered to take 400 in full, and could not obtain it.† In Ireland, the people eat the cows that died of starvation—the English poor rates advanced to about 45 millions of dollars—and vast sums were otherwise raised by the charity of individuals, or furnished by government, for the relief of the *agriculturalists* and other laboring persons connected with them. We might add much to this fearful list of incidents. If the "Student" wishes to understand them, he must refer to the contest that existed between the *natural* and *artificial* state of things even in *the same* country; and he will discover, that natural abundance caused so great a reduction in the price of commodities, that the artificial requisitions on labor, for rents, taxes, tythes &c. were greater than the *money value* which the crops of the farmers yielded; and hence they were ruined by tens of thousands, and almost universal misery prevailed among the poor: yet the weavers, for example, received, in 1822, four shillings for doing a certain quantity of work for which they are now paid only 1*s.* 10*d.* And, if the reasoning of "free-trade" gentlemen be correct, these miserable men were "monopolists" and "extortioners" in 1822, when they obtained four shillings for the same work that they now perform for less than half the money.

*That is, the average of the whole year. At the season of the greatest distress, it was only about four shillings a bushel!

†The legal power that landlords have to collect their rents, should be remembered.

Would to heaven, that the "philosophers" were placed in the condition of these persons for *three weeks* only! They would "burn the books," and substitute practice for theory. But in 1824, the poor weaver laboring 14 hours per day, may have been able to obtain half a meal for supper—now he goes "supperless to bed," if not aided by the parish, though he labors *sixteen* hours. This is a state of things that passes all "philosophy."

The preceding is not, by any means, an exaggerated picture of the state of things in England and Ireland in 1822, nor is it a *solitary* one. An abundant harvest has long produced such a result, *and must*, in greater or lesser degree, *and in proportion to its abundance*. We refer the *facts* to the serious consideration of the "Student." The *theory* of his professor will not stand against them. A year of plenty ought not to be a season of distress in any country. But the very blessings of GOD are set at naught by the acts of men, in this respect, and what *should be* natural effects are rendered subservient to *artificial* circumstances, in a way that cannot be mistaken. What ought to be—is nothing; what is—is every thing. The Jove of the ancients was compelled to yield to Fate. We admit not this in regard to the BEING we worship—but it has pleased HIM to give different climates and soils, habits and conditions to His creatures—and *we* cannot change them. Still—until they are changed, the notions of the "philosophers" will remain impracticable, if not grossly unjust.

We have thus slightly glanced at a most important subject, out of respect to the motives of the writer in the "Enquirer." On these principles it is that all civilized nations have acted, with some *beggared* exceptions—such as Portugal, who sacrificed her own industry to British avarice and cunning, in the "Methuen treaty"—☞*a fate that some seem willing should be ours.*☜ But on this matter we do not wish to speak just now. The time *may* come when we shall probe it to the bottom. We trust in GOD, and the intelligence and virtue of our people, that they will not suffer themselves to be offered up, like Portugal, to British domination: and that, if "free trade" is their purpose, they will have *free trade in* ALL *things*. Britain will gladly throw out a "sprat to catch a mackerel"—but we will have a mackerel for a mackerel, like for like, and in every respect, in the contingency stated. And the man should be accounted *infamous*, who will not demand and receive it—or, *restrict with restriction*.

Submitting to the fact, that the *practice* of Europe is against "free trade," the "Student" nevertheless would infer that it might suit us—seeing that our political institutions are different from those of the rest of mankind! This is a very unsatisfactory theory. Our political institutions are local—for the sole regulation of our own internal affairs, as to ourselves seem most conducive to happiness—there is only *one* party to them; but matters of trade are general—there is a *foreign* as well as a local interest to be consulted, and *two* or more parties concerned. This subject was perfectly understood by the *first* congress under our constitution, and the second act passed by that congress had immediate relation to it. But we shall refer more at large to this point below.

The "Student," combatting our remark that "free trade" never had advantageously existed, &c. says—

"But we are not wholly without precedent upon this subject; if Mr. Niles will insist upon arguing from the apparent effects of the restrictive system, and cite England and France as favorable examples, why will he not turn to our own country, to enable him to judge of the effects of freedom of trade? What nation of people has ever been known to advance so rapidly in wealth and population as our own, from the very commencement of their history to 1807, the commencement of all our difficulties? Yet, during that time, our commerce was comparatively unrestricted. Does not this one instance which we meet with, afford sufficient experience to annihilate the argument of Mr. Niles? Our difficulties and hard times have commenced with our restrictions, and have travelled on pari passu together."

We esteem this as a very unfortunate paragraph for our opponent It is one, and the first, that we can grapple with by figures and facts. The gentleman has taken only a *one-sided* view of the subject, and does not recollect things as they existed twenty-two years ago. We shall certainly admit, that IF the United States had a "free" trade with all the world, and but a small part of the world had a free trade with us, that we might do an excellent business, and very "rapidly advance in wealth and population!!!" But it was the *freedom of trade* that we enjoyed, which brought about the *restrictions* of 1807-8. The "Student" ought to have recollected, or made himself acquainted with, the history of events from the death of the king of France in 1793, to our war against Great Britain in 1812. If he had—he would not have ventured on the queer paragraph quoted. But the mistake is a common one, and has led to most fatal errors. The difference between Europe at war, and Europe at peace, has not been realized! Unnumbered bankruptcies and uncounted millions lost—thousands of honest merchants and dealers reduced to beggary, and thousands of scoundrels living in affluence, have had but little effect—the multitude *looks back* to Egypt and "its flesh pots." Some however see the difference; and men reputed religious, who perform all the common offices of life in kindness and charity—*wish* another general war in Europe, that they may have "free trade" again: that is, *possess a* NEUTRAL *flag, and do the business of* OTHER *nations, as well as their own!* A war in Europe, which might *restrict* the trade of the different nations, would be hailed [almost] as the millennium, by the body of those most clamorous for "*free trade*" in the United States. A "Student" or professor of political economy, may not know this, seeing men in books; but no one acquainted with the world will controvert the facts suggested. Every dealing man among us, however unwilling many might be to do aught that would *produce* such war, would gather up all his energies to profit by it.

We shall not go into a history of the period alluded to. Every man of middle age, is, or ought to be, acquainted with it. Europe was in a state of general war. Britain had the command of the sea,—France of the continent of Europe. The United States being neutral, became, as it were, the protector of the [commercial and floating] property of all, in all quarters of the world; and WE had a glorious "FREE TRADE!" Our whole export, which, in 1791 and 1792, at the beginning of the French revolution, had a value of only 40 millions, rose to the amount of *two hundred and ten* millions in 1806 and 1807, even at the *short*, or *first*, price of the *one hundred and twenty millions* in foreign articles that we exported in these years! The real value of these articles, at the places of their destination, probably exceeded 150 millions, and profit, every way, accrued to us. What caused this? Britain, by her power at sea, (generally), *restricted* all the foreign commerce of Europe, &c. except her own, and British vessels could not enter the ports of continental Europe. So, by *restrictive* laws at sea and on land, WE had *free trade*—restriction being the fountain of our prosperity! But this excited the jealousy or hate of the great rival nations,—or, they thought it their interest that this "free trade" should end, and so they "restricted" it, *by orders in council or imperial decrees*, between which our vessels were equally threatened with seizure on the ocean or sequestration in port! These acts of violence led to *our* restrictive measures, recommended as matters of necessity by JEFFERSON, which terminated with the war against Great Britain, on the recommendation of MADISON. But the *present* question about "free trade" has no more relation to the events of these times—the embargo, non-intercourse and war, than to the dilapidation, or repair, of the huge wall of China. A *glazier* might as well refer to a season of hail storms, or the doings of mobs, to shew what his business *ought* to be,—as the state of our commerce, antecedent to 1808, be brought into argument on the *general* "freedom of trade."

But does the "Student" believe that *we* imposed no restrictions on trade until 1807? Knows he not that, until 1816, we had heavy discriminating duties on tonnage and imports with all nations, and yet have with those not *specially* agreeing to grant free trade for free trade, with us? that while American vessels paid *six* cents per ton, on entry, a foreign one paid an *hundred;* that a quantity of articles paying 100 dollars duty, if imported in an American vessel, paid 110, if imported in a foreign bottom? that this difference in the duties was about equal, in gen-

eral, to the whole pay of the officers and men engaged in navigating vessels subject to it? Is he ignorant of the effects of these things—that they built up the navigation of the United States, and rendered it the safest and the best, and the cheapest of all nations? And why refuse to *manufactures* that which has accomplished such wonderful things for *navigation!* Does the "Student" not know that the navy was built, and is kept up, at the annual expense of three or four millions of dollars, avowedly for the "protection of commerce?"—that a ship of the line may be called into the protection of a small merchant vessel, the whole value of whose cargo may be less than the wages paid by the public to the officers and crew of the ship, while actually employed in the service of such merchantman? This *forced* state of things is wholly opposed to the scheme of "free trade," as urged by the "philosophers." We approve and support them, belonging to the "*school of practice:*" but why American cannon may be rightfully used (and on the principles of "free trade"), to defend American property in the middle of the Great South sea, and American laws may not protect property at *home*, located on the Potomac or Patapsco, we cannot find out! Though often urged, the "philosophers" have avoided *this thing* as the old Israelites shunned a man afflicted with the leprosy. It "capsizes" the whole of their theory, and laughs at their arguments. But we will tell those interested—that, if the protection of American industry at home is withdrawn, protection abroad will be refused, and the navy be "tomahawked;" as perhaps, it would have been after 1824, had not the tariff law of that year passed. *We stand up for equality*, and do not acknowledge any *privileged* class. In granting to others, we also expect to receive—aye, *and will*. It is of no concern to the revenue whether goods are exported or imported in American or foreign vessels, unless on broad and general principles applicable to *all* the pursuits of honest industry. It is the *consumer*, not the merchant or ship-owner, that pays. A silly one boasted to JEFFERSON of the revenue paid by the merchants of New York—"remove the custom house across the river, said he, and Paules Hook will pay it." The collectors of state and county taxes may as well claim the merit of supporting their several states, or counties, as the merchants of paying the revenue from imports. Yet these, the best protected of all others, and moreover allowed a bounty on their business in credits given at the custom house, are among the loudest claimants of "free trade"—and the "philosophers" think they are right; or, at least, do not reprove them.

The "Student" is further mistaken. It was not till 1824 that the laws previous to 1807 were materially changed, (in the present fashionable phrase), with a view to the "restriction of commerce." The law of 1816 was a *revenue* bill, as much so as the 2nd act of the first congress in 1789.

The "Student" says—he was greatly astonished at the following sentences of Mr. Niles' *critique*—

"A remarkable instance of the preference of theory over practice, is found in professor Dew's lectures, p. 29. He quotes Mr. Jefferson's remarks, contained in his notes on Virginia, as to suffering our work-shops to remain in Europe, but refers not to his report on the fisheries in 1791; his report on commerce in 1793; his messages to congress in 1802, 1806 and 1808; his famous letter to Mr. Austin in 1815, and to Mr. Sampson in 1817—in all which, he takes new grounds; and in the latter, *renounces* the opinions expressed in his notes on Virginia, experience having proved them erroneous."

Here follows a long train of remarks that occupy more room than we can afford to them. The substance however is, that Mr. Jefferson at the *date* of his letter to Mr. Austin, "was highly exasperated at the British orders in council," &c. and refers to his letters written to Mr. Giles in 1826. The orders in council, &c. had been *dead* as to us, four years, when Mr. Jefferson wrote to Mr. Austin; and we regard the reference to his letter to Mr. Giles as an unhappy one. But respect for the memory of the departed sage prevents us from speaking of these letters as we should, under different circumstances, *and posterity will pronounce on the publication of them.* Yet to support ourselves, we feel justified in copying the following letter to Mrs. Katherine Duane Morgan, dated at Monticello, Jan. 26, 1822. See REGISTER, vol. XXI, page 402. Mrs. Morgan was one of a large society of ladies, who, among other things, had resolved, *that they would confine their purchases of apparel for themselves and families to articles manufactured within the United States.* She forwarded a copy of the proceedings to Mr. Jefferson, and received this letter in return:

"*Monticello, Jan. 26th* 1822.

"I have duly received, dear madam, your favor of the 10th, with the eloquent circular and address to your patriotic and fair companions in good works. I well recollected our acquaintance with yourself personally in Washington, valued for your own merit as well as for that of your esteemed father. Your connexion, too, with the family of the late col. Morgan, is an additional title to my grateful recollections. He first gave us notice of the mad project* of that day, which, if suffered to proceed, might have brought afflicting consequences on persons whose subsequent lives have proved their integrity and loyalty to their country.

"The effort, which is the subject of your letter, is truly laudable, and, if generally followed as an example, or practised as a duty, will change very advantageously the condition of our fellow citizens, and do just honor to those who shall take a lead in it. NO ONE HAS BEEN MORE SENSIBLE THAN MYSELF OF THE ADVANTAGE OF PLACING THE CONSUMER BY THE SIDE OF THE PRODUCER, NOR MORE DISPOSED TO PROMOTE IT BY EXAMPLE. But these are among the matters which I now leave to others. Time, which wears all things, does not spare the energies either of body or mind of a presque octogenane. While I could, I did what I could, and now acquiesce cheerfully in the law of nature, which, by unfitting us for action, warns us to retire, and leave to the generation of the day the direction of its own affairs.

"The prayers of an old man are the only contributions left in his power. Mine are offered sincerely for the success of your patriotic efforts, and particularly for your own individual happiness and prosperity.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Mrs. Katherine Duane Morgan."

Was the venerable man *yet* "exasperated" at the British orders in council? Who is there that can find it in his heart to place the things suggested in this letter, in opposition to those contained in the letter to Mr. Giles? And should this letter to Mr. G. written in his extreme old age, be referred to, to do away uniform principles on which he acted from 1791 to 1822, a period of more than 30 years? In 1808, he suggested in his message to congress that domestic manufactures should be rendered "*permanent*" by "PROHIBITIONS." But we cannot pursue this subject. Let it rest in peace.

The concluding part of the "Student's" remarks, we regret to observe, is about robbing, stealing, cheating, &c.—*every-day things;* destitute of any foundation in *practice*, however well suited to PHILOSOPHICAL *theorists*. We demand proof of the advanced price of a single commodity because of advanced duties to *protect* the home manufacture of it. Neither the professor nor the "Student" can point out one. We speak absolutely. We want no *argument* about it, but appeal to *facts*. And, until some *robbery*, *stealth* or *cheat* is shewn, the "Student" must excuse us for refusing to speculate on his hard words. He has reduced himself from his own dignity by using them. They may suit an *Aut Cæsar aut nihil* politician—one that would *ride* any thing to get forward, and "bargain with Satan for a seat upon his *throne* of fire," but do not become the character of a *Student*. Whatever may be the *theory*, it is not true in *practice*, that an advance of duties has acted as an advanced tax on consumers. We mean advanced duties for PROTECTION, except, perhaps, in one of the *kill-tariff* provisions of the last law, *voted for by the south*; indirectly to accomplish what might not be manfully, (we had like to have said honestly), advocated in wretched TIME-SERVING TIMES.

WOOL. One merchant in Boston, between the 20th May and 1st Sept. 1829, sold, on commission, 195,284½ lbs. American wool, received from New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, amounting to $64,576 89—or at an average of about 33 cents *per lb.*

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* Burr's conspiracy.

SUGAR. Mr. *Gurley*, a member of congress, from Louisiana, apprehensive that an attempt will be made at the next session of congress to abolish or reduce the duty on foreign sugar, which is three cents a pound, has sent circular letters to the planters in Louisiana, to obtain facts on which to strengthen his opposition to the discontinuance or reduction of the duty. His intention is to resist an expected argument that *protection* is no longer necessary.

The Louisiana Gazette recommends assisting other states, in order to obtain assistance. [*Nat. Int.*

[This is well. There are none of our manufacturers so well *protected* as the sugar planters. There is no juggling about, or evasion of, the duties which operate in their favor, and we wish to them the full benefit of the laws of the land, though because of the soil and climate, they have pretty directly the character of "*monopolists*," to use the favorite phrase of anti-tariffites. But their increased production has, doubtless, *lessened* the price of their commodity, and benefitted the American consumers: and, though the range of our country in which the cane may be advantageously cultivated, is comparatively small,—we have no manner of hesitation in believing, that the *domestic competition* will very speedily reduce the price of sugar to the *lowest price* that it ought to bear, as compared with that of other articles; except, as will probably soon appear manifest, that slave-labor is dearer than that of white freemen. The tariff, at present, is to Louisiana more valuable than the richest mines of gold ever discovered. We shall revert to this subject.]

PUBLIC DEBT. Having laid aside the notice, with a view to some remarks on the currency which we intended to make, we have neglected to say, that the secretary of the treasury has notified the holders of the six per cent stock of 1815, that, on the first of January next, he will pay off upwards of *three millions* of the national debt.

THE BRANDYWINE. It is stated in the New York papers that the reason for countermanding the orders for the sailing of this frigate is, the insufficiency of the appropriations made at the last session of congress to meet the expense. [The report was, that she was to proceed to Lisbon to make certain special demands of Don Miguel, as to the seizure of certain American vessels.]

CRIMES IN MARYLAND. Large cities, from their very nature, are the places of resort of rogues and villains from *all* quarters; for in these they may carry on their operations with comparative security, because of the multitudes of persons with whom they are mixed. Baltimore, however, is not a very "snug harbor" for them. They are pretty soon feretted out, and compelled to fly, if escaping arrest. But when arrested, they frequently escape punishment, and are again let loose on society, by removing their trials, on most trifling pretences, (as the law allows them), to an adjacent county, at a great expense to the city, in the hope and belief that the witnesses against them, will, for various causes, not appear against them. This is a growing evil, and one that loudly calls for the interposition of the legislature. We, surely, would afford, to the most consummate scoundrel, a "fair trial;" but the plea that it cannot be obtained in Baltimore, on behalf of *strangers* whose names or offences are unknown to a dozen people out of the range of the police and the inhabitants of the jail, is ridiculous—and ought not to be allowed; for the cost of removing their trials, whether found guilty or innocent, falls on the city. We observe, however, that one person, who lately removed his case to Annapolis, has been sentenced to *twenty-five years* in the penitentiary—*but six others were remanded, the witnesses not answering.* Thus the city will have to bear the expense of keeping them in jail six months longer, and then of sending them back again. But if they had reached the place of their probable destination, the penitentiary, they would, at least, be compelled to earn the cost of their board and lodging.

THE CONSTELLATION. The recent visit of this vessel of our navy to England, produced some interest there. A London paper says, "the vessel has been visited by a number of persons, who experienced the most uniform attention from the officers and crew. Though one of the oldest vessels in the American service, she is a very fine one, and is stated by nautical men to present many improvements in her rigging and internal arrangements which might be introduced with advantage into our navy."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. The following appear in the Washington papers—

John George Schwarz, to be consul of the U. States at Vienna, in the Austrian empire.

James Lenox Kennedy, of New York, to be consul of the United States for the ports of Guaymas, Mazattan and San Blas, in Mexico.

Silas K. Everett, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Panama, in the republic of Colombia.

Asa Worthington, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Lima, and for the ports of Peru, vice William Radcliff, removed.

Joseph W. E. Wallace, to be consul of the United States at San Antonio, in Mexico, vice David Dixon, resigned.

John M. Bowyer, of Alabama, to be consul of the U. States at Guazacualco, in Mexico, vice Charles Douglas removed.

Emanuel J. West, to be charge' d'affaires of the U. States to the republic of Peru.

AMERICAN NAVIGATION. The following little paragraph shews what *protection* has accomplished in favor of our navigation—

A London paper of Sept. 24, mentions, that an American vessel was then taking on board in the *London* docks a cargo of *Surat* cotton wool for *China*.

We refer this to the consideration of the Virginia "Student of political economy."

NEW YORK. *From the Evening Post.* The following statement of the amount of real and personal estate in the city of New York, as valued by the corporation in the present year, with the amount of the city tax which it is made to pay, has been obtained from the comptroller's office. It is an interesting document, inasmuch as it shows the vast amount of property over which the common council exercise, by the present charter, a control scarcely checked by any responsibility.

Total assessment of real estates in the year 1829,	$76,834,880 00
do "Personal"	35,691,136 00
Total assessments, value	112,526,016 00
Amount of city tax,	507,107 24

☞The general election in this state commenced on Monday last, and continued *three* days—the *reason* for which we are wholly at a loss to determine. In the city, there were five "regular tickets," besides much "scattering" in some of these; and for charter officers, the people seemed yet more divided. We shall make all needful record of the result.

Judging by what we see in the newspapers, they must have had a "precious time" of it in New York, pulling and hauling five different ways for the assembly ticket, and making confusion worse confounded by the dissentions about city officers, &c. The Courier expresses great alarm lest the "*infidel ticket*," as it is pleased to call the "working men's ticket," shall beat the "regular Tammany Hall ticket"—and invoked all parties to exert themselves to put that ticket, [which is said to have been "got up by Fanny Wright, Robert Dale Owen and R. L. Jennings"] down, as being opposed to the "fundamental laws of society." The strange doings at the election in this city last year, will teach many that "it is easier to raise the d—l, than to lay him;" and that the way to excite the thoughtless or manufacture voters, once taught, is not easily forgotten.

PHILADELPHIA. From certain tables published in a late number of the "Register of Pennsylvania," it appears that the county tax payable by the city in 1829, is 77,544 17.—City tax, 223,805 58. Poor tax, 59,136 26. Total, 359,486 01.

The city contains 16,556 taxables, and, calculating 5 inhabitants to each taxable *person*, a population of 82,780 souls.

But 350,000 dollars is not all the tax paid by this community. There are besides, the shop tax, the collateral inheritance tax, the duties on such foreign goods as are consumed in the city, the *fees* paid to the board of health, the fees paid to magistrates, constables, prothonotaries, clerks of court, &c. &c.—It is not easy to ascertain the whole amount that is paid annually by the 82,780 inhabitants of the city proper, for expenses of government; but it must amount to some millions. [*Phil. Gazette.*

[And how, we would ask, do they pay these "*some millions?*" By the profits of their *foreign* trade, or the labor of their own hands, in the production of *home-made* articles of value? We respectfully make these enquiries, (the Gazette is a decidedly anti-tariff paper), and should like to know what Philadelphia would be but for her mechanics and manufacturers. *We* think that the grass would soon grow in many of her most thronged streets, and that the annual rental of property would decline three fourths, were the "workshops in Europe."]

Com. Porter. At a public dinner given to commodore Porter, at Chester, by his friends in Delaware county, on Thursday the 22d. of October, he addressed the company as follows:—

Gentlemen. After a painful absence from my native country of nearly four years, it afforded me unspeakable joy to be landed at the spot where, twenty years since, I formed my nearest and dearest connection—to be placed *at once* in the bosom of my family, to be surrounded by numerous friends with whom I had passed the most happy period of my life, and among whom, were it left to my choice, I would cheerfully pass the remainder.

A wanderer by profession, and *heretofore* by inclination; having seen much of the world, and experienced many of its vicissitudes, and having had an opportunity of making a just comparison of the enjoyments with each country and place I have visited affords, I am fully and firmly convinced that there is no part of it, where mankind enjoys so great a share of happiness, as our beloved country; originating principally, in its political institutions, and the general diffusion of knowledge; and no spot within it, better calculated to produce the enjoyments of life, from its climate, abundance of its products, beauty and location, than Delaware county Pennsylvania.

I beg therefore gentlemen, to drink,

Health and prosperity to the citizens of Delaware county; may they long enjoy, in their rich and fruitful fields, their flourishing manufactories, and in their abundant mineral products, all the wealth and happiness that honesty, industry and patriotism merit.

New Jersey. The two houses of the legislature went into joint ballot on Friday last week, for governor and other officers; and Garrit D. Wall, esq. ["Jackson"] the district attorney of the United States for New Jersey, received 39 votes for governor. 15 were given for I. H. Williamson, esq. who has held the office for many years, and 2 for Mr. Chetwood.

It is stated that Mr. Wall has peremptorily refused to accept the office of governor.

Pennsylvania election. The Philadelphia Sentinel gives the following as official returns—

For governor—Mr. Wolf	76,673
Mr. Ritner	50,151

The same paper also publishes a roll of the senate and house of representatives, and says that there is in the former "27 Jackson and 6 Adams and Clay;" and in the latter for Jackson 80, for Adams and Clay, 14. It seems that only *twelve* "anti masonic" members have been elected to the house of representatives—none, we believe, to the senate. This may strengthen certain remarks made in our last number.

We have been amused with a calculation, in which Mr. Wolf was to receive the exact majority of 49,000 votes, and Mr. Ritner obtain majorities only in three counties—viz. in Adams 20, Erie 50, and Somerset 50.

Kentucky. The "Sentinel" speaks of great emigrations *from* this state, and mentions some interesting particulars. It would seem that the *manufacture of banks*, and the miserable *relief laws*, though they have all disappeared like the figures presented by a magic lanthorn, yet have a powerful effect on the prosperity of this state. The *makers* of these things, (and we know not enough of the local politics of Kentucky to identify them)—have a formidable account to settle between themselves and the people whom they deluded into a *hurrah* for new ways of doing old things. Men who expended more for their vices than they laid out for bread, were roused into horror, because of payments of their debts after the usual mode; and suffered themselves to be mounted by political aspirants, who made political hobbies of them. The results, we hope, will convince thousands of the danger of tampering with established principles to subserve transient purposes—too often selfish, if not really base. We have long regretted that our prophecies respecting these things have been more than fulfilled: and especially, that so many *farmers* have suffered themselves to be led into a surrender of their independence to the keeping of soulless banking institutions. A certain "Central Bank" will teach another lesson on this subject.

Ohio. The Steubenville Herald gives a statement of the members recently elected for the legislature of this state. It shews 32 "Jackson" in the house, and 40 "republican," and 21 "Jackson" in the senate, and 15 "republican"—majority against "Jackson" on joint ballot, two. The editor of the "Herald" however thinks that the republicans will have a larger majority than is thus reported. But another paper claims a majority of republicans [or Jacksonians] in joint ballot—with a majority in the senate and an equal vote in the house of representatives.

[We wish some more certain definition of parties—and much dislike the calling of them after *persons*.]

Louisiana. *Death of governor Derbigny.* Peter Derbigny, governor of the state of Louisiana departed this life at 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, October 6th. His death was occasioned by a wound in the head, received from the trunk of a tree, when leaping from his carriage to avoid the danger about to result from its being overturned. His funeral was attended on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. A long procession followed his remains to the grave. Gov. D. has successively filled the offices of attorney general, judge of the supreme court, secretary of state, and governor of the commonwealth. In consequence of his death the gubernatoral office will be temporarily, filled by H. Bauvais, esq. president of the senate.

Newark, N. J. is one of the most prosperous towns in the United States. It was late a small village, now a large city, through the industry and success of its manufacturers and mechanics. A vast amount of domestic goods is exported from this place and its vicinity. Fifty new houses are now going up, and will hardly supply the demands of the present over-crowded population. The various stages, carrying from 20 to 25 passengers, make twenty regular trips to New York daily; and there is also a steam boat that makes four trips daily, generally filled with passengers. We should like to see a statistical account of this town, similar to that which is annually published of Paterson.

Mr. Baroza Peireira, late *charge d'affaires* from Portugal, was arrested in Philadelphia on the 30th ult. under a writ from the district court, at the suit of his successor, Mr. *Torladi d'Azambuja*, the accredited representative of Don *Miguel*. Bail was demanded in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which the defendant declined to give, and was committed to prison. The Philadelphia Chronicle of the next day says:

At noon to-day, the matter came before Mr. Justice *Barnes* on a rule to shew cause of action, and why the plaintiff, claiming privilege as a diplomatic agent, should not be discharged. The cause of action, set forth in the plaintiff's affidavit, was the detention, by the defendant, of documents appertaining to the mission. The question of privilege was then entered upon, and the argument is now proceeding.

The same paper of a subsequent date observes—

In the action brought by the minister of Don Miguel of Portugal, against the representative of Don Pedro, noticed in Saturday's paper, judge Barnes, after an argument by Messrs. Phillips and J. R. Ingersoll for the plaintiff, Messrs. Chauncey and Binney for the defendant, discharged the latter on common bail; being of opinion that the plaintiff's affidavit asserted no such title, in himself, to the papers in question, as to enable him to maintain an action for their recovery. The question of *privilege*, we understand, will again come up on Saturday next.

MAPS. The mode of making small maps has recently been much improved in this city. The names of the towns are first set up in types, in their proper places; the inter spaces are filled up with *quadrates*, of the same height with the types; the whole is then stereotyped; rivers, mountains, lines, &c. are then engraved on the metal which represents the quadrates, and the remaining space is reduced. The letters made in this manner appear much plainer than those etched or engraved.

Boston Palladium.

[We saw a map of a part of European Turkey, published a few days since in one of the Boston papers—(we forget which, but really, "*credit*" ought to be given for it), that must have been made in this manner. We could not sufficiently admire its neatness, and wondered how it had been done. The discovery is one of no small importance. Hereafter, and at a moderate cost to publishers, maps, for momentary reference, as events may interest the public, can be promptly furnished, and with sufficient accuracy.]

THE AFRICAN COLONY now has upwards of 1,500 inhabitants. The soil is fertile, and found congenial to the constitutions of the colored people, especially if from the southern states. They have good schools established, and appear to be rapidly leaving the humble rank that they held in the United States. The colonists, themselves, exported $70,000 worth of produce last year. They are at peace with the natives, and are obtaining an extensive intercourse with them. The owners of six hundred slaves are now waiting the movements of the society to liberate them, for removal; but the funds are yet wanting.

BRITISH MISERIES. From a variety of statements of the same kind, we offer the following from a late English paper to shew the condition of the laboring classes.

Runcote, a village of about 70 houses, 15 of which are deserted; the remainder are inhabited by weavers and calico printers. This place wears a most dreary aspect; the roofs of several of the houses have fallen in, the windows are broken, and the doors walled up. Some of those inhabited are cheerless places for human beings to live in. The landlord of the inn said—"Twelve years ago I used to draw £30 on a club day; the last time I drew £1. You see the people cannot get meat, much less drink; they have no dinners now when they meet; besides, some families are gone to live at Rawtonstall, and others at Ashton-under-Line."

In the whole township there are 22 farmers, and 70 cottagers, 40 *of whom receive relief*, in one shape or other. In 1825 the amount paid to the poor was £205 6s. 2½d.; in 1826 it was £238 10s. 11d.; in 1827, £245 0s. 11d.; in 1828, £239 3s. 2½d.; and 1829, is going on in the same proportion. I asked the overseer, a very intelligent young farmer, how they contrived to reduce their expenditure whilst the severity of distress was unmitigated. He said, "some families have left, and those who remain are not dealt with as formerly. *We are harder with 'em than we were before.* We are compelled to use every method to keep them off. Every thing is done on the lowest scale; and if they go before a magistrate he does not allow them any thing like their former pay. Poor folks are, indeed, very ill used."

ADMIRAL COLLINGWOOD, of the British navy, Nelson's right hand man and second in the battle of Trafalgar, was fifty years in the naval service, of all which only twelve was spent on shore; and the last twelve years of his life he was only once in England. On one occasion, he was twenty-two months at sea, without letting go an anchor, or going into port. He possessed the entire confidence of his government, and was kept in the performance of the most arduous duties.

BANK OF ENGLAND. At a meeting of the proprietors of the bank of England on the 17th of Sept. a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. was declared. An attempt was made by some of the proprietors, to obtain a vote for a statement of the affairs of the bank. The chairman and others objected to any such disclosure, as likely to be injurious, and contrary to the usages of the company for a hundred and twenty years. The chairman, in answer to a question put to him, stated the total amount of notes in circulation to be £18,770,000.

IRELAND. A man named Maurice Deneer was lately executed at Limerick for an assault and highway robbery. The sheriff waited until the last moment, for the belief was universal that he was innocent, and a reprieve was expected. He understood only *Irish*, and knew not what was going forward during his trial—when the judge addressed him, after he was found guilty, he did not know his doom. He persisted to the last most firmly, that he was as innocent of the offence as the child unborn, as a priest who attended him explained to the people.

It seems strange that in so small a country as Ireland, so long subjected to English domination, that hundreds of thousands of its inhabitants should be totally ignorant of the language in which the laws by which they are governed are written.

MEXICO. From the following official document, it appears the terms under which the Spaniards capitulated, as stated in our last, were incorrect, but though that lenity was not extended to the invaders which former accounts furnished, we must think the Mexican commander has taken the most judicious means by which forcibly to impress on the mind of Ferdinand the folly of attempting to subject his rebellious provinces with a handful of troops. For however distracted may be their governments, the hatred of the mother country is sincere, and the least inroad by her instantly quells their feuds and unites them against the common enemy. A reinforcement for Barradas of *one hundred and seventy-five men*, arrived at Tampico bar on the 22d ult.

Capitulation of the Spaniards.

At head quarters, at Puebla Viejo of Tampico, on the 11th of September, 1829, assembled major general Pedro Landero, colonel of engineers, Jose Ignacio Yberri, and colonel Jose Antonia Mejia, on the part of Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, general-in-chief of the Mexican army; and brigadier-general Jose Miguel Salomon, and major Fulgencio Salas, on the part of Isidro Barradas, general of the Spanish troops invading the republic of Mexico;—and having exchanged their respective powers, agree to the following articles:—

1.—On the morning of to-morrow at 9 o'clock, the Spanish forces shall evacuate the fort on the bar, the troops with their arms and the drums beating, in order to deliver them, together with their munitions of war, to the Mexican division; they shall be commanded by general Manuel de Mier y Teran, second in command of the army. The said troops shall join their officers in Tampico de Tamaulipas, the latter retaining their swords.

2d.—The day after, at six in the morning, the whole of the Spanish division which occupies Tampico de Tamaulipas shall march out under the command of general Mier y Teran, and shall deliver up their arms, flags and munitions of war, in the lower quarters of Altimira, the officers retaining their swords.

3. The army and the Mexican republic most solemnly guarantee the safety of the lives and private property of every individual of the invading division.

4. The Spanish division shall remove to the city of Victoria, where they shall remain until they embark for Havana.

5. Permission is granted to the Spanish general to send to Havana one or two officers, to obtain transports to convey his forces to the said port.

6. The Spanish general shall pay the cost of the maintainance of his division during its stay in the country; and also the cost of the transports.

7. The sick and wounded belonging to the Spanish division who are unable to march, shall remain in the city

of Tampico de Tamaulipas, until they can be removed to the hospital of the Mexican army, where they shall be taken care of at the cost of the Spanish army, which army shall furnish a surgeon, corporals and soldiers that may be thought necessary to take care of them.

8. The baggage necessary to the removal, is reserved to the Spanish division; for the removal of which they are to pay the wages customary in the country; and they shall also pay for their provisions.

9. The colonel of the division of the Spanish army is charged with the fulfilment of this capitulation with respect to the troops on the bar, and he will also see that a passage is afforded to the general who commands the point called Dona Cecilia.

10. General Mier y Teran will appoint two officers who will facilitate his operations according to the foregoing articles.

The above is agreed to and confirmed by the undersigned on the day and date before mentioned.

PEDRO DE LANDERO,
JOSE IGNACIO YBERRI,
JOSE ANTONIO MEJIA,
JOSE MIGUEL SALOMON,
FULGENCIO SALAS.

I ratify the foregoing capitulation.
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

I ratify the foregoing capitulation.
ISIDRO BARRADAS.

Additional articles.

Proposed by the Spanish general.—If any Spanish forces belonging to the division of general Barradas should arrive at this port, they will be prevented from landing, and this convention shall be made known to them.

Proposed by the Mexican general.—The general, commanders, officers and troops who belong to the division of general Barradas, solemnly promise never to return, nor take up arms against the Mexican republic.

(Signed and ratified as before.)

Notwithstanding gen. Barradas has surrendered, it is stated that 2000 Spaniards, from *Manilla*, have landed on the coast of Oaxaca, and passed 20 leagues into the interior, among the Indians. It would thus seem that the Spaniards had long contemplated their enterprize against Mexico. If the report of the troops from Manilla is true, it may cost the Mexicans a great deal of trouble to subdue them.

COLOMBIA. Much alarm prevailed at Carthagena on the 6th ult.—the date of our last advices, and all was confusion and uproar there; gen. Cordova had hoisted a standard of opposition to Bolivar, issued a proclamation, and collected some troops. A force of 700 veterans, under gen. Oleary, had been sent against him. At present, there is no knowing how this matter is to end; but we rather think that it will not amount to much.

BUENOS AYRES. The "Argentine News" of the 29th August says—

"All the newly appointed ministers have entered upon the discharge of their respective functions. The answers which they returned upon receiving their appointments, were published in the Gaceta Mercantil of yesterday. Don Thomas Guido stated, "that it is well known to the governor that in a field covered with *ruins* it was very difficult to avoid stumbling; but that being obliged to travel through it, he promised to contribute all in his power to remove them, and seek the shortest and securest path towards the re-establishment of the institutions of the country." The language of Senores Garcia and Escalda, was much to the same effect. The latter, as minister of war, has addressed a letter to gen. Juan Manuel Rosas, commandant of the country districts, stating that the government had authorised and given to the general full powers to regulate the peace of the country, and relied upon his known patriotism to carry it into effect.

[How has liberty been sported with!]

EMIGRATION. *Distress of the working people.—From the Manchester (Eng.) Times of Sept. 26.* We had an occasion the other day to witness a scene which strikingly proved the existence of the distress which is now experienced by the working classes. Saturday last an advertisement appeared in our paper, stating, that the capt. of an American vessel would be at an inn in Deansgate, to contract with such persons as were disposed to go as passengers to Baltimore. He expected that his advertisement might bring together a dozen or a score of people, but to his utter amazement, at the time when he stated that he could be seen, not merely *the house, but the street was filled with people*, all clamorous which should be the first to speak to him, but all most obviously without the means of paying for their passage. It was in vain that he explained that he could treat only with those who could pay five pounds for their passage. The people still pressed upon him, shouting out their willingness to be bound to give their labour in America, till their wages should amount to the expense of conveying them there. Despairing of being able to make them understand his purpose, he retreated to his room, where we found him literally besieged by these poor creatures, and it was not without difficulty that we succeeded in sending away those who had not the means of paying for their passage. Out of a number which the landlord estimated at six or seven hundred, there was found only one man able to go without mortgaging his labour for the expense of conveyance! Here were six or seven hundred persons all ready, not merely to tear themselves from their native soil, but willing and eager to sell themselves to a temporary slavery, in order to obtain the means of escaping to what they considered a better land. What a scene in once free and happy England!

CANAL OF THE PYRENEES. A magnificent canal is about to be commenced in France, connecting the Atlantic and Mediterranean, beginning at Toulouse and terminating at Bayonne; its whole length will be about 300 miles, its breadth is to be about 70 feet, and its depth 9 feet 6 inches. Its summit level is 1,300 feet above the sea, requiring 276 locks. Each lock will have a breadth of 22 feet, and a length of 114 feet. It is calculated for keeled vessels of 150 tons burthen, and the expense is estimated at about six millions of dollars.

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE. We understand that baron Cuvier, director of the affairs of the Protestant church in France, has obtained permission of the government for the establishment of 20 new pastors, some of whom will exercise their ministry in a great number of churches, the extent of which renders the duty excessively laborious to the present pastors. The others are to do duty at *oratories*, in places where the number of Protestants has greatly increased. The creation of six new oratories gives an official existence to the churches in those places, and secures to their ministers a pecuniary allowance from the state. These churches are established at St. Etienne (Loire), Clerment Ferrand (Puy de Dome), Dion (Cote d'Or), and St. Die (Vosges). The places of pastors are distributed among the consistories where the deficiency of ministers presented the greatest inconveniences, including the consistories of the Rhone, the Ardeche, the Drome, and the Upper Alps.

RAIL-WAY EXPERIMENTS. From the Liverpool Chronicle of the 26th Sept. On Wednesday, several gentlemen assembled on the level piece of rail way, between Edge-hill and the Wavertree road, to witness the trial of railway carriage wheels on Mr. Winans' principle. The carriage wheels weighed

	0 *tons*	11 *cwt.*	1 *qr.*	3*lbs.*
and was loaded with pig iron,	3	0	1	21
making a total of weight to be moved,	3	11	2	24

A contrivance for ascertaining the requisite power or weight to move the above was used, that had previously obtained the sanction of two eminent engineers; and every means resorted to, to obtain a fair and impartial result, being assisted by the overlookers, and some men from the company's depot to keep the rail way clear and clean. The carriage and weight were moved along the road at various speeds, and with 10 lbs. 12 lbs. 15 lbs. 17 lbs. and 19 lbs. from which the following proportionate results were deduced.

1*lb.* moved 334 and kept it moving 4½ miles per hour.
1*lb.* " 470 " " 3 " "
1*lb.* " 616 " " 2¼ " "

the Baltic.—It appears by

collecting it. It is probable however, that in most cases it would be prudent to adhere to the old method, practised by our fathers, of making money through the medium of corn, cotton, and other vegetable products instead of procuring it largely by the gold lottery. In North Carolina, where the business is most profitable, it is said there are at least 500 banks to a press.

[illegible] of the first settlers of this state, which now [illegible] people, are still living.

[illegible] has been arrested at Stockbridge, Mass. who [illegible] a false bank bills—*ones* of the N. Y. State Bank, *twos* on the Jefferson county bank and on the Mechanics & Farmers bank of Albany, and *fives* [illegible] bank.

The [illegible] companies of Philadelphia receive $5,000 a [illegible] the city, to keep their apparatus in repair, &c. The companies in the "Liberties" are also, in like manner, assisted by the corporations.

The [illegible] Hesse Cassle has sent a special mission to Paris to demand the person of Mademoiselle Hemfelter, an opera singer, who prefers a salary of £3000 sterling at Paris to one of £200 at Hesse Cassle. The [illegible] was in love with the lady, to the annoyance of his own family, and her disquiet.

Coming down. The menu of the dinner given to the emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, &c. by the city of London in 1814, were published in the London Courier, by the five [illegible] on the 8th Sept. and amount to the total [illegible] 5, 6 [illegible] say $90,000.

Mr. Barbour, late minister of the United States at London and France, arrived last week at New York.

The legislature of Tennessee elected *Felix Grundy* a senator [illegible] state, on the 16th ult. to succeed the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. [illegible] Mr. Grundy was elected on the second ballot [illegible] joint vote were given, of which he [illegible] 17 were given for Wm. E. Anderson, and 12 for Wm. L. Brown.

Sundry bales apparently of cotton, landed at Liverpool, have been discovered to contain considerable quantities of tobacco.

In the council of Vermont, there are 5 at[illegible] 4 manufacturer, and 3 farmers.

[illegible] of representatives, 17 merchants, 7 man[illegible] 4 road contractor, 20 attornies, [illegible] 5 physicians, and 164 farmers.

Mont. Watchman.

Here is the reason why the sessions of the legislature of this state are generally so short, and its expenses so moderate. The members hold two sittings a day.]

The school fund of Vermont, now on loan, amounts to $[illegible] 82, having been increased $8,060 during the past year.

Salt. There are 384,254 bushels of salt made at Barnstable, Mass. yearly.

James C. Fisher, of Philadelphia, having with great [illegible] and devotion, served as president of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, until the public work was completed, has resigned, and Robert M. Lewis appointed in his stead.

English emigration. We stated some days since, (says the United States Gazette) that 150 laborers had arrived from England on the Chesapeake, with a view of working on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. From the Birmingham paper of the 18th of Sept we infer that certain [illegible] of England found an opportunity in the demand for laborers, to wheedle a vast number of indigent individuals of guineas, under pretence of procuring for them an [illegible] to America.

On the first of September, placards were placed upon the walls of the town, stating that ten thousand emigrants were wanted for the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company. Persons wishing to undertake, were to call on a [illegible] named Webster, have their names registered, and [illegible] pay from one [illegible]. Some hundreds paid their [illegible], and were despatched to Liverpool—where they [illegible] that, though 500 persons were wanted, Mr. Webster, the [illegible] agent, had no connexion with the [illegible] who had taken their money. Webster was arrested [illegible] will be tried for fraud.

We have a pretty long account of this infamous affair from the London Courier. It has caused a great deal of

suffering among the victims of the fraud. They were promised large wages, &c.]

A second New Jerusalem temple was dedicated at Philadelphia on Sunday, the 25th ult.

Anticosti. This island near the outlet of the St. Lawrence, appears to be the resort of a terrible set of robbers and murderers. We have had many frightful accounts of their atrocities; and lately Mr. Gamache, who is keeper of one of the government ports, found his wife, four children and servant, the whole family, murdered, during his occasional absence from home.

Mr. Webster. The power of eloquence is exemplified in a striking manner in the annexed paragraph. On a constitutional question between the rival bridges at Boston, Mr. Webster is represented as having made a most powerful speech the effect of which is described as follows:—

"We are informed, that the shares in the Charlestown bridge have risen about *four hundred dollars upon a share*, since the delivery of Mr. Webster's argument in the case against the Warren bridge."

[The Charlestown bridge company claim something like an exclusive right—but the building of the Warren bridge mightily reduced their profits and the value of their stock. If we recollect rightly, shares in the Charlestown bridge, which cost 200 dollars, sold for 1200—and on the building of the new bridge, fell to 3 or 400.]

Paris theatres. The following are the receipts of the Paris theatres during the month of August:—Opera, 74,957f. 25c.; opera comique, 69,569f. 5c.; cirqu. ol. mpique, 67,489f. 95.; theatre de S A R. Madame, 52,601f. 15c.; port St. Martin, 44,298f. 90c.; varieties, 34,854f. 70c.; theatre Francaise, 26,854f. 5c.; Ambigu, 24,245f. 50c.; Nouvelles, 24,168f. 75c.; Gaite 22,962f. 25c.; Vaudeville, 22,702f. 75c.

"Watch and pray." The countess De la Fare was robbed on the 24th September, at 11 o'clock in the day, in the church of St. Roch, (Paris) while at her prayers, of her *reticule* containing *one hundred and twenty thousand* francs in bills of the bank of France, of 1,000 francs each. The reticule was left on her chair while kneeling.

M. Lavasseur adverises "a relation of the tour in France of general Lafayette, preceded by a sketch of his life, and ornamented with a portrait." The first edition is to be of 100,000 copies.

Waste land. The society in London for the encouragement of industry and reduction of poor taxes, has recently published a table of the large quantities of waste land in the United Kingdom, about two thirds of which are convertible into arable gardens, meadows, and pasture, and one third for planting young trees, and the future procuration of turf, peat &c. for fuel. Of this land there are in England and Wales 2,900,000 acres—in Scotland 5,652,000 ares—and in Ireland 4,247,990 acres. The unprofitable land in the United Kingdom, of which Scotland contains 8,523,930 acres, comprehending the surface occupied by roads of every class, lakes, rivers, canals, rivulets, brooks, &c. towns and villages farm yards, hedges and fences of all kinds; cliffs, craggy declivities, stony places, barren spots, woods and plantations, are 15,301,994 acres.

Dr. Johnson most beautifully remarks, that "when a friend is carried to the grave, we at once find excuses for every weakness, and palliations of every fault; we recollect a thousand endearments, which before glided off our minds without impressions, a thousand favors unrepaid, a thousand duties unperformed, and wish, vainly wish for his return; not so much that we may receive, as that we may bestow happiness, and recompense that kindness which before we never understood."

Wonders of steam. It is stated that arrangements are now making for establishing a communication with India through Egypt by steam vessels. The voyage from Dublin to Bordeaux was regularly performed by a steam vessel, at the rate of ten miles an hour. Now, if this rate could be constantly maintained, the voyage to India, which occupies, on an average, four months, at present, could be performed with the aid of steam, in thirty days. To Lisbon 4 days, Malta 5, Alexandria 5, by land across the desert to Suez 2, Bombay 14.

Going to law. The object of going to law is to settle disputes.—This is the direct benefit sought for; but an incidental advantage sometimes arises, where a case has been well contested, namely, that it also settles the disputants, and thus precludes the possibility of further litigation. This seems to be the moral of the following lines, in which we can assure our readers there is a great deal more of matter of fact than of poetry.

An upper and a lower mill,
Fell out about their water;
To war they went; that is to law,
Resolved to give no quarter.
A lawyer was by each engaged,
And hotly they contended;—
When fees grew slack, the war they waged,
They judged were better ended.
The heavy costs remaining still,
Were settled without pother;
One lawyer took the upper mill.
The lower mill the other.

Mr. Forrest, tragedian, sometime since offered a premium of $500 for the best tragedy, the chief character of which should be an American Indian. The New York Evening Post, whose editor was one of the committee to award the premium, says that a decision has been made in favor of a piece presented by Mr. John A Stone, of the Chesnut street (Philadelpia) theatre, entitle *Metamora*. We believe that the hero is king Philip, the chief of the Narraganset tribe of Indians, who gave the Plymouth colonists so much trouble late in the 17th century. He was a fine fellow—a man of real courage, possessing, from nature, some of the noblest qualities of a warrior, and entertaining and exercising an implacable hatred for the whites.

CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

At a large meeting of the claimants on the government of France, held last week in the room of the chamber of commerce at the Merchant's Exchange, N. Y. in pursuance of a call of the committee on these claims, appointed in April last, *Preserved Fish*, esq. was called to the chair, and *David Clarkson*, esq. was appointed secretary.

On motion of Joseph Blunt, esq. seconded by Peter A. Jay, esq. in a neat and pertinent address, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

"1. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed with full power to collect and furnish evidence in relation to our claims, and to confer with the government of the U. States on the subject, and to adopt and consent to such measures on the subject, as they may believe conducive to the interests of the claimants.

"2. *Resolved*, That said committee have power to correspond with claimants in other parts of the United States, and to appoint a sub-committee clothed with like powers, and who may also unite with other sub-committees similarly appointed."

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee in pursuance of the first resolution:

Preserved Fish,	Joseph Blunt,
George Griswold,	John G. Costar,
Peter A. Jay,	Philip Kearney.
David Clarkson,	

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings be published in the public newspapers.

P. FISH. *chairman.*

D. CLARKSON, *secretary.*

TOBACCO.

Amount of inspections in Virginia for the year ending 30th Sept. 1829

	Passed.	*Refused.*	*On hand.*
Richmond	7,970	4,626	9,405
Manchester	812	340	154
Petersburg	1,901	2,407	251
Lunchburg	10,981	1,946	706
Farmville,	2,185	1,174	30
Others, supposed	1,500	300	
Total 1829	25,349	10,793	10,546
1828	28,647	16,503	10,474
1827	35,093	12,962	10,717

Export of tobacco from Virginia for the year ending
30th Sept. 1829 22,850 hhds.
1828 29,854
1827 35,182

IMPORTS INTO NEW ORLEANS FROM THE INTERIOR

(Extracted from Niles' Price Current.)

During the last eight years, commencing the 1st of October, 1820, and ending on the 30th Sept. 1828.

Articles.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.
Bacon, hams and shd's.	2,866	5,097	1,553	470	1,210	349	829	
Bagging, Ky pieces	13,572	5,572	2,795	5,209	6,191	4,562	898	
Butter, kegs	3,995	3,560	4,561	2,926	2,130	1,868	2,447	2,190
Beef, barrels	5,405	5,922	1,792	1,203	1,242	732	2,052	170
Beeswax, do	795	770	603	560	503	295	116	
Bonnie potes, lbs.	15,210	13,987	13,412	7,740	18,411	12,609	638	556
Cotton bales	269,571	298,042	337,934	251,983	206,993	142,575	161,926	168,043
Stock do	5,555	4,505	1,171	3,030	3,420	3,737	1,501	11,950
Corn meal barrels	6,449	498	1,827	729	3,420	3,737	4,727	4,604
Corn, in sacks do	91,882	89,876	79,373	143,573	72,563	57,851	46,138	57,179
Flour barrels	157,323	152,505	131,996	129,094	140,546	100,929	114,735	120,159
Lard, kegs	111,206	115,535	85,965	51,055	54,373	18,210	24,172	13,903
Pig lead, pigs	146,203	183,712	106,405	86,242	58,479	45,454	41,123	12,962
Oil, linseed, brls.	2,940			708	622	191		
Skins, deer packs	6,215	2,637	1,723					
Do. bear, packs	153	3,160	253	1,669	4,820	4,863	3,569	492
Tobacco, hhds.	29,432	30,224	21,704	11,695	396	163	156	470
Stocks, do.	4,339	648	6,442	1,862	1,332	647	16,292	30,870
							1,552	12,634

PATENT OFFICE.

Number of patents granted by the United States, annually, from the year 1790 to the year 1824, both inclusive, compiled from reports made to congress by the state department.

Year.	Patents.	Year.	Patents.
1790	3	1810	222
1791	33	1811	215
1792	11	1812	238
1793	31	1813	179
1794	24	1814	200
1795	11	1815	165
1796	44	1816	201
1797	51	1817	173
1798	28	1818	167
1799	42	1819	101
1800	41	1820	115
1801	44	1821	152
1802	63	1822	201
1803	97	1823	168
1804	84	1824	203
1805	57	1825	310
1806	63	1826	310
1807	93	1827	329
1808	167	1828	364
1809	216		
	1,202		4,013
			1,202
Whole number			5,215

BRITISH SHIPPING.

From parliamentary return No. 106, of the shipping employed in the trade of the United Kingdom from 1814 to 1828:

INWARDS.	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	Ships.	*Tons.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*
1814	8,975	1,290,248	5,286	599,287
1815	8,880	1,372,108	5,314	746,915
1816	9,744	1,415,723	3,116	379,465
1817	11,255	1,625,121	3,396	445,011
1818	13,000	1,886,594	6,238	762.457
1819	11,974	1,809,128	4,215	542,684
1820	11,285	1,668,060	3,472	447,611
1821	10,810	1,599,274	3,261	396,256
1822	11,087	1,664,186	3,389	469,151
1823	11 271	1,740,859	4,069	582 996
1824	11,736	1,797,320	5,653	759,441
1825	13,516	2,144,598	6,968	958,132
1826	12.473	1,950,630	5,729	694,116
1827	13,133	2,086,890	6,046	751,864
1828	13,436	2,094,357	4,955	634.620

OUTWARDS.	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	Ships.	*Tons.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*
1814	8,620	1,271,952	4,622	602,941
1815	8,892	1,398,688	4,701	751,377
1816	9,044	1,340,277	2,579	399,160
1817	10,713	1,558,336	2,905	440,622
1818	11,445	1,715,488	5,399	734,649
1819	10,250	1,562,332	3,795	556,511
1820	10,102	1,549,508	2,969	433,328
1821	9,797	1,489,644	2,626	385,786
1822	10,025	1,559 260	2,843	457,542
1823	9,666	1,546,976	3,437	563,571
1824	10,157	1,657,533	5,026	746,707
1825	10,848	1,793,994	6,075	905.520
1826	10,544	1,737,425	5,410	692.440
1827	11,481	1,887,682	5,714	767,821
1828	12,248	2,006,397	4,405	608,118

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Documents submitted to the Virginia convention.

A statement shewing the area of each county within this commonwealth, ascertained by reducing the square miles in Boye's map, into acres; and also the number of acres assessed in each county, by the principal assessors, under the act of March 1819, arranged into districts, as requested by a resolution of the convention, adopted on the 10th inst.

A statement of the number of persons of every age and color, and of both sexes, in each county and corporate town within this commonwealth, charged with state tax for the year 1828, on moveable property

Counties.	*Area in acres.*	*No. acres assessed.*	
Brooke	129,280	98,546	738
Cabell	661,120	154,003	403
Grayson	598,280	274,417	814
Greenbrier	901,760	583,472	1,076
Giles	598,400	720,133	662
Harrison	700,800	482,004	1,849
Kanawha	1,337,600	2,990,566	881
Lee	327,680	1,810,857	751
Lewis	1,122,560	694,573	820
Logan	1,875,200	*	388
Mason	578,560	303,442	797
Monroe	392,960	383,234	1,011
Monongalia	461,440	815,516	1,703
Montgomery	696,960	376,483	1,364
Nicholas	915,840	†	412
Ohio	240,000	220,037	1,263
Pocahontas	508,160	‡	397
Preston	384,640	§	644
Randolph	1,319,040	1,636,331	657
Russell	876,800	1,268,271	875
Scott	399,360	609,644	784
Tazewell	835,200	894,324	692
Tyler	547,200	935,817	502
Washington	438,560	410,655	1,832
Wood	782,720	493,825	702
Wythe	638,720	333,166	1,300
1st district	18,307,840	16,489,616	

*See Giles, Kanawha, Cabell and Tazewell.
†See Kanawha, Greenbrier and Randolph.
‡See Bath, Pendleton and Randolph.
§See Monongalia.

Alleghany	333,440	[illegible]	308
Augusta	606,720	475,448	1,942
Bath	508,800	391,863	441
Berkeley	197,120	289,810	917
Botetourt	670,480	617,109	1,405
Frederick	476,800	435,462	1,791
Hardy	739,840	601,118	863
Hampshire	632,960	530,176	1,306
Jefferson	144,000	131,058	877
Morgan	173,440	¶	314
Pendleton	639,360	475,619	890
Rockingham	533,120	435,142	1,996
Rockbridge	435,200	338,925	1,397
Shenandoah	490,880	439,750	2,026
2nd district	6,588,160	5,282,441	
Albemarle	436,480	451,530	1,541
Amelia	227,840	213,590	549
Amherst	305,280	295,006	882
Bedford	493,440	429,058	1,814
Brunswick	371,200	333,074	857**
Buckingham	480,000	422,313	1,141††
Campbell	408,320	361,185	1,174
Charlotte	318,080	290,725	983
Culpeper	396,800	385,430	1,588
Cumberland	180,480	183,875	724
Dinwiddie	344,960	317,206	883
Fluvanna	179,200	176,856	571
Fauquier	439,680	375,705	1,423
Franklin	493,440	525,759	1,345
Goochland	174,080	191,918	682
Halifax	507,520	489,400	2,031
Henry	229,120	198,246	507
Loudoun	343,040	300,695	1,914
Louisa	296,960	304,266	1,051
Lunenburg	256,000	256,155	783
Madison	189,440	215,198	619
Mecklenburg	471,040	384,940	1,325
Nelson	318,080	272,594	737
Nottoway	190,080	186,727	528
Orange	316,160	305,790	516
Patrick	346,240	707,138	736
Pittsylvania	570,240	573,740	1,995
Powhatan	179,200	177,544	518
Prince Edward	240,000	237,062	920
3d district	9,702,400	9,569,725	
Accomack	336,640	220,368	1,106
Charles city	138,240	109,878	331
Caroline	360,320	333,919	1,027
Chesterfield	299,520	287,260	1,169
Essex	196,480	159,750	529
Elizabeth city	55,680	33,332	277
Fairfax	284,160	247,753	904
Greensville	208,000	178,770	360
Gloucester	192,640	131,866	523
Hanover	277,120	279,740	1,082
Henrico	186,240	155,235	589
Isle of Wight	256,000	174,325	800
James city	96,000	90,059	217
King George	162,560	108,784	362
King and Queen	214,400	189,674	773
King William	172,800	155,709	591
Lancaster	103,040	79,748	364
Matthews	81,280	54,385	395
Middlesex	119,680	79,301	251
Nansemond	284,160	234,123	842
Norfolk	313,600	80,172	1,160
New Kent	166,400	127,315	437
Northumberland	188,800	115,328	497
Northampton	192,640	103,719	456
Princess Anne	239,360	148,103	904
Prince George	195,200	171,969	586
Prince William	236,800	207,720	684
Richmond	124,160	112,072	330
Southampton	414,720	355,364	1,112
Spottsylvania	240,000	242,740	725
Surry	206,720	156,841	452
Sussex	297,600	276,240	793
Stafford	214,400	164,173	652
Warwick	60,800	41,236	126
Westmoreland	202,240	159,464	468
York	95,360	69,069	318
Richmond city			1,023
Norfolk borough			639
Williamsburg			128
Petersburg			649
Lynchburg			351
Fredericksburg			245
Winchester			189
Staunton			110
4th district	7,413,760	5,815,513	95,593
Total in 1st dis't	18,307,840	16,489,616	
do in 2d do.	6,588,160	5,282,441	
do in 3d do.	9,702,400	9,569,725	
do in 4th do.	7,413,760	5,815,513	
	42,012,160	37,157,295	

‡See Bath, Botetourt and Monroe.
¶See Berkeley and Hampshire.
**For the year 1829, the books of 1823 being mislaid.
†† Ditto, ditto.

The column in the foregoing statement, shewing the number of acres assessed under the act of March 1819, and which is derived from the report of the principal assessors, is obviously inaccurate from the following considerations: 1st. A considerable portion of the lands forfeited to the president and directors of the literary fund under the act of February 1814, was not reassessed. 2ndly. The lands for which grants have subsequently issued, are necessarily excluded. 3dly. The many surveys, which under our land system, cover the same territory, exhibit in some counties two-fold, and in others four-fold, the actual quantity of land within their boundaries. The latter remark is particularly applicable to the western parts of the state. How it happens, that in some few of the eastern counties, where it is presumed titles to land are fixed, and their boundaries clearly ascertained, the quantity assessed exceeds the actual area, I can only account for, by supposing some error in the tables of the principal assessors, or in the computation of the number of square miles from which the area in acres is deduced.

JA'S E. HEATH, *A. P. A.*
Auditor's office, 16th Oct. 1829.

LLOYD'S RAIL ROAD BRIDGE.

(From the Baltimore Chronicle.)

The large arch of this noble structure over Gwinn's Falls, was keyed on Wednesday. As this splendid bridge, since its commencement, has attracted general attention, a brief description may not, at this time, prove uninteresting:—

The foundation is on solid rock throughout; the length is 330 feet; heights 62 feet from the foundation to the top of the parapet; from the water 50 feet 6 inches; the width of the travelling path is 26½ feet; the abutments rise two feet higher than the highest elevation of the water ever known; the wing on the east side has a deep foundation as the abutments for a distance of 30 feet; that on the west side for a distance of 100 feet, and their walls are 15 feet thick; the arch springs about 13 feet above the water, and has a span of 80 feet 4 inches, forming the greatest chord of any stone arch in the United States, with the exception, perhaps, of that over the Youghogheny river, where it is crossed by the national road; it nearly describes a semicircle and is 30 feet high from the chord to the centre. The bridge is wider at the abutments than in the middle, so as to strengthen it horizontally; and, as the exterior of the whole is battered in the proportion of two inches to the foot, while the interior is more than perpendicular, there will be little or no pressure on the side walls from the filling within. The average extent of the external stones into the body of the work is from two to five feet, and they are from one to eight feet long, and from one to one and a half thick.

The masonry required will be from *ten to twelve hundred perches.*

The monotony of this huge mass is broken by two beautiful columns supported by pedestals on each side of the bridge, and by taste recesses constructed in the most graceful style of proportions, the whole adding a remarkable degree of neatness and elegance to the general appearance of solidity throughout. The stone of the arch and whole exterior, is of the most beautiful species of granite, and is handsomely dressed and well jointed. We understand that a skilful artist of this city intends to make a drawing of this bridge for publication, and we know no design which, at this time, would be so profitable to the pen of the engraver.

Although Mr Lloyd's bridges on the national road in Ohio, are ranked amongst the first specimens of stone work in this, or perhaps any other country, we are inclined to think that his present undertaking, whether we regard elegance of architecture, solidity of construction, or neatness of execution, will claim the first place among the monuments of his skill and art.

The centres, to support the arch whilst building, were planned and constructed by Mr. Lloyd; and, though simple in the design, are well worth the attention of the visiter.—Till the arch was turned or keyed, they supported a weight of stone and mortar exceeding 1,500 tons.

CREEK AND CHEROKEE INDIANS.

[*From the Cincinnati Gazette.*]

The Creek Indians have at a full council, resolved not to give up their lands and remove west of the Mississippi. The council requested col. Crowell, the agent, to advise the president of their positive determination not to relinquish their lands, but to remain and submit to the laws of Alabama. The Cherokees, it is understood, have adopted a similar resolution.

Two important questions are involved in the controversy between these Indians and the states in which they reside. One is the nature of their ownership of the lands; the other their right to establish and maintain a separate government. The first is certainly not now an open question. In the case of *Johnston vs. McIntosh—8th Wheaton*, 543, the character and extent of the Indian right to the soil was very fully examined, both in the arguments of counsel, and in the elaborate and lucid opinion of the court, by the chief justice, it is determined that the Indian right is that of occupancy alone, the absolute, ultimate title being in the government; and that the right of occupancy can only be contracted for, with the Indians, by the government. The whole opinion proceeds upon the basis that the Indian right of occupancy is absolute, and that it cannot be divested rightfully, but by contract. The difficulty of the present state of things is, the inapplicability of the principle to the condition of the Indians, when their characters of hunters is changed to that of agriculturists. Still whilst they agree to hold their lands and occupy them in common, the rule applies to them, and they cannot, without a clear violation of their uniformly acknowledged rights, be forcible dispossessed.

In the abstract the other question is one of more difficulty. But the Indians wave it when they agree to submit to the laws of the state where their lands lie. The operation of these laws must, however, start a new difficulty. It is this: Will not the inevitable effect be to destroy the national character of the Indians, and with it their title of occupancy, held in virtue of it? This would seem to be an unavoidable consequence. In this predicament I should think it were the best policy for the United States and the states concerned, to unite and arrange with the Indians regulations properly adapted to this new condition. If they agree to abandon their separate national character, let them be received as citizens of the states, and let their lands be distributed to them in fee. I pretend not to suggest the terms upon which these regulations should be founded. But it seems clear that some compromise of this kind is the only means of adjusting the difficulty. To remove the Indians by force, would be an act of violence and wrong, which it is not possible for the United States to attempt. And it appears equally impossible for their present condition to continue without some inconvenience to the states.

FLORIDA.

The message of the governor of Florida to the legislative council of that territory, presents a very favorable view of its internal condition, and of its rapid advancement to that extent of population which will entitle it to an admission among the states of the union, at the ensuing census of 1830.—The governor recommends the provision of a fund for the maintenance of primary schools throughout the territory.—The fines and forfeitures, accruing under the laws of the territory, are stated to be sufficient, if unapplied to any other purpose, to form a literary fund adequate to the very great improvement of the state of education in the territory at present; and ultimately to ensure the permanency of a system of public education.—With regard to the condition of the Indians within the territory, the governor has the following observations:—

The executive has for some years past urged upon the national government the necessity of removing the Indians from this territory. The president of the United States is desirous that they should be removed to a country where they may permanently remain. It will depend upon congress, whether the Seminole nation shall become extinct, or enjoy for ages, their primeval simplicity and liberty.

It is melancholy to reflect, that surrounded as they are by our population, their condition becomes every day more abject and and miserable.—They are only offered the means of debauchery, and the example of idleness; giving to the red man all the vices, without one virtue of civilization. Let us hope, that the congress of the U. States, by an enlightened and liberal policy, will save the remnant of these once brave and powerful tribes within our territory from inevitable annihilation.

The attention of the council is earnestly called to the frequent violations of the laws by duelling. He recommends the exclusion of all persons who shall be guilty of sending or accepting challenges, from any office of honor or profit with the territory.

The contest between the state of Georgia and Florida with regard to the boundary line between them, still continues undetermined. The governor of the latter, however, expresses a conviction that the congress of the United States, to which the question has been referred, will decide in favor of the same boundary, which existed at the time of the session of the territory by Spain.

[From what we have seen and heard, there is not a more miserable *caste* of persons in the United States, than the Seminole Indians. Confined to a district of country unsuited to their consututions and habits, they are rapidly reducing in numbers, and those who remain seem to have given themselves up to despair. They are wretchedly fed and clothed, and seem to have no inducements to exertion.]

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following is from the New York Courier and Enquirer, a paper which most of our readers well recollect-ed is edited by Mr. Noah, who is U. S. surveyor of the port. It is copied as one of the greatest political curiosities of the times. We so esteem it from the developements made. That Mr. Van Buren is capable, that he is industrious and worthy, may easily be admitted by a large portion of the people—but how it is *known* that he has accomplished the important things suggested, many will wonder—seeing that as yet no public paper or statement has proceeded from him, (and from the nature of things could not) at all bearing on matters so interesting.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

A few days ago, we published, on the authority of the coalition prints, that Mr. *Van Buren* has made a visit to Richmond. This is not the first time that our good nature and friendly dispositions have been imposed upon by the recklessness of the coalition newspapers. In the utmost simplicity of hearts, we have been willing to believe that these prints have some character for truth; some regard for decency—but we now declare, that we shall endeavor not be taken in again.

Our correspondent the other day advised us that Mr. Van Buren was still in Washington; and the Telegraph

of Monday, says, that "except a short visit to Mr. Carroll, and Mr. McLane, Mr. Van Buren has not been absent from the district since he entered upon his duty as secretary of state." Our knowledge of the habits of Mr. Van Buren, might have persuaded us that such was the fact. He was educated in the political school of New York; a school which is principally characterized by untiring industry, shrewd observation, practical principles, and a knowledge of men and measures. We do not speculate in New York, when we can act: we do not indulge in "splendid generatives," to the neglect of practical habits and practical principles.

Mr. Van. Buren has shown himself to be a practical statesman since he became secretary of state. Few of his predecessors have had the duties to perform that he has had. The wild schemes of the last administration have been reduced to the standard of common sense. Our unadjusted foreign relations have been placed in a fair train of settlement. The labor and devotion to the public service by which this has been accomplished, are not much known beyond the circle of the state department. The secretary has been employed for weeks in succession, from morning till sun-down, in preparing despatches, and fitting out missions, involving the most important interests of the country. Frequently time has been snatched from the night to accomplish these works in time for the departure of the foreign ministers. Since last March, four ministers have been furnished with instructions, involving much labor and unwearied research in the preparation. Two of these missions were particularly important: Mr. *McLane* sent to England, and Mr. *Rives* commissioned to France. We understand that the instructions to these gentlemen are models of diplomatic papers. Simple, concise, and energetic in their langage, they give unequivocal indications of their large, enlightened and liberal views of our foreign policy. In addition to these foreign missions to England, France, Spain and Colombia, we learn that Mr. Preble, the minister to the Netherlands, has just arrived at Washington preparatory to his departure for that country. This mission involves interests of great importance to the state of Maine. The settlement of the northeast boundary question, which has been placed before the king of the Netherlands, for his arbitration, is now in a fair way of reaching a termination. In a short time a functionary will be sent out to Peru; and others, perhaps, to the other south American governments. Before the commencement of the next session of congress, the secretary of state, will have accomplished an immense quantity of public business; a quantity which few men but himself could have managed with so much ease, quietude and dispatch.

THE LATE JOHN ADAMS.

[*From the Boston Patriot.*]

"Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

Soon after the decease of the venerated John Adams, we mentioned that in his will he had among other liberal bequests given a large legacy to aid the erection of a new house of public worship in Quincy. Since that time a beautiful church has been built, of Quincy granite, in a style of architecture creditable not only to that town but to the commonwealth. During the past summer ex-president John Quincy Adams directed the construction of an appropriate monument to the memory of the venerable John Adams, and his excellent consort, to be placed in the Quincy church, as the most appropriate locality for a memorial of one, whose life had been devoted to his country, and whose purse had ever been opened most liberally to aid the sacred cause of social improvement, true liberty and independence, and moral and religious instruction.

On Thursday last the monument having been completed, was placed in its appropriate place in the church. It is a plain and simple design, consisting of a tablet, having recessed pilasters at the sides, with a base moulding and cornice: the whole supported by trusses at the base. The material, of which it is made, is Italian marble, and the whole is surmounted by a bust of fine Carrara marble, from the chisel of our promising artist, Mr. Greenough, now at Rome.

The design for the monument was furnished by Alpheus Carey of this city, and the work executed by Messrs. Carey & Dickinson, in a manner which does them much credit. The erection of the monument was superintended by Mr. Dickinson, and appears to be put up in a neat and permanent manner.

The inscriptions, copies of which are annexed, are unusually well executed. They will amply repay any one for a pilgrimage to Quincy. He who visits these testimonials to departed worth, placed in the temple of the Great Giver of good, who peruses the memorials which *filial piety* has inscribed upon their tombs, and who feels that in the good they had achieved, they have left a monument more perdurable than the skilfully executed marble that he admires, must go home a better man, with his affections purified and his patriotism more elevated and devoted.

LIBERTATEM AMICITIAM FIDEM RETINEBIS.
D. O. M.
Beneath these Walls
Are deposited the Mortal Remains of
JOHN ADAMS,
Son of John and Susanna (Boyalston) Adams,
Second President of the United States.
Born 19-30 October, 1735.
On the fourth of July 1776
He pledged his Life, Fortune and Sacred Honor
To the INDEPENDENCE OF HIS COUNTRY.
On the third of September 1783
He affixed his Seal to the definitive Treaty with Great Britain
Which acknowledged that Independence,
And consummated the redemption of his Pledge.
On the fourth of July 1826
He was summoned
To the Independence of Immortality,
And to the JUDGMENT OF HIS GOD.
This House will bear witness to his Piety:
This Town, his Birth place, to his Munificence:
History to his Patriotism;
Posterity to the Depth and Compass of his Mind.

—

At his Side
Sleeps till the Trump shall Sound
ABIGAIL,
His beloved and only Wife,
Daughter of Willam and Elizabeth (Quincy) Smith,
In every Relation of Life, a pattern
Of Filial, Conjugal, Maternal and Social Virtue.
Born 11-22 November 1744.
Deceased 28 October 1818,
Aged 74.

—

Married 25 October 1764.
During an union of more than half a Century
They survived, in Harmony of Sentiment, Principle and Affection
The Tempests of Civil Commotion;
Meeting undaunted, and surmounting
The Terrors and Trials of that Revolution
Which secured the Freedom of their country;
Improved the Condition of their times;
And brightened the Prospects of Futurity
To the Race of Man upon Earth.

—

PILGRIM.
From Lives thus spent thy earthly Duties learn;
From Fancy's Dreams to active Virtue turn:
Let Freedom, Friendship, Faith thy Soul engage,
And serve like them, thy Country and thy Age.

[The letters D. O. M. often inscribed on monuments of this kind, are the initials of three Latin words—*Deo, optimo, Maximo*, to God, the best and greatest.

The preceding is, perhaps, among the most feeling, elegant and classical specimens of such inscriptions extant. The filial respect, ardent patriotism and solid piety contained in it, are honorable to the head and the heart of the distinguished author of it.]

MUTINY CASES.

At the U. S. circuit court, now holding in Boston, judge Story presiding, there were several trials of seamen for disobedience.—Five were indicted for mutiny on board

the brig Apthorp, arrived in Boston. They shipped at Charleston in June last, for two or three ports in Europe, and a *final* port of discharge in the United States. The Apthorp arrived in Nantasket roads from St. Ubes, on the 13th inst.—previous to arrival, through the medium of a pilot boat, the captain (Boden) received directions from the owners not to enter the harbor, but to proceed with her cargo directly to Alexandria, which directions he communicated to his mate and crew, and prepared to comply with. Subsequently considerations connected with his health induced him to anchor in the roads, and proceed to Boston, where he was discharged by his employers, and a new captain (Lord) appointed to the command. The mate (Barker) and the four men indicted with him, declined proceeding on the new voyage, and were immediately arrested for the offence charged, viz: a conspiracy against the authority of the captain. The men behaved with great decorum on the occasion, considering themselves as having complied with the shipping articles. They were acquitted by the jury, probably on the ground that the law is extremely rigorous, and would have subjected them, if convicted, to severe penalties.

"Judge Story instructed the jury (says the Boston Courier) upon the proper construction of a ship's paper, that a change in the commander may be made for satisfactory reasons, the change making no difference with the contracts of the men, which are with the vessel. The port of destination is not necessarily the port of discharge; to make it a port of discharge some portion of the cargo must be unladen; and although only a portion, it is enough as regards the crew, who ship to a port of discharge, and are bound to go to that port. But when the shipment is made to a port of *final discharge*, they may be carried from port to port where the last portion of the cargo is unladen, is also the port for the discharge of the crew. In the present case, it was not sufficient that the vessel had arrived in the outer harbor of Boston, for the owner had the right to send herto Alexandria, and the crew were bound till the arrival at the *final* port of discharge."

In another case, six seamen were tried for endeavoring to make a revolt on board the ship Plato.

"The Plato sailed several months since, a short distance from Boston, under the command of captain Thomas Dimmick; she returned in a few hours to Nantasket roads, in consequence of a violent sickness of the master. A new master, captain Charles Knapp, was appointed, but the seamen refused to serve under him, alleging that they had not shipped under him—a part returned to their duty, but the remainder of the crew, the persons indicted, obstinately refused. When ordered to hoist the anchor, they refused, and went forward in a body; when the new captain gave orders for those disposed to go to their duty, to go on the starboard side, and those otherwise disposed, to go to the larboard side, the prisoners went together on the larboard side of the vessel. When arrested and brought before the district judge, they one and all, persisted in the refusal to go the voyage, although the law was explained to them by the judge, and they were informed that the change of master being from necessity, did not release them from their obligation."

They were convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars each, and suffer an imprisonment of sixty days.

Four others were tried under a similar indictment, for the offence of endeavoring to make a revolt in the ship Ganges. It appeared that a part of the crew among whom were the prisoners, when the vessel was about departing on her voyage from Boston in July last, refused to do duty to get the ship under weigh, unless the captain would promise them that they should have a forenoon's watch below. It was testified by the pilot that this was an unreasonable request for the crew to make, and an improper one for the master to accede to.

The case was submitted without argument, and the jury, after instruction from the court, returned a verdict of guilty against all the defendants, two of whom were sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars each, and to suffer imprisonment for sixty days. The other two, in whose favor there were several mitigating circumstances, were sentenced to pay a fine of two dollars each, and to suffer ten days imprisonment.

The court in passing sentence in both the above cases, observed to the prisoners, that the statute authorized the infliction of a fine of one thousand dollars, and an imprisonment of three years; but that they had dealt with them in mercy, in hopes that it would have a salutary effect

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

ORDER—NO. 6.

Adjutant general's office, Washington, 23d Sept. 1829.

I....At a general court martial, of which capt. Webb, of the 3d regiment of infantry, was president, held at Jefferson barracks, in the state of Missouri, on the 1st of July, 1829, by virtue of "order No. 22," emanating from the head quarters of the western department, was arraigned and tried—1st, private *James Richardson*, alias *James Kelly*, of D company, 6th infantry.

CHARGE.

"*Repeated desertion.*"

Specification 1st. In this: That he, private *James Richardson*, alias *James Kelly*, when a soldier of captain Smith's company, [G] 1st regiment of infantry, and known by the name of James Richardson, stationed at camp Morgan, on Flint river, in the Creek nation, did desert the service of the United States, from said camp Morgan, on Flint river, in the Creek nation, some time in the month of June, July, or August, 1825; and did, whilst a deserter as aforesaid, enlist with captain Lewis of the 3d regiment of infantry, at New Port, Ky, on the 1st day of April, 1829, as a soldier in the army of the United States, by the name of James Kelly, by which name he was attached to company I, 6th infantry, May 17th, 1829.

Specification 2d.—In this: That he James Richardson, alias James Kelly, of I company, 6th regiment of infantry, when convicted and undergoing a stoppage of pay by sentence of a general court martial, for a desertion of 24th May, 1829, which sentence was promulgated in department orders May 31, 1829, did desert the service of the United States, from Jefferson barracks, on or about the 17th of June, 1829, and did remain absent from his company until apprehended and brought back by a citizen, and delivered at Jefferson barracks as a deserter, on the 21st day of June, 1829. Thirty dollars paid for his apprehension.

To which the prisoner plead as follows:—"*guilty*" of 1*st specification*; and "*guilty*" of 2*d specification*; and "*guilty*" of the CHARGE.

The prisoner not having any thing to state to the court, in extenuation of his crimes, the court pronounced the following

SENTENCE.

"The court confirm the plea of the prisoner, private *James Richardson*, alias *James Kelly*, of I company, 6th regiment, and sentence him to be "*shot to death*," two thirds of the members concurring therein.

—

At the same court was tried, *sergeant Robert Furguson*, of company K, 6th regiment of infantry, charged with "*deserting the service of the United States, from Jefferson barracks, (Mo.) on or about the 5th day of June*, 1829, *and remaining absent, until apprehended and brought back, on or about the evening of the 9th of June*, 1829. *Thirty dollars paid for his apprehension.*

To which the prisoner plead "*not guilty.*"

SENTENCE.

"The court, after mature deliberation, on the testimony adduced, find the prisoner, sergeant *Robert Ferguson*, guilty of the charge exhibited against him and sentence him to be "*shot to death;*" two thirds of the members concurring therein.

The court begs leave, only in consideration of the prisoner's former good conduct, to recommend him to the clemency of the president.

II....In conformity with the 65th article of war, the major general commanding the army, has transmitted the whole of the proceedings in the foregoing cases to the secretary of war, to be laid before the president of the United States, for his decision thereon, and has received the following order in the cases.

War department, Washington, Sept. 29th, 1829.

"The proceedings of the general court martial, whereof *captain Webb* was president, held at Jefferson bar-

racks, in July last, for the trial of James Richardson, alias James Kelly, and of sergeant Robert Ferguson, who were sentenced to be shot, have been submitted to the consideration of the president of the United States for approval.

Sergeant Ferguson does not appear to have left the service, with any intention to desert. He was, as appears by the evidence, on his return to his duty, at the time of his arrest. This is not a case that would authorize any thing of marked severity; he is accordingly directed to be discharged from his confinement, and to be returned to his duty.

James Richardson, alias James Kelly, has disregarded wholly the duties and obligations of a soldier. He has three times deserted, and at last, when placed upon his trial, with a hardiness that pertains to crime, refused to offer aught in palliation of his offence, and pleaded guilty. He would have little claim under such circumstances, to the clemency of the executive.

The proceedings in the case, however, are such, that the president finds himself unable to approve them. By the 69th rule of the article of war, it is required that the members composing the court shall take an oath "well and truly to try and determine, according to evidence, the matter between the United States of America, and the *prisoner to be tried.*" On this point the record is silent; it does not show, that the members composing the court acted under the *obligations* of an oath, as the law requires shall be the case. It is not presumable that so essential a circumstance was overlooked by the court; but be this as it may, it is a matter not open to explanation and proof. The law requiring that the court shall act upon oath, that it was so done must be rendered manifest by the records itself, and can be made apparent in no other way; in this view then, the proceedings are defective; so much so, that a judgment cannot be pronounced upon them.—In all cases of trial by court martial, it should appear by the record that the members composing the court were sworn in each particular case.

The proceedings had in those cases, are disapproved, and the judgments set aside; and although the case of Richardson, alias Kelly, is one of high and aggravated character, the president must, nevertheless, take for his guidance, even in such a case, whatever are conceived to be the mandates of the law. He directs, at the expiration of thirty days from the receiving of this order, that this soldier be discharged from his confinement, and from service, and that information by the commanding officer at Jefferson barracks, be forward to every post, giving an accurate discription of his person; and it is hereby ordered and directed, that he never again be permitted to join the army, that one so unworthy and so regardless of the just obligations of a soldier may no more be suffered to disgrace the ranks of the American army. This, the mildest alternative that is presented, may it is hoped, produce a moral effect on the army, though probably none to the soldier, who, without a proper sense of honor and duty would cleave to life without it.

The offence of desertion, so degrading to an army, so ruinous to its morals, and so destructive of utility, must calculate nothing on clemency. The faithless soldier, who in peace abandons the standard of his country, in war can never be relied on. The president, therefore, again admonishes and warns the soldiers of the army, that fidelity is due to themselves, and demanded of them by their country, that desertions must cease, or else he will have no alternative than to discharge his duty, painful as the performance may be.

In announcing this decision, I have it in command from the president to say, that while, as in matters of homicide, every killing does not necessarily constitute murder; so neither does every case of voluntary absence constitute the crime of desertion. Courts are hence enjoined to particular caution for the future, that in all cases the certainty of the intention of the soldier, by which alone guilt can be rendered apparent, shall be fully examined into, and clearly ascertained. And to this end, and because that justice and humanity direct it, it is recommended that hereafter the plea of *guilty*, on a charge involving the life of a soldier, shall not be received; but in all such cases, the court will enter for the prisoners the plea "*not guilty*," and determine the grade of the offence, and *quantum* of guilt, by the character of the evidence produced to them."

By command of the president,

JOHN H. EATON.

III. The defects pointed out in the proceedings, in the foregoing cases, make it the duty of the general-in-chief to call the attention of officers officiating as judge advocates to the propriety of placing at the head of the record *in each case*, which may be separated from the general proceedings, to be sent to the adjutant general of the army for the consideration of the general-in-chief, or to be laid before the president of the United States, the order directing the assembly of the court; and to record the fact, the court had been duly sworn in the presence of the prisoner on trial, and that he had been asked whether he had any objections to the members detailed for his trial; and his answer thereto. The record should be made as heretofore directed, on letter paper, and a sufficient margin left on the inner edge of each sheet, to allow for being attached without interfering with the record. The pages should be correctly numbered, and the documents which are to accompany the proceedings should be so noted and marked, as to afford an easy reference.

IV. All proceedings of courts martial, which are to be forwarded by generals of department to the adjutant general of the army, for safe keeping, will be accompanied by the *orders* of the officer approving the same; those orders being considered as an essential part of the proceedings, and necessary to show the final decision in each case, and consequently ought to be filed with the original proceedings.

By order of ALEXANDER MACOMB, *major general commanding the army,*

RODGER JONES, *adj. gen.*

FRANCE—LAFAYETTE, &c.

The *Paris Constitutionnel* announced that—"The minister of the interior has deposed the mayor and deputy mayor of Vizille from their functions, the former for having *congratulated* general Lafayette upon his arrival in that town, and the latter for having appeared on horseback when he entered."

But another French paper says—

We stated yesterday the destitution of a mayor for having joined in the honors to Lafayette. We now add the proceedings, to which this intended disgrace gave rise:—"The intelligence of this event," says the Precurseur of Lyons, "inspired the inhabitants of the commune with the greatest indignation—not being able to conceive why peaceful citizens may not, without crime, honor one of the worthiest public men of the nation! The whole population assembled spontaneously in the public square; there, each one expressed his regrets, and recalled with delight, the useful and honorable acts of the displaced magistrates.—Thence they proceeded to the office of the mayor, where these functionaries still were; and there Mr. Romain Peyron thus spoke, in the name of his fellow citizens:—

"*Mr. Mayor, and Mr. Deputy,*—The inhabitants of this commune have learned, with the greatest pain, that, by a decree of the minister of the interior, *M. de Labourdonnaye*, of 11th inst. your were deprived of the functions you have discharged with so much zeal, and in which you have so justly acquired the confidence and esteem of those you had to administer to. The motives which have afforded to the new ministery a pretext for this act, are too honorable to be made a cause for complaint! You are, gentlemen, the first citizens stripped of their gratuitous functions, *for having taken part in the honors paid to gen. Lafayette!*—Let us not envy the enemies of the public liberties this poor satisfaction, while all France is still echoing with the acclamations which every where burst forth upon the passage of this great citizen, and especially in the second city of the kingdom! The deputy, who was the object of this enthusiasm, will live in history, in spite *of the calumnies of party men!* The people will always recollect that he was, at that time, the zealous defender of legal liberty—which, among us, embraces attachment to constitutional monarchy—that, on the 5th and 6th October he twice saved the lives of the royal family—that, previously to the 10th Aug. he sacrificed his popularity, in order to snatch Louis XVI, from the dangers that threatened

him; and that, proscribed for his energetic protest at the bar of the legislative assembly, and arrested in a neutral country, he expiated, in the dungeons of Austria, the crime of having always faithfully observed the line of his duty!!

You, gentlemen, you too, fulfilled a duty, in not separating yourselves from all these under your care, in those imposing circumstances, when the presence of our magistrates as the organs of our unanimous sentiments, added a new value to their manifestation, and ensured tranquility and good order in the midst of our rejoicings.

Receive, therefore, the expression of our thanks, and of our regret."

The mayor and deputy were sensibly affected by this address. In the evening, a banquet at which numbers were present, was prepared for them; and afterwards a brilliant serenade was performed under their windows. These testimonies of the esteem of their fellow citizens abundantly compensated for the vengeance of ministers.

The prefect of the department having designated *M. Buscaillon* as provisional mayor, this respectable old man answered, "that M. Finant having been removed by the minister of the interior for having taken part in the honors paid to gen. Lafayettet, he was bound to declare that he himself had done the same thing, together with all the other inhabitants of the commune—and that he could not, therefore, trouble the minister to do justice upon another, in similar error."

☞And thus was the *political sin* of the mayor rewarded! *M. Buscaillon* will long be remembered for his noble refusal of a place prostituted by so gross intollerance. The name of the deposed mayor is Taura Finant, of the deputy, M. Chapuis. There is hardly a door in the United States that would stand shut against them if known to be seeking an entrance.

The *Garde des Sceaux*, or head of the French judiciary, has required, by a circular addressed to the king's attornies in each district of France, a monthly report, as *to the state of public opinion* in the district, and as to any attempts or means used to excite discord and trouble. This is looked upon, very justly, as it seems to us, as tantamount to converting these public functionaries into spies upon their neighbors acts and words!

M. de Montbel, the minister of public instruction, has named commissioners to inquire into "the *political* and religious tendency" of the lectures delivered by Messrs. Cousin, Villemain, and Guizot, professors of literature, philosophy, and history, in the university of France.

The following is from the *Journal de la Mense:*—"The bishop of Nancy having the intention to preach on assumption day, invited the members of the royal court to come and hear him. These magistrates knowing well that in his sermons that the prelates respects neither the laws of the state, nor the rules of good taste, replied that they would join the procession only. The bishop, mortified at this answer, ordered the cathedral doors to be closed after the congregation had assembled, so that when the royal court came to attend the procession they were unable to enter, and as it rained were obliged to take shelter in a neighboring house. When the doors were re-opened, the cannons were not waiting as usual to receive the court, the prelate having forbidden honors to be rendered to them. In passing the different public authorities, such as prefects, and others, the bishop bowed to them; but when he passed the royal court he turned his back and threw up his head with a haughty air, that was remarked by all the persons present."

Five departments of Brittany (France) formed themselves into "a confederation" to resist any acts of arbitrary power, which the new ministry might commit. The ministry ordered seizure to be made of all the Paris papers which contained the agreement or "act of federation;" but 20,000 copies escaped.

A letter to the editor of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, dated London, Sept. 21st, says—

"Turkey, you will observe, has fallen—I fear never to rise again. I say I fear, because the further aggrandisement of Russia may be fatal to the rest of Europe. It is believed that the conqueror will hold all his conquests. France is on the verge of a revolution. Unless a change of ministers be speedily made, you will see a recurrence of some of the scenes of '93. Lafayette could mount the throne of France with the utmost ease. My stay in the French capital was very short, but sufficiently long to enable me to discover the throes of a volcano. There was nothing else but the ministry talked of. The theatres were forgotten, and the ladies were forgotten. The inhabitants were much in the same situation as a portion of the Vrailleusians, in Young D'Israeli's clever voyage of capt. Popanilla."

Police agents in France are actively employed in searching for, and seizing wherever they can find them, all objects in bronze, marble, &c. which bear portraits of "*le fils de l'homme*." [*Young Napoleon.*]

The following paragraph affords an apt and moral lesson:

"The Courier Francois gives a letter of the 25th inst. from Havre, which states that two of the justices of the peace of that arondissement having received orders to make a report every fortnight upon the political opinions of the inhabitants of their cantons, two of them replied that they were appointed *to administer justice, but not to become informers.* A third, in making his report, did not hesitate to state plainly the unfavorable impression produced upon the persons under his jurisdiction by the appointment of two or three of the members of the present cabinet."

SIEGES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

The celebrated metropolis, the *Anthusa*, or blooming maiden of the Greeks, and the *Umedunja*, or mother of the universe, as it is styled by the Turks, has been visited with the horrors of nine and twenty sieges. The subsequent enumeration of their successive occurrence cannot fail to possess something more than transient interest in the eyes of our readers.

B. C. 477. Besieged by Pausanias after the battle of Platea.
410. By Alcibiades, in the beginning of the fifth cent. anno 420 or 411.
347. By Leo, Philip's general.
A. D. 197. By the emperor Septimius Serverus.
313. By Maximus Cæsar.
315. By Constantine the great.
616. By Chrosroes of Persia, under Heraclius, emperor of the east.
626. By the Chachan of the Avari, an ally of Chrosroes.
656. By Moawia, the general of Ali, an Arab sovereign.
669. By Iesid, a son of Moawia.
674. By Sofian Ben Auf, one of Moawia's generals.
719. By two sons of Caliph Merwan, when Anthemios was emperor.
744. By Solyman, a son of Caliph Abdolmelek.
764. By Paganos, the kral of the Bulgarians, under Constantine V.
786. By Harum-al-Raschid, under Leo. IV.
798. By Abdolmelek, a general of Harum-al-Raschid.
811. By Krumus, the despot of the Siayonians.
820. By Thomas the Slavonian under Machael the Stammerer.
886. By the Russians, under Ascold and Dir.
914. By Simeon, kral of the Bulgarians.
1048. By Tornicious the rebel, under Michael Monomachos.
1081. By Alexius Comenus, on Good Friday.
1204. By the crusaders on the 12th of April.
1261. By Michael Palæologus, on the 25th of July.
1396. By Bazajet, the lightning flash. The first Ottoman siege.
1402. By the same.
1414. By Musa, a son of Bazajet.
1422. By Amurath II, a son of Mahomet I.
1453, 29th May. By Mahomet II. "the conquerer of Constantinople," against whose victorious host, Phranza tells us, Constantine Dragoles, Palæologus, the last Greek emperor, rushed forth, exclaiming, "I would rather die than live;" and shortly afterwards, perceiving himself deserted by his recreant followers, and crying aloud, "Is there no Christian hand to smite off my aching head?" met a glorious death, though doomed to fall by the cymetar of an infidel.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞We publish this week what probably is the *last* regular message of gov. Shulze, of Pennsylvania, and the *first* regular message that we remember to have seen of the chief of the Cherokees, to the legislative committee and council of his nation. They are both very interesting papers. That of gov. Shulze abounds with his usual practical common sense; and we hope will be the means of doing much good to his native state.

We also give another very interesting article, which will be universally read—a sketch of the speech of James Monroe, ex-president of the United States, in the Virginia convention. An attentive perusal of it, will shew the elements that are at work in that body, and afford much information as to things past, as well as instruction as to what may happen.

A fourth article will likewise claim perusal—the letter of Mr. O'Connell, as to the character of WASHINGTON, and concerning negro slavery. It shews that gentleman to be a theorist. If he were practically acquainted with the things that he speaks of, he would hold another language—though, perhaps, in the abstract, not at all change his principles.

☞Mr. *Van Buren*, secretary of state, is on a visit to Richmond. Mr. *Barbour*, our late minister to England, arrived at Washington on the 9th inst. His family has proceeded to his residence in Virginia.

INTERESTING FACT. A reference having been made by Mr. Leigh and Mr. Mercer to the 54th number of the Federalist, Mr. Madison yesterday, on a question being put by Mr. Leigh to Mr. Mercer, "who was the author of that paper?" rose and said, that although he was not desirous of saying any thing on the subject, yet, under these circumstances, he thought himself justified in stating that neither Mr. Hamilton nor Mr. Jay had written that number. In the various editions of the Federalist the authorship of this paper has been sometimes assigned to Mr. Jay, and at other times to Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Mercer had attributed it to Mr. Hamilton. [*Rich. Enq.*

IMPORTATIONS. Judging by what we see published as to the business at the custom houses of Boston, New York, &c. we think that the *tariff* will not ruin *commerce*, in the present year, and that *theory* will yet be a little longer laughed at by *experience*.

IMPORTANT RUMOR. A vessel arrived at New York from Trepanti, (island of Sicily) which port she left on the 24th of Sept. reports that it was in circulation there and believed, that the British and French forces had taken possession of the forts upon the Dardanelles, and that the British fleet had passed through into the Black sea. The captain of the vessel also spoke a British brig from Smyrna, which confirmed the above report. These events are not without the range of probability, but we think the time for their occurrence has not arrived. A *general scramble* will depend on the measures Nicholas may think proper to adopt—and, when it does occur, he will take to himself the most valuable portion of Turkey.

MAINE ELECTION. The last received Saco Palladium repeats the statement, that, Mr. Usher is elected to the Senate from York county, and this election, it farther says, secures "a majority of the senators elect to the republican party—there being nine republicans and eight Jacksonites chosen."

The Portland Courier of the 28th ult. publishes a list of the house of representatives, designating those for Hunton and those for Smith, the result of which is that there are elected 75 for Hunton, 62 for Smith, and 4 sentiments unknown.

NEW YORK. Because of its peculiar characteristics we shall specially notice the returns of the votes given for senate and assembly in the city of New York.

For senate—Silas Wood 9,544,† Alpheus Sherman 8,888,* J. Conclin 8,837,* C. J. Webb 5,124,‡ Jeremiah Johnson 4,211‖.

Messrs. Sherman and Conclin have, however, been elected, by the rest of the district.

For assembly. The regular Tammany Hall ticket was all elected, with three exceptions; and those named on it not specially opposed in the division of the "regular nomination" party, had an average of more than 10,000 votes; but Mr. Myers, on that ticket, had only 4,978, Mr. Dayton 4,344, Mr. Arnold 4,931.

On the divided Tammany ticket, Mr. Stillwell had 8,912, Mr. Tucker 6,423, and Mr. Van Schaick 6,139. Mr. Stillwell was also on the Masonic Hall nomination, and he and Mr. Tucker were elected.

For the working men and mechanics ticket, the average vote was about 6,150—but Ebenezer Ford having 6,166—was elected. This is what the "Courier" called the "infidel ticket."

For the ticket nominated at the Masonic Hall, by the "National republicans," no great effort appears to have been made. Mr. Manly obtained 5,888 votes; but the average was only about 2,300.

So eight of the regular Tammany nomination, two on the divided Tammany ticket, and one on the working men's ticket were elected. The Tammany party divided only on three names; the recedents substituting Messrs. Stillwell, Tucker and Van Schaick, in place of Messrs. Myers, Dayton and Arnold.

The city charter, as lately adopted by the convention, was accepted by the people by a majority of about two to one. It was also submitted whether the aldermen should be elected for one or two years—and decided by a majority of about 1,000 votes in favor of one year's service.

The returns from the state, so far as received, shew a great majority of "Jackson" members—with 4 anti and 7 anti masonic. Particulars hereafter.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL. The Harrisburgh Chronicle of Thursday says:—"the business on the canal is fast increasing. The packet boats are crowded with passengers; and the freight boats now arrive and depart heavily freighted. The *Gen. Merchand* departed for Pittsburg yesterday, laden with merchandize from Philadelphia. This is the first merchandize transported west, on this section of the Pennsylvania canal. The difference between carriage by wagons and boats, per ton, from this place to Pittsburg, is a saving of about six dollars in favor of boats."

The passage of the first boat along the Juniata division of the canal was celebrated at Lewistown, on the 29th ult. in a very spirited manner. The first lock was named *James Clark*, in compliment to one of the most competent acting engineers engaged on the division. The Pittsburg Gazette remarking on the above event, says, we may "expect that the navigation will be open next spring from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, except about one hundred miles, from Blairsville to Lewistown. What effect will this produce upon the price of transportation from Philadelphia to Pittsburg?

"From Pittsburg to Blairsville, by land, is forty-three miles, and carriage is *eight dollars* per ton.—By the canal, the distance between the same places is seventy-three miles, and freight is *two dollars and forty cents* per ton. So that transportation by land costs at the rate of *eighteen and three-fourth cents per ton per mile;* while

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*Nominated at Tammany Hall.

†Nominated at Masonic Hall, and also by the mechanics and working men. ‖At Masonic Hall.

‡Nominated by the mechanics and working men.

[illegible] ...hird cents per ton per mile, makes ten ... cents per ton per mile, ... twelve cents per ton ... the canal and turnpike, ... and seventy-five cents per ton. Again, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, by land, three hundred miles, at eighteen and three-fourth cents *per* ton per mile, is fifty-six dollars and twenty-five cents. [illegible] canal and turnpike, twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents."

[illegible] The editors of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, speaking of the great benefits likely to result from the completion of the Hudson and Delaware canal, notice the introduction of anthracite coal into New York—it is only five years since the article was first brought to the market of New York, and [illegible] the novelty and consequent opposition arising from prejudice, without having made trial of the same, that it was necessary for those interested to set grates in private families, free of charge, and, in some instances, to supply a small quantity gratis, to induce individuals to burn it. From that small beginning, the consumption has [illegible] to an almost incredible degree. This year the [illegible] will exceed [illegible] tons, and from the height, 16 feet, the demand [illegible] the supply. The Delaware [illegible] to make this year from [illegible] tons—and having [illegible] their works under [illegible] company are making arrangements for the ensuing year to bring from 70 to [illegible] which, delivered at tide water, [illegible] to exceed [illegible] per ton—burning an article superior to [illegible] and by many preferred to it, [illegible] a very extravagant profit to the company, less than one half the price at which the coal has been selling in previous years.

[illegible] We again remind our readers that [illegible] States Gazette is authorized to offer [illegible] and pledges himself for the performance of [illegible] with a suitable inscription, value [illegible] dollars, or a piece of plate of equal value, [illegible] the merits to be decided on by [illegible] impartial judges' on the inadequacy of the [illegible] to some successful speculators, speculators, [illegible] and [illegible] speculators upon the happiness and [illegible] of their families, and their families, [illegible] and on the probability that those [illegible] may [illegible] to the choice between [illegible] and [illegible] to want of common necessaries. [illegible] of the case will admit to be corroborated by facts and to embrace an inquiry whether [illegible] are susceptible of remedy or alleviation; and if so, by what means.

All communications to be post paid, and to be accompanied by private marks, whereby the authors may be known.

The decision to take place on the 1st of January, 1830.

Negro cloths. A writer in a Charleston (S. C.) paper, Nov. 13, 1829, urges the citizens of New England to undertake the manufacture of negro cloths. The following paragraph is extracted from his essay.

"The fabric recommended is a warp of cotton, to be filled with a wool [illegible] or in its natural color, to be [illegible] of a yard wide, to be well-milled, of a good [illegible] and dressed on the sanded. For such cloth [illegible] 25 to 28 cents per yard might be readily obtained in Charleston, in September and October. The stained cloths could be bought in Charleston for from 16 to 20 cents per yard; a quantity of wool which is now thrown aside for want of a market, might also be obtained at a low rate. English negro cloths are now at 92 cents a yard."

Cloths of the description here recommended are now made at the Canton factory, and are sold in Charleston at twenty-five cents a yard. Yet the *free traders* of South Carolina complain of the extortion and the monopoly of the New England manufacturers. *Bos. Courier.*

The Savannah Mercury, of the 29th ult. has the following article—

"*Dreadful effects of the tariff.* It will be recollected that our southern politicians, some fifteen months ago, prophecied the ruin of our planters, from the additional cost which the tariff would impose on coarse woollens and negro cloths. Welsh plains were then worth in this market about 62½ cents per yard. McDuffie and Co., backed by the Georgia Journal, "calculated" that the price would be increased 60 per cent. from the operation of the American system. Now, *one fact* is worth *a hundred arguments*, and the *history of one day* will out weigh a *thousand prophecies*. A very extensive lot of heavy Welsh plains were offered at Mr. B. Herbert's auction yesterday, and but a small portion of them went off heavily at 88 a 89 cents. The price having declined since the tariff of 1829, about 30 per cent.

Northern negro cloths, pronounced by several planters to be fully equal to Welsh plains, for comfort and durability, went off at 32 cents; inferior sorts sold at 14 to 19. Such are the *facts* developed by the operation of the American system.

Cotton sail duck. A correspondent of the Charleston Courier makes a calculation of the amount of cotton which would be required to furnish sails for our commercial marine. The registered, enrolled, and licensed tonnage of the United States in 1828, was 1,534,190.—The quantity of duck required for a ship of 300 tons, is estimated at 2,525 yards, (of different Nos.) weighing 2,236 lbs. A larger ship requires less canvass in proportion to her tonnage, and a smaller vessel more. A ship of 300 tons, the writer thinks is a fair medium. Then, if 300 tons require 2,236 lbs. of cotton for a suit of sails, 1,534,190 tons will require 11,419,487 lbs. or 38,065 bales of 300 lbs. each. And supposing each suit of sails to last two years on an average, the increased demand for cotton, should the use of cotton sails become general, would be 19,032 bales per annum,—to say nothing of the demand for foreign vessels and vessels of war.

"The patent cooper." The inventive genius of our countrymen appears to be in constant and active exercise, for the production of improvements in the arts. The New York Journal of Commerce describes an invention which has been exhibited in that city for a few days. The editors speak of it as a machine of which, "the patent cooper" would be as fit a name as could be contrived. By two operations, each requiring but an instant, a rough stave is made ready for its place in the cask.—In the first place, it is driven under a whirl, the periphery of which is set with cutters, this forms its inner surface. At the same time, it passes between an iron roller and a permanent shave, and this forms its outer surface. The edges are formed with as little ceremony, by a cylinder set with knives. The heads are turned in a trice. The machine require but little power to drive it, and performs its work at least as well as the best journeymen. It only remains to contrive a machine to shave and fit *hoops*, which could easily be done.

Steel and file factory at Pittsburg. In addition to the other manufactures of iron in and near Pittsburg, the Gazette of that city, informs that there is an establishment owned by Messrs. Broadmeadow & Co. in which steel and files are manufactured to considerable extent and excellence. A large number of the mechanics and artisans of Pittsburg attest the good quality of the files manufactured, in a public advertisement under their proper names. These files are made of steel which is also manufactured in the same establishment, and are asserted, from experience, to be fully as good as English files other than cast steel, and sold as low. Two kinds of steel are made; the 1st, pronounced equal to English blister, is sold at 12½ cents; and common blister at 8 cents per lb.

NEW SILK REEL. We take pleasure in copying the following description of a new silk reel, invented by Mr. Gideon B. Smith, of this city. To this gentleman our country is indebted for many useful discoveries, and from the success which have attended his former ones, we do not doubt, that his present invention will prove eminently serviceable in the preparation of silk.

A silk reel has been invented by Gideon B. Smith, and may now be seen at the office of the American Farmer, which, it is thought, in consequence of its simplicity, will supersede the Italian reel. The Piedmontese reel, the most approved one used in Europe, and the one recommended in the manual published by congress, is a complicated piece of machinery, requiring the use of four cog wheels, and other difficult work, to effect the vibration of the *traversing bar*—which vibratory motion is necessary for laying the thread on the bars of the reel in an oblique and crossing manner, to prevent adhesion. This vibratory motion is effected in Mr. Smith's reel by a cylinder, with an oblique continuous groove, which is traversed by a pin attached to the traversing bar. The cylinder is fixed upon an axle, at the end of which is a drum from which a band works upon a pulley on the axle of the reel. The drum is 18, and the pulley 10 inches diameter; their size, therefore, prevents the possibility of the band slipping. A handle fixed near the rim of both drum and pulley, enables the reeler to turn the reel with either at pleasure. The operation of the reel is precisely the same as that of the Piedmontese reel, and it may be varied to any extent at pleasure. We shall probably obtain a drawing of the reel for publication in the Farmer, as Mr. Smith does not wish to hamper the progress of the silk culture in the United States by patenting his invention. We are requested to state, that silk reels on this plan can be made here for 17 to $18, and that Mr. Smith will gratuitously superintend their construction. The reel can be taken to pieces and put up in a few minutes; so that it can be transported in a compact form to any part of the union. [*Farmer.*

PRICE OF CALICO FIFTY THREE YEARS AGO. The following memorandum says the *Blackburn* [England] *Gazette*, was wrote in a bible, now in the possession of a family at Rishton, near Blackburn, for the purpose, no doubt, of recording the period when the manufacture of calico was first introduced into England—"15 September, 1776. Thomas Duxbury, of Rishton, near Blackburn, sold to Messrs. Peels, Yates & Co. Church Bank, two common fine calico pieces for £5 9s. 8d. These were the first calico pieces ever manufactured in this kingdom." Pieces of the same description are now sold for about 5s. 6d. or 6s. each.

BANKRUPTS. A Boston paper gives the following classification "of the applicants for the benefit of the insolvent laws, in Philadelphia, to appear on Tuesday, the 20th of October."

Auctioneer 1, accountants 3,	4
Brick-layers and brick makers 7, black-smiths 11, bandbox maker 1, boarding house keeper 1, butchers 3, book- binder 1, bakers 3, brass-founders 2,	29
Cotton spinner 1, collector 1, cordwainers 23, cotton carder 1, carpenters 15, comb makers 3, coach maker 1, carters 5, chair maker 1, cabinet makers 6, confectioner 1, clerks 4, comedians 2, cooper 1, currier 1,	66
Drayman 1, distiller 1,	2
Engineer 1,	1
Frame maker 1, farmer 1, farrier 1, fringe weaver, 1,	5
Grocers 9, grate maker 1, gun smith 1, gold beater 1,	12
Hose manufacturer 1, inn-keepers 3, iron founder 1, jeweller 1,	6
Leather dealer 1, lottery broker 1, laborers 42,	44
Merchants 18, milkman 1, manufacturers of wine bitters 2, mariners 5, manufacturers 3,	29
No occupation,	19
Ornamental painter 1, oysterman 1, ostler 1,	3
Painters and glaziers 6, pewter manufacturer 1, plasterer 5, pewterer 1, porters 2, pedlar 1, *printer* 1, paper maker 1,	14
Rigger 1, rope maker 1,	2
Ship carpenter 1, sail maker 1, shingle dresser 1, store keepers 2, shipwrights 3, stone cutter 1; suspender maker 1, stone mason 1, shoemaker 1,	15
Turners 2, traders 3, tailors 6, tavern keepers 3, tin manufacturer 1, tin plate worker 1, tobacconist 1, teachers 2, victuallers 3, upholsterers 2,	24
Weavers 15, whip maker 1, watermen 4, waiters 2, weavers and spinners 3, watch makers 2,	25
Names,	300

The Boston editor says, "this presents a woeful picture of the times."

MAJOR BARRY, postmaster general, visited West Point on Thursday last week. He left the city of N. York, at 7 o'clock in the morning, in the North America. When the boat struck the wharf at West Point, the band of that establishment, which was paraded on the deck, accompanied by the officers of the post, struck up the enlivening strain of Washington's march. The main body of the cadets were paraded on the hill above. Every crag within sight was surmounted with a cadet; and the whole (says a friend who was on board the boat,) presented one of the most beautiful and imposing sights I ever beheld. [*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

MR. RANDOLPH. A correspondent at Richmond thus alludes to this gentleman. "Mr. Randolph is here, as well as elsewhere, an object of great curiosity. His health is better than it has been for some time past; and amongst his friends, he indulges, as heretofore, in a great degree of pleasantry and sarcasm. He declares his determination to take no part in the proceedings of the convention, and takes his seat every day at the back of the president's chair, entirely out of the range of the speakers; unable, however, to contain himself entirely, he is, every now and then, heard, in a shrill under-tone, either prompting and encouraging his friends, or criticising his opponents. He is particularly annoyed by the numberless visiters, of both sexes, that crowd the lobby, the gallery, and the vacant seats of the hall; and no little merriment was excited the other day, when his voice was heard, amid the crowd at the door, exclaiming, "Mr. Sergeant! I'll thank you to put me into the convention." He is very violent on the subject now before the house, and avows that if the white basis prevails, the state must be severed, and the "south side have a government of its own." And what he says, sometimes in jest and sometimes from irritation, others, I am sorry to say, too often utter in a much less venial spirit."

VIRGINIA CONVENTION. The following letter from the Presbyterian synod of Virginia, was submitted in the convention, by the president on Friday last week:—

At the sessions of the synod of Virginia, held in the first Presbyterian church in the city of Richmond, on the 31st day of Oct. A. D. 1829, the following resolution was *unanimously* adopted:

Resolved, unanimously, That the synod of Virginia have observed with great satisfaction, that the convention now assembled to form a new constitution for the people of this commonwealth, are proposing and doubtless intending to preserve and perpetuate the sacred principle —*liberty of conscience*—declared in the bill of rights and developed in the act establishing religious freedom, as a part of the fundamental law of the land, and they do hereby solemnly proclaim, that they continue to esteem and cherish that *principle*, for which the Presbyterian church in this state, and throughout the United States, have ever zealously and heartily contended, as the clearest right, and the most precious privilege, that freemen can enjoy.

Resolved, That John H. Rice, D. D. Conrad Speece, D. D. and Wm. Maxwell, be a committee to communicate a copy of the foregoing resolution to the president of the convention, to be very respectfully submitted to that body at such time as he shall deem most proper and convenient. WM. HILL, moderator.

Francis McFarland, clerk of the synod.

DRAWBACK ON MERCHANDISE. *Custom house, Philadelphia, 10th Nov.* 1829. The following abstract of a recent decision of the comptroller of the treasury, on a

case involving the question of the right to drawback on merchandise, transported from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and vice versa, by the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, is published for the information of those concerned: but it may be necessary to add that merchandise brought to this district from another district, partly by land and partly by water, cannot be sent to a third district for the purpose of being exported for the benefit of drawback:

"The sense in which the term "transported coastwise" is to be considered, under the existing laws, is a transportation by navigable rivers, as well as along the sea coast."

"When goods are taken by steam boats from and to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, to the mouth of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and there taken out and put on board canal boats, the change is not considered admissable in transportations for benefit of drawback, except in cases of distress."

"But where the voyage has the same points of departure and destination, and the goods are conveyed from and to the cities mentioned without transfer from one vessel to another, in the course of such transportation by the said canal—such transportation by the said canal will be considered as not having lost the right of drawback, provided all the other regulations prescribed by law shall be complied with."

THE ASTOR CASE. The trial of the action of ejectment brought by John Jacob Astor against James Carver, for the recovery of certain lands in Putnam county, ended this morning, when a verdict was given in favor of the plaintiff. There are yet other suits to be determined involving the same title. It will be recollected, that by a law of the state offering a compromise to Mr. Astor, which he has accepted, five of these suits are to be prosecuted to final judgment in the courts of the United States, and on the final decision of any three of them in his favor, Mr. Astor will be entitled to receive in extinguishment of his claim, the sum of $450,000 in certificates of stock of the state. If, however, it should be decided that the plaintiff is not entitled to recover without payment for the buildings and permanent improvements made by the occupiers of the lands, the sum to be paid Mr. Astor is to be $250,000. The cause now decided in the circuit court, is to be taken up to the supreme court of the United States by a writ of error. The trial of another case, we understand, is expected to commence on Monday morning. [*N. Y. E. Post.*

[The other cases were postponed, and are to be tried at the next term of the court. But it was supposed the legislature will dispense with the trial of the other issues, in consequence of the loss of time and expense incurred, the important facts having been twice passed upon.]

MR. BARROZO PEIREIRA. *The "National Gazette" of the 7th inst. says.*—The case of M. Barrozo, as late charge d'affaires of Portugal, which was to be argued this morning (Saturday last), in the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia, has been postponed again until Saturday next. Mr. Dallas, the district attorney of the United States, presented himself to the court, and remarked that, while taking no part at present in the controversy, he was instructed by the department of state to submit, for the information of the court, copies of all the documents and correspondence in possession of the government, which could throw any further light upon the subject: at the same time he read, by direction of the court, the opinion of the attorney general, given at the request of the department, which had been transmitted with the other papers. This opinion is decidedly favorable to M. Barrozo's claim of privilege.

BUENOS AYRES. General Juan Jose Viamont is at the head of the government. Matters were tranquil. A *te deum* has been celebrated for the termination of civil war. Rejoicings and illuminations had taken place.—The French consul had returned from Monte Video, and resumed his official functions. It appears from the British packet of Sept. 5th, that the revenue of Buenos Ayres for 1828, was $3,667,783, and that there was a deficit at the end of the year of $13,377,449.

Gen. Lavalle, the late provincial governor, who, in conjunction with Rosas, appointed Viamont to the chief magistracy, has been appointed by the latter, commander in-chief of the cavalry troops of the line in the capital, and has accepted the appointment. Gen. Rosas commands the interior, and appears to have gained the regard of the people by his disinterested and patriotic conduct. The great body of the troops have been dismissed; and the government is resolved to adopt energetic measures for the restoration of the police and financial concerns of the country, which are in much disorder.

COLOMBIA. The rebellion had not yet been quelled, and fears were entertained that it would extend to Bogota. Gen. Urdaneta, the minister of war, had established his head quarters at Honda, about seventeen miles from Bogota, with all the disposable force of that capital. The authorities apparently regard the revolution as of little consequence, and think it may be easily suppressed.—It is stated that the city of Guayaquil has surrendered to Bolivar without resistance.

A decree had been issued by the Colombian government, allowing vessels of war and merchant *ships* to take one thousand dollars each out of the country *free of duty—brigs* $500 do. and each passenger $100 to $500, according to their rank.

Mr. Moore, our minister to Colombia, arrived with his suite at Bogota on the 28th September. Gen. Harrison was expected at Carthagena the last of October, where it was said he would wait the return of the sloop of war Natchez from Rio Janeiro, to embark for the United States.

The latest advices from Curacoa mention that Santander arrived at Puerto Cabello on the 13th ultimo, where he received his passport, and was put on board a Hamburg brig which was to sail for Hamburg. His passport was allowed him exclusively for Europe; the dictator forbidding him to go into the West Indies or any part of North America, or to write against Colombia; in contravention whereof, he shall forfeit all his property which remains in hostage; and in case he returns to Colombia, he is to be shot, being declared an outlaw, the inhabitants being also authorized to kill him, whenever they happen to encounter him in Colombia.

MONTE VIDEO. A change has taken place in the government; the ministers of war and finance having resigned, (being compelled to resign) and general Fructuosa Rivera and general Lavelleja being appointed to succeed them. By a decree of Sept. 10, Dr. Joseph Obas and Miguel Barreiro are appointed to assist in the ministries of the government and of the treasury, with the title of *encargados.*

MINISTER TO MEXICO. The Baltimore Gazette states, on good authority, that the appointment of minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Mexico, has been offered to *Christopher Hughes*, esq. now at Brussels.

GIGANTIC STEAM BOAT. About eighteen months ago, we published an account of an immense steam boat, which was being constructed at the Hague. This vessel has left the river *Maas*, for the coast of England. She is two hundred and fifty feet long. When she was launched, she hung while going off the slips, and three or four days elapsed before she got fairly off. This gave the French an opportunity to crack a joke—they said "our Dutch neighbors surpass all other nations in the size of their steam boats, having built one so long, that it was several days running off the stocks!"

This vessel has cost 100,000*l.* She is to ply between the Hague and Batavia. The object of sending her to the coast of England, is to try her strength, previously to her being despatched to Batavia. She has four masts, and is 31 feet three inches in the beam. [*N. Y. Cou.*

NEGRO DEALERS AND PIRATES—*well met.* A privateer, or pirate, brig, under Buenos Ayrean colors, lately captured a Brazillian slave-ship off the coast of Africa, and, putting the officers and crew into the long boat, discharged their cannon at it, and sunk it, so that no one was saved—if the pirates, alias privateersmen, had been fired

into by an American or British vessel of war, and all sent to "Old Davy," the account had been fairly closed. But they have been captured, and it is said will *hang together*, to the amount of about sixty persons, at Surrinam. The property seized by them is said to be worth $40,000, which was ordered to be sold at that place.

"RED BANK." The following is the inscription on the monument lately erected at Red-bank, N. J. which is nearly opposite old "Mud Fort," or Fort Mifflin—

THIS MONUMENT
was Erected on the 22d October, 1829,
To transmit to posterity, a grateful remembrance of the
Patriotism and Gallantry of
Lieut. Com. Christopher Green, who, with 400 men,
conquered the Hessian Army of 2000 troops,
then in the British service at the Red
Bank, on the 22d October, 1777.
Among the wounded was found their commander,
COUNT DONOP,
who died of his wounds, and whose body is interred near
the spot where he fell.
A number of the
New Jersey and Pennsylvania
Volunteers
Being desirous to perpetuate the memory of the distinguished Officers and Soldiers, who fought
and bled in the Glorious struggle for
American Independence,
HAVE
Erected this Monument on the 22d day of October,
Anno Domini, 1829.

THE CHOCTAWS. The superstitions of the Indians are often uncommonly wild and singular. It appears that the Choctaws believe in the existence of witches, who, upon depositing their entrails upon a bush or tree, are enabled to do all manner of mischief. The chiefs of the nation, unable to root out the superstition, have judiciously resolved to destroy it as much as possible. To prevent the killing of those persons suspected of being witches, they have passed the following resolutions:

[*Alexandria Gazette.*

Council House, Sept. 18, 1829.

Whereas, it has been an old custom of the Choctaws to punish persons said to be wizzards or witches with death, without giving them a fair trial by any disinterested persons; and many have fallen victims under the influence of this habit—

We do hereby resolve, in general council of the north, east, and southern districts, that, in future, all persons who shall be accused of being a wizzard or witch, shall be tried before the chiefs and committees, or by any four captains; and if they be found guilty, they shall be punished at the discretion of the court.

Be it further resolved, that if any person or persons shall find at any place the entrails of a wizzard or witch, the said entrails going from or returning to the body, the said body shall be put to death at the place where it may be discovered, and the said body shall be cut open by a proper person, and an examination be made to see whether it has in it any entrails, and a report be made of said body.

And it is hereby further resolved, that no doctor shall have the power to pass sentence of death upon any person or persons that may be accused of being a wizzard or witch: and any doctor so offending shall suffer the penalty of death.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Brig. gen. John Spear Smith has been appointed major general, Maryland militia, vice major general William McDonald, resigned.

General Lafayette has lately come into possession of a large property under the indemnity law, being the fortune of his own and his wife's family, of which the revolution had deprived them. If it will add to his happiness or that of his family, we are heartily glad of it.

Nobles! We noticed the arrival of a pair of counts, last week at New York. The "National Gazette" learned in all such things, says—"in the list of passengers in the packet ship Sully, from Havre, are mentioned two counts *d'Ostrante*. The true name is Otrante or Otranto; they are sons of the celebrated Fouche, whom Napoleon created duke of Otranto."

Dr. Francia. It is stated that this famous tyrant of Paraguay is dead, and some fresh political movements may be expected.

Rhode Island. The votes lately given for members of congress have been officially counted. The whole number was 5,848, of which Tristram Burgess had 4,108, and Dutee J. Pearce 4,328, and were chosen. Mr. Eddy had 1,251, Mr. Durfree 1,126, Mr. E. R. Potter 518, John D'Wolf 208, and 33 scattering.

The king of Spain, with awful solemnity, proclaims it to his *adoring* subjects, that he is about to take Maria Crestina de Bourbon, "daughter of the very exalted and powerful king of the two Sicilies," to his bed and board—in the hopes of begetting a son.

New York "revised statutes." A very valuable series of essays is now passing through the "Ontario Messenger," explanatory of these statutes, and briefly noticing the contents of some of the principal of them, conferring a great benefit on the people of that state by the information given.

Coal. The glass house of Messrs. Wheat and Ritchie, at Wheeling, Va. is in successful operation, doing a large business and making glass of the first quality. The location of these works is at the side of a coal bank, and their fuel costs only *one cent per bushel.*

Fires in New York are uncommonly numerous and extensive. There has been another large conflagration since our last paper.

Louisville, Ky. is rapidly increasing in population. Its inhabitants have been doubled in the last eight years. Manufactures are taking root there; and the happy affects of them will be extended over the whole neighborhood.

Occoquan, Va. sixteen miles from Alexandria, Col. has a mighty water power, located in a healthy and beautiful country. The river is navigable nearly to the mills, which at present consist of a cotton mill, merchant mill, grist mill and saw mill. It is fitted to become another Waltham, or Lowell; and may, when its great natural advantages are properly appreciated.

Prince Abduhl Rahaman, who was liberated in the U. S. some months since and sent to Liberia, that he might return to his own country, in the interior, unfortunately died at Monrovia on the 6th of July last. He was an aged and venerable looking man, and died in the faith of his fathers—a Mahometan.

Grand project. It is talked of, to build a bridge from the foot of Maiden Lane, New York, to Brooklyn, high enough for the largest ships to pass under it!

General Philip Reed died in Kent county, Maryland, on the 2nd inst. He was a distinguished officer in the revolution, with the rank of col. at its close, and his gallant affair with sir Peter Parker, in which the latter was killed in the late war, shewed that his old spirit had not departed from him.

The Arkansas river, at Little Rock, about the 1st ult. rose twenty feet in as many successive hours, and finally reached the height of 28 feet.

Franklin. Just preceding the revolution, lord Chatham was observed on his way to parliament arm-in-arm with a plain and humble individual, who took his seat without the bar. The debate being on American affairs, Chatham delivered his most able speech in our behalf so often quoted. A nobleman, in reply, taunted him with uttering sentiments borrowed from a bitter enemy to England, pointing to the stranger. The earl defended his friend, calling him, for his learning and philanthropy, the ornament of his own country, and the pride of Europe. The stranger was Benjamin Franklin, the son of a tallow chandler, himself a printer.

The Appenines. The highest peak of these mountains is estimated at 10,119 feet above the level of the sea. The Mediterranean and the Adriatic, to the shores of Dalmatia, are visible from this point.

Oysters, fresh from their beds in the Chesapeake, are now plentiful at Philadelphia, by means of the canal.

Importation of Iron. Sweden exports nearly 10,000 tons of iron to the United States annually. She exports only the same to France and England together.

Chronometers. The annual public trial in London of these beautiful pieces of mechanism closed on the 31st of July, when the prize was awarded to Mr. Dent. From

the published tables it appears that the variation of his chronometer between any two months scarcely exceeded half a second.

Mr. Clay. A gentleman of Philadelphia is procuring subscriptions to a likeness of *Henry Clay*, to be drawn on stone, under the direction of Mr. Childs, *by Albert Newsam, the deaf and dumb artist.*

Domestic silk. The small town of Mansfield, Conn. realizes about $25,000 a year from the manufacture of silk, exclusively by the hands of females and children. There are counties, large and populous in the United States, that have not so great a value to send to *market.*

Domestic industry. In the township of Aurora, Portage county, Ohio, 175 tons of cheese were made the last season. At 5 cents per pound, this cheese was worth nearly twenty thousand dollars. The Cleaveland Herald, recording this fact, observes that there are many towns in the western part of the state of New York, containing twice the population of Aurora, which live upon Ohio produce bought in village markets.

Bonapartes. Mr. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Baltimore, son of the ex-king of Westphalia, married Miss Williams, of this city, last week, and Mr. Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, was present—all without creating any public "sensation."

The "Wept of Wish-Ton Wish," a new novel by our countryman Cooper, has just been published by Messrs. Carey, Lea and Carey. From a few extracts we have read, we infer the work is characterised by the usual ability and skill of the talented author.

A seventy-four gun ship is now building at Van Diemen's land, with teak timber from Trincomalee. India rubber is now used there in sheathing vessels, by straining a thin coat over the surface. India rubber cotton is also used as an impervious covering wherever such is requisite, and the use of both it is said will shortly be extended to England.

Honor virtutis premium. On Saturday night last the venerable ex-presidents Madison and Monroe, attended the Richmond theatre. On the entrance of these patriarchs, the audience, with one accord, rose and greeted them with cheers, and the house rung, for a few minutes, with the most deafening applause.

Thanksgiving and prayer. The governor of Ohio has appointed the 19th, and the governors of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island the 26th of this month, to be observed as days of humiliation, thanksgiving and prayer. Thursday, the 3d day of December, has also been recommended by the governors of New York and of Vermont to the inhabitants of those states for observance in the same manner.

A sealing voyage without grog. The schooner Antarctic, captain Morrill, owned by C. Berg and Co. has gone on a sealing voyage to the southern or Antarctic ocean. Her compliment of men is about thirty, and her intended absence from twelve to eighteen months, and she takes on board no spirits at all.

A melancholy accident occurred in New York last week, which resulted in the death of a highly respectable lady. It appears that Mr. Milligan, of Lou. with his wife, child and servant, proceeded in a hack with the view of going on board a vessel in which they had taken passage for New Orleans. The driver, by mistake, went upon the wrong pier, and in endeavoring to turn the carriage, the horses became frightened and it fell into the slip, dragging the animals with them. The husband, child and servant escaped, but all efforts to save Mrs. M. were ineffectual.

New Jersey. Peter D. Vroom was, on the 6th inst. elected governor of N. Jersey, in place of Mr. Wall, who declined the appointment. The legislature has closed their session, and will meet again on the 3d of January next.

Speed. A new steam boat built in New York, called the President, travels at the rate of *eighteen miles* an hour!

Military. A law has been passed at the late session of the legislature of Vermont, abolishing all but the training required yearly for the inspection of arms. The power of calling out the militia at other times, is left to the discretion of the higher officers.

Chevalier Rebello, charge d'affaires from Brazil to this country, sailed from Baltimore for Rio de Janeiro on Sunday last. He was much esteemed for his liberality, worth and talents.

The season. On Tuesday night, says the Baltimore American, a gentleman who came down the York road, informs us that about twelve miles from the city the ground was fairly covered with snow. We had scarcely received this information when a friend stepped into the office with a parcel of *ripe strawberries*, just plucked from the garden attached to his dwelling, in the eastern part of the city. The fruit grew in the open air, and the only precaution taken was to protect the vines from the north west winds.

Snow fell on Saddle Mountain, Massachusetts, on the 3d inst. Its white top and sides presented a singular contrast to the green fields of the vale below.

Steam boats in Cuba. The Noticioso of the 15th contains an order of the captain general of Cuba, approved by the king, granting to D. Juan O'Farril the exclusive privilege for 15 years, of establishing steam boats in the island of Cuba, under certain restrictions.

Breach of the marriage promise. At a late circuit court of oyer and terminer for the county of Livingston, N. Y. a cause for a breach of promise of marriage against David Wallace, brought by Emeline Kellogg, was tried, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, of *one thousand dollars.*

Died, at Middletown, N. H. *Geo. Roberts,* aged 75 years, a warrior of the revolution, who performed a gallant part in the battle which took place between the *Richard*, under Paul Jones, and the *Serapis*, capt. Pearson. He was one of the sailors that marched into the castle of earl Selkirk, on the coast of Scotland, and carried off the plate, an event which caused Jones much trouble, as he repurchased the whole in France and restored it to the earl. An old comrade says that Roberts was a worthy man and an excellent seaman.

DINNER TO MR. BROWN.

A number of citizens of New York having determined to invite Mr. Brown, our late minister to France, to a public dinner as a manifestation of their regard for his worth and services, the following note was addressed to him by the committee selected for the occasion.

To the hon. James Brown, late minister of the United States to France:

SIR: A number of gentlemen of all political parties, desirous of expressing on your return to your native country, the high estimation which they entertain of your services, while representing this nation at the court of France; and your uniform kindness and hospitality to your countrymen, who, during your mission, have visited or resided in Paris, respectfully request the honor of your company to partake of a public dinner, on Friday the 6th November, at the City Hotel.

We are personally much gratified to have this opportunity to assure you of our great respect and esteem.

Philip Hone, W. W. Woolsey, Isaac Carow, George Griswold, Peter Crary, Isaac S. Hone, George Griffin, R. Ray, P. Fish, H. I. Wyckoff, Peter Remsen.

To this note, the committee received the annexed reply:

Gentlemen: I have received with sentiments of unfeigned gratitude, the invitation you have given me, on behalf of a number of my fellow citizens "of all political parties," to partake with them, of a public dinner on the 6th of Nov. In accepting this invitation, permit me to request that you will have the kindness to express to these gentlemen, to whom I am indebted for this flattering proof of their approbation, my grateful sense of the indulgent manner in which they have viewed my conduct, during my residence in France; and that you will be pleased to accept for yourselves, individually, sincere assurances of the obligations I feel for the very polite manner in which that invitation has been communicated to me. I have the honor to be, with every sentiment of respect and esteem, gentlemen, your faithful and obedient servant,

JAMES BROWN.

Messrs. *Philip Hone*, &c.

An invitation was also sent to gov. Barbour, recently returned from the court of St. James, (having been removed from his embassy by the present administration), to participate in the festivities of the day. The circumstances of Mr. Barbour, much to the regret of his friends,

obliged him to decline the invitation, as will be seen by the following note:

New York, Nov. 1.

Gentlemen: I beg to offer you my thanks as an acknowledgment of the receipt of the invitation, with which you honored me, to a dinner on the 6th inst., given to Mr. Brown, our late minister to France, by many of the citizens of New York. A long absence from my home and my friends makes it desirable to me to return forthwith to Virginia. There are other circumstances which make my speedy return unavoidably necessary. I am therefore constrained to forego the pleasure of accepting this invitation. I regret this necessity the more as I shall be thereby deprived of the opportunity which I would most gladly have embraced of uniting with my fellow citizens of New York, in giving proofs of high considertion to Mr. Brown, whom I am fortunate enough to be able to rank among my best friends.

To you, gentlemen, I beg to offer my profound respect, and to ask of you the favor to make my acknowledgments acceptable to your associates.

JAMES BARBOUR.

Messrs. *Philip Hone*, &c.

The dinner was given at the City Hotel, and is said to have been one of the most elegant civic entertainments ever served even in that immemorially celebrated banquetting hall. The number of gentlemen who participated in the festivities of the occasion, was upwards of two hundred. Philip Hone, esq. presided, assisted by Wm. W. Woolsey, Isaac Carow, and Preserved Fish, esqrs. Among the guests, besides Mr. Brown, were, the Russian and Brazillian ministers, his honor judge Betts, the hon. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, and many other distinguished gentlemen.

After the several courses of a very splendid and sumptuous entertainment, the following toasts were drunk, interspersed with appropriate music, from a well selected band stationed in the orchestra:

1. Our country—the virtue and patriotism of her citizens are the best security for the stability of her republican institutions.

2. The president of the United States.

The chairman now rose and addressed the gentlemen as follows:—

"I shall now have the honor to propose a toast which you have no doubt, already anticipated, and to which, I am sure your good feelings will respond. It is, the health of the distinguished individual, whom it is our delight at this time to honor. We are all acquainted with the ability and dignity with which he has fulfilled the functions of his high office abroad. And as Americans we rejoice in the opportunity which is now afforded to us, to testify our approbation of his official conduct. But I trust I shall be indulged in adverting to another claim which Mr. Brown has upon our gratitude.

"Most of us have enjoyed in our own persons, or in those of our dear friends and relatives, the kindness and hospitality which he has uniformly extended to his countrymen, who have visited Paris during his residence in that city. There are moments, even amidst the bustle of that gay and festive metropolis, in which the thoughts of a stranger wander back with anxious solicitude to his native land: and in those moments, he knows how to appreciate the value of those kind offices which cause him to forget, for the time, that the wide world of waters separates him from the land of his fathers.

"In behalf of these gentlemen then, present and absent, I beg leave to propose—

"Our distinguished guest, James Brown, late minister to France. Honor at home, to him who has done honor to his country abroad."

After the cheers with which this toast was received, had subsided, Mr. Brown, rose and returned his thanks to the gentlemen for the honor which had been conferred upon him, in nearly the following terms:

"I rise to express my gratitude for the kindness with which my fellow citizens of New York have received me, and for the compliment paid to me by this numerous and respectable assemblage of gentlemen. But I am not so vain as to attribute your favorable opinion of the humble individual who addresses you, to any merit which he has displayed in his official character. No, gentlemen; I refer your kindness to a far different motive. I attribute it to an exaggerated estimate of the slight courtesies, the trivial acts of politeness, which I was able to render to my fellow-citizens, while a resident in Paris. You, gentlemen, and my very respectable and kind friend, your chairman, have been pleased to overrate my services, and to consider me a benefactor, when I was in fact a beneficiary.—Separated from my home, what could be a more pleasing gratification to me, than to meet my fellow citizens in a foreign country, and to see them distinguished by their politeness and decorum—to see the young men of my country thronging every avenue which the boundless liberality of the French government throws open to researches in science and improvement in the arts—qualifying themselves for usefulness as learned divines, as profound lawyers, as accomplished officers in the army and navy, and as skilful and sagacious statesmen—it was my pride and pleasure to welcome them as friends, and to remember that a minister in a foreign country has other duties to perform than those which he owes to his government. I cannot take my seat without offering my thanks to your worthy chairman for the very handsome manner in which he has expressed your favorable opinion of my services, and I beg leave to renew my expression of gratitude, to you, gentlemen, and to offer a toast:

"Prosperity to the city of New York, and its inhabitants."

4. His excellency William C. Rives, our minister to France. May exertions equal to those employed by his predecessor, to obtain satisfaction of the claims of our merchants, be crowned with success.

5. The memory of Washington and his immortal precept:—"The name of AMERICAN which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations."

6. Commerce, agriculture and manufactures, mutally supporting, they impart strength to each other.

7. Schools and seminaries of learning—woe to the people who neglect the acquisition of knowledge, or the government which cannot endure its light.

8. Lafayette—"L'Homme des deux mondes."

9. The acting governor of the state of New York.

10. National gratitude—May our country form an illustrious exception to the charge that republics are ungrateful.

11. The memory of De Witt Clinton—His fame is commensurate with the prosperity of our state.

12. The fine arts—republican simplicity is not opposed to taste and refinement.

13. The army and navy of the United States—always ready, if not always wanted.

Among the volunteer toasts drunk on the occasion, were several highly appropriate and beautiful—we select the following.

By a guest—The scene recently exhibited in the Virginia convention, when an ex-president of the United States conducted another to the chair; a beautiful illustration of the simplicity and strength of our institutions.

By M. M. Van Schaick—Universal suffrage and universal education: may the rights acquired by the one, be secured by the lights conferred by the other.

By Mr. Nathaniel Prime—Charles Carroll of Carrollton—The last, but not least, of the American constellation.

By Mr. Cutting, in behalf of the gentlemen of the bar—The state of Massachusetts—Honored in a citizen who is received with the acclamations of the world.

[This toast was received with the most enthusiastic and rapturous applause, as manifested by nine unanimous and hearty cheers. As soon as silence was restored, Mr. Webster rose, and, tho' taken by surprise, and entirely unprepared for the call, returned his thanks in an extemporaneous though able address, peculiarly appropriate to the occasion. Mr. W. sat down amidst loud and repeated cheers.]

RICE IN THE NAVY.

(From the Charleston Patriot.)

According to some late resolutions of the Agricultural society of South Carolina, relating to the more general use of rice in the navy of the United States, an interesting correspondence has taken place between the corres-

ponding secretary of the society, Wm. Washington, esq. on the part of the institution, and the secretary of the navy. The letter of Mr. Washington is very satisfactory in showing the nutritious quality and wholesomeness of rice. The facility with which it is prepared, and the public economy likely to result from its general introduction into the vessels of the United States, are among the statements of Mr. Washington, sustained by respectable authority. We subjoin the answer of the secretary of the navy, and the communication from the navy commissioners' office, relating to the subject:

Navy department, October 21, 1829.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your interesting communication, dated the 29th ult. upon the subject of introducing rice as a part of the food to be used by the navy of the United States, and enclosing an extract from the minutes of the Agricultural society of South Carolina.

Respectful attention has been given to your communication, and I enclose a copy of a letter from the commissioners of the navy, containing their views in relation to a more extensive use of the article of rice.

I beg you to assure the Agricultural society of South Carolina, that experiments shall be made, and a fair and full investigation be had, to test the weight of the objections urged by the commissioners. I am, very respectfully, &c. JOHN BRANCH.

Wm. Washington, esq. cor'ng sec'ry Ag. soc'y S. C.

Navy commissioners' office, October 16*th*, 1829.

SIR: Upon the subject of the letter of W. Washington, esq. and the resolutions of the agricultural society of South Carolina, which you were pleased to refer to this board, the commissioners beg leave to observe, that, by law, rice is at this time a part of the navy ration —two days in the week (Wednesday and Friday) half a pint is issued to each person on board of ship—it is also used as hospital stores.

The commissioners concur in opinion with Mr. Washington as to rice being a nutritious and wholesome food—and they would be glad to see it more extensively used than it is. There is, however, among sailors generally, a strong prejudice or dislike to it. The belief among them is almost universal, that the use of it impairs the sight, and it is a fact that of the quantity issued in our service, seldom more than one half is consumed. This prejudice or dislike, is so deeply rooted, that any attempt to introduce the extensive use of rice would, we apprehend, render the service unpopular.

In reference to the service itself, an objection of some weight exists, in the quantity of water which would be consumed in boiling the rice—in a season of active operations, this objection would be more serious.

An attempt was once made by one of our commanders to introduce the use of corn, hominy, and meal on board of his ship—but it produced such serious discontent among the crew, that it has never since been revived.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. John Branch, secretary of the navy.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT—LONDON

A venerable suit. ——— *vs. Whiting.*

Mr. Horne said that his clients had obtained a decree in this case, in the year 1820, ordering to be paid to them a large sum of money, which the master reported them entitled to. The payment of this money was, however, resisted by the executors, on the ground that they should not be justified in doing so, while another suit, which had grown out of the same estate, viz. Rowe *vs.* Gudgeon, was pending. The learned counsel was willing to admit that this might be a good objection, and he therefore applied for leave for his clients to go into the master's office to examine the proceedings in that case, which was a most extraordinary one. It was commenced in 1800, and in 1809 a decree was obtained; it then slept till 1820, and since has been lingering on; and now, in 1829, its termination appears as hopeless as ever. During all this time, no less a sum than £200,000 has been locked up. We, all of us, continued Mr. Horne, well know that a long chancery suit does good to some one or other (laughter); but really nothing decisive to be done in 29 years is rather too bad. He imputed no blame to the gentlemen on the other side, but some thing ought to be done, and he trusted the court would grant his motion.

Mr. Bickersteth appeared to oppose, on behalf of the executors, to the will of Mr. Gudgeon, out of which these protracted disputes arose. He held affidavits, denying that there had been any avoidable delay, but that on the contrary, weeks and months for years past, had been devoted to the examination of accounts. No men were more anxious than his clients to bring that extraordinary suit to a termination.

The vice chancellor. Indeed Mr. Bickersteth, it is a most extraordinary suit.

Mr. Bickersteth. A singular application was made by the defendent some years since, which, perhaps the court might recollect. It was, that he might be excused from answering all the matters contained in the bill, for if he did so, and was obliged to set forth a schedule of the accounts, the enormous sum of £29,000 would be expended in office copies alone.

The vice chancellor. Yes, that fact is reported in books.

Mr. Bickersteth. Twenty-nine years ago this bill was filed for an account; and if Mr. Horne's clients were to look at the enormous documents and tremendous accounts, they would not be greatly surprised that it is not yet brought to a close. Master Cox pretty well knows what they are. (Laughter.) The learned gentleman then read his affidavits, denying that any delay had taken place, or any cessation from the labor, except during a very short interval, when a compromise was hoped to be effected.

Several other gentlemen appeared on the same side, but the court intimated that it was satisfied with the affidavits.

Mr. Horne repeated that he could not understand how it was possible for 29 years to be consumed in making out an account. The delay might in his opinion be more justly attributed to the fact of the executors being the residuary legatees, and that the money was paying simple and compound interest. As his unfortunate clients could only have simple interest, the defendants reaped an evident advantage from delay. If they had done all they could, the matter might have been long since brought to close, and during this time his clients were starving. He would undertake to get persons who would soon go through the accounts.

The vice chancellor.—You ask for an indulgence which the court is of opinion you are not entitled to—the motion must therefore be dismissed with costs.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

(*From the Philadelphia Price Current.*)

Custom house of Laguira.

General commercial statement of value of imports and exports at Laguira, for the year ending 30th June, 1829.

IMPORTS.

From.	*Number of vessels.*	*Value of cargoes.*	*Duties. Specific.*	*Ad valorem.*
England	11	$516,267 74	$4,053 81	$98,292 41
France	11	154,230 63	27,358 75	31,822 78
Germany	9	468,699 52	1,098 42	104,604 76
U. States	35	409,996 65	55,487 89	72,105 88
Spanish Islands	1	18,145 24	5,304 00	2,615 17
	29	150,351 92	12,024 93	36,697 31
Confiscated		1,594 16		462 25
	96	1,719,286 16	105,827 82	336,600 55

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

Articles free of duty		$28,930 16
First class	32,465 38	
Second class	968,419 38	
Third class	148,446 69	
Fourth class	149,529 22	
Fifth class	148,117 13	
Sixth class	37,652 90	
		1,484,630 70
Articles that have paid specific duties.		
Provisions	102,790 3	
Liquors, brandy, wines, &c.	65,126 79	
Other articles	37,808 48	
		205,725 30
		$1,719,286 16

EXPORTS.

Destination.	*Number of vessels.*	*Value of cargoes.*	*Duties.*
England	5	179,161 13	16,254 48
France	13	203,390 27	18,906 54
Germany	9	144,384 85	90 33
United States	25	448,136 15	31,401 49
Spanish	1	16,855	1,685 50
Islands	25	97,378 4	7,818 39
Vera Cruz	1	17,413 67	1,741 36
Confiscated		154 55	2 16
Total	79	1,111,823 96	77,900 25

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Coffee	4,607,352 lbs.	valued at	$322,514 64
Cocoa	16,318 fs. 73 lbs.	do.	270,170 94
Indigo	387,198 lbs.	do.	486,416 16
Cotton	2,000 lbs.	do.	100
Hides	8,983	do.	17,966
Goat skins	796	do.	199
Sarsaparilla	4,129 lbs.	do.	536 86
Dye wood	1,200 lbs.	do.	12
Sugar	3,163 lbs.	do.	323 30
Copper	1,537 lbs.	do.	230 55
Horns	17,095	do.	201
297 1-8 oz. gold		18 p. oz.	5,348 25
114 do. do.		19 p. oz.	2,166
Silver			5,091 54
Sundry articles of Produce		value	487 63
Total			1,111,823 86

Laguira, June 30, 1829.

LANDING OF WILLIAM PENN.

The 147th anniversary of the landing of the illustrious founder of our adjoining sister state, was celebrated in Philadelphia, on the 24th ult. by the society established for the purpose of commemorating that event. Joseph P. Norris presided on the occasion, assisted by P. S. Duponceau, vice president. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were pronounced:—

1. *The day we celebrate*—Fruitful of blessings to ourselves and our posterity.

[When this toast was given, an appropriate ode was read by the author, Charles West Thompson.]

2. The memory of our illustrious founder and lawgiver, William Penn.

3. The memory of Washington.

4. The president of the United States.

5. The successors of William Penn in the executive office of Pennsylvania; and may those by whom it is to be filled, never forget the principles of the founder.

[The following ode, written for the occasion, was here read by the author:—

ODE,

By Richard Penn Smith, esq.

Let poets sing the victor's praise,
And Time, until his latest days,
The echo of the strain prolong;
Let Fame the bloody page record;
The human sacrifice applaud,
"And nations deify the sword,"
Far other thoughts demand my song.

O! what was he of Zama's plain,
Or they who piled the countless slain
At Marathon—Thermopylæ!
To him for whom our strains ascend,
Who taught the savage knee to bend;
Who made the savage foe his friend,
And gain'd a bloodless victory.

The victor's laurel wreath must fade;
The sceptre in the dust be laid;
The proudest works of man consume.
Obedient to the voice of God,
Together in their last abode,
The beggar and the prince corrode—
Virtue alone defies the tomb.

Then sing *his* praise whose copious plan,
Confessed the work of God in man,
And from *The Book* his precepts drew;
At whose approach the forest smil'd;
A brother found in nature's child
His brother's breast of fear beguil'd,
'Till strong the bond of friendship grew.

Let others sing the warrior's deed,
Who lives to make a nation bleed,
Then meteor like from earth depart;
My humble muse I consecrate
To him who raised—not crush'd a state;
Whose victories were countless—great?—
For lo! he conquer'd ev'ry heart.

Then never be *his* name forgot
And verdant be that hallow'd spot,
Beneath the ancient Elm tree's shade,
Where erst the lesson was imbib'd
Of faith unbroken—virtue tried;
And now upon the stone inscrib'd,
Rever'd and classic ground has made.]

6. *The Great Law*—A monument of the wisdom and virtue of our primitive lawgivers.

7. The memory of our Swedish predecessors in this land.

8. The scattered remnants of the *Lenni Lenapi*, and may the recollections of *their* "unbroken faith," preserve them from the encroachments of *our* race.

9. The native land of our pilgrim ancestors.

10. Pennsylvanians: union and harmony from the *Delaware* to lake *Erie*.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Counties.	*Wolf.*	*Ritner.*	*Total.*
Adams	836	1,016	1,852
Allegheny	2,077	1,872	3,949
Armstrong	1,193	711	1,904
Beaver	1,280	819	2,099
Bedford	1,079	1,113	2,192
Berks	3,990	2,689	6,679
Bradford	1,207	333	1,540
Bucks	4,242	841	5,083
Butler	870	533	1,403
Cambria	210	434	644
Centre	1,305	944	2,249
Chester	2,630	2,703	5,333
Clearfield	256	198	454
Columbia	1,374	355	1,729
Crawford	840	939	1,779
Cumberland	1,591	799	2,390
Dauphin	1,179	1,587	2,766
Delaware	744	267	1,011
Fayette	2,177	1,056	3,233
Franklin	2,016	2,016	4,032
Greene	980	941	1,921
Huntingdon	1,011	1,616	2,627
Indiana and Jefferson	456	1,044	1,500
Lancaster	3,976	5,542	9,518
Lebanon	850	1,363	2,213
Lehigh	1,649	1,453	3,102
Luzerne	1,994	124	2,118
Lycoming	903	982	1,885
Mercer	509	1,308	1,817
Mifflin	1,283	1,041	2,324
Montgomery	2,067	1,314	3,381
Northampton	4,006	458	4,464
Northumberland	1,253	879	2,132
Perry	1,190	540	1,730
Philadelphia city	4,350	323	4,673
Philadelphia county	7,043	223	7,266
Pike	653	9	662
Schuylkill	902	347	1,249
Somerset	584	1,520	2,104
Susquehannah	981	300	1,281
Union	764	2,068	2,832
Washington	2,207	2,388	4,595
Wayne	552	1	553
Westmoreland	2,585	1,322	3,907
York	1,894	769	2,663
Erie, majority	00	1,051	
Potter and McKean, do.	275	00	
Tioga, do.	443	00	
Warren and Venango, do.	217	00	
Totals,	76,673	50,151	124,838
Mr. Wolf's majority	26,522		

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Cork Mercantile Chronicle*:—

"*Derrynane Abbey, 13th Sept.* 1829.

"*Sir*,—I read in your paper of the 7th an attack upon me by an 'American citizen,' for having taunted the memory of Washington with the fact that he was a slave owner all his life, and only emancipated his own slaves by his will. Thus having had the use of slavery all his life, and paying this sole compliment to human liberty, that he condescended to allow its blessings to be enjoyed only when he could sustain no personal inconvenience from such enjoyment.

"I acknowledge I threw this nettle on the grave of Washington, but I flung it with regret. It was extorted from me by the strong conviction I entertained that the vices of great men are doubly enormous—enormous, as they contradict the tenor of their lives—and enormous by the force of example and the species of palliation which they afford to vulgar criminals, whose vices are unredeemed by one single virtue.

"I have long despised anonymous writers; and my contempt for his class is quite vivid for the 'American citizen,' who talks of manliness, whilst he assails me from beneath a mask. If he were to give his name to the public, it is ten to one that he would prove to be a slave owner, or the son of a slave owner, himself; and probably one of those many Americans who lay the flattering unction to their souls, that it cannot be a crime to follow one half of the example of Washington: namely, to be the proprietor of slaves.

"But how has this unworthy citizen vindicated Washington? Why, he has not dared to deny the fact I stated, namely, that Washington had slaves all his life, and only emancipated them at his death. No—that would be too much even from an American slave owner. But he has sought to diminish the crime of Washington by bringing a false charge against me, and by distorting the sentiments of others; and yet these miserable efforts to wash the only black spot in the character of Washington, serve but to show the hopelessness of the effort, and to render the dark shade on his character more distinct.

"He has charged me with treating the immediate emancipation of the black British subjects in the West Indies as an absurdity. I said no such thing. I think it would not be either absurd or impracticable. I think slavery is a crime to be abolished, not merely an evil to be palliated. With this conviction I insisted, and ever shall insist, on the immediate freedom of every slave. But I said that the West Indians urged, that if freedom were conferred at once, it would generate anarchy and outrages on life and property; and that, therefore, I would acquiesce in a gradual abolition of slavery, provided it were a real and not a mock progress of liberty.

"This is the only profession I made to the criminals who hold their fellows as part of their property. Man, the property of man!!! and it is a false American citizen who comes forward to palliate this offence, which cries to heaven for vengeance, and to all good men for immediate correction.

"He says Washington was educating his slaves into a fitness for freedom. He says this gratuitously. But what!—was Washington then so unluckly as not to have succeeded in finishing the education of his slaves until just the day of his own death? Had the slaves a kind of lease for a life of inaptitude for freedom? and was that life precisely the life of Washington? What a precious absurdity! No; every good and every generous man should with me regret this one fault of Washington; but he should candidly admit that it was a deep, though I hope not a damning spot on his otherwise stainless purity and simple majesty of character.

"Washington was one of the greatest men the world ever produced. His patriotism was pure and disinterested. His love of the independence of his native land chaste and correct. He sought for constitutional liberty not by turbulence and crime, but by adhering to the letter of the law, and to the spirit of the British constitution. Yet when the refusal of the advisers of the crown to listen to peaceful and conciliatory counsels, drove him to the field, he made the boastful British rulers to rue their stupid obstinacy; he won the laurels of liberty from the invaders of his native land, and he was the principal instrument in converting the land of his birth, Oh, glorious destiny!—from being a pitiful, pelting province of Britain, into an independent and a mighty nation!

"It is—it is with unfeigned regret, that I find one dark trait in his illustrious character. Nor should I have noticed it, but that my subject led to it—and that I deem it right to raise my humble voice to convince the haughty citizens of America, that the slave-holding states are held in abomination by all those whose opinions ought to be valuable. Man is the property of man in about one half of the American states, let them, therefore, not dare to prate of their institutions, or of their national freedom, whilst they hold their fellow-men in bondage. Of all men living an American citizen, who is the owner of slaves, is the most despicable—he is a political hypocrite of the very worst description. The friends of humanity and liberty in Europe should join in one universal cry of shame on the American slave-holders. 'Base wretches,' should we shout out it chorus—'base wretches, how dare you profane the temple of national freedom, the sacred fane of republican rites, with the presence and the sufferings of human beings in chains and slavery?'

We have no other mode of assisting our poor enslaved brothers, in America, save by raising up the force of public opinion in their favor, and to the eternal shame and infamy of their task masters.—Let there be no truce with American slavery—behold how I shall convict them out of their own mouths.

I lately received, from the kindness of Mr. J. Binns, of Philadelphia, a beautiful copy of the declaration of American Independence, with a *fac simile* of the signatures. In it I read, with a glowing soul, these words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—that amongst them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

"Look at these words, American citizens. Here is the great charter of American freedom—here are the principles which they consecrated by an appeal to the Great and Awful Ruler of the Universe. He smiled on the progress of their arms. It was a kind of compact with the Deity. Not without his auspices are the Americans free and independent. May we not be permitted to ask whether they shall not provoke vengeance who violate their own principles, and outrage their own solemn and heaven-attested declaration?

"Join with me, friends of freedom, friends of humanity, in consecrating to eternal infamy the owners of slaves in the republic of North America. Nothing can justify—nor whilst I live, shall the example of Washington palliate their crimes. But let us ever cherish the virtues of the illustrious Bolivar, the greatest, in my opinion, and the purest of patriots, who began his career of liberty, by giving freedom to seven hundred slaves which were his own property. Blush, virtuous Americans, at this contrast with your great and glorious Washington, who, I repeat it, had slaves all his life, and only emancipated them as against his heirs.

"May I beg you to correct a ludicrous misprint in the note you Mr. Editor, published of my speech at the anti-slavery meeting. You printed "*Brunswicker*" for "*Benthamite*," and gave that praise to the former which is only due to the latter. I am proud of being a "Benthamite," because he seeks the "greatest happiness of the greatest number." I would not be a Brunswicker for the created universe. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL."

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

On the 2nd inst. the resolution as to the manner of apportioning the members of the legislature, being under consideration—

Mr. *Monroe* rose, and spoke in nearly the following words:

It is with reluctance, sir, that I now rise to address you, the reasons for which I cannot repeat: but, being under the necessity of giving my vote, I owe it to consistency, to the constituents who have generously placed me here, to the commonwealth I have long served, and to myself, to explain the grounds on which I shall give my vote. I must do it with the utmost brevity—and I fear I shall fail in giving the explanation I wish.

I have seen, with the deepest concern, a concern I want language to express, the divisions which exist in this body, and in the commonwealth;—because I anticipate, if they shall be persevered in, the most unhappy consequences. I view it, therefore, as due to the interests of every portion of the commonwealth to unite in some arrangement which may prove satisfactory to a great majority of this house and of the state. It is the interest of every section of the state to make advances toward accommodation, and even to sacrifice something of their respective claims, rather than to fail in the great object for which we have met. It is important to every section of the commonwealth and to the nation that we succeed. Let us go away to our homes without having agreed upon a constitution, and what will be the consequence? or if we shall agree upon one, and it shall be passed by a very small majority, what must be the effect? An appeal will immediately be brought home to the whole community—It will excite repellant feelings among the people, and what will be the consequence? or, if the constitution shall even be adopted, if there be no unanimity, what will be the consequence? and if it should be rejected, what must follow? Sectional feelings already existing will be nursed and cherished—they will grow and spread, till at length one part of the community will be pitted against the other and a deep and malignant acrimony of feeling will ensue: and where will it end? in a severance of the state? in an actual dismemberment of the commonwealth? that would be the worst evil that can be anticipated, a result which must prove calamitous to all. Should it take place, none can get forward without injury from it; even the party who had pressed their claims with the most earnestness, if successful, will suffer as much as others. And if the state should be severed, what will be the consequence? Will it be admitted into the union as two separate states? Will the general government agree that the state shall be separated? I doubt it. But, if it does agree to it, can we get forward, in such a situation, with all our objects of internal improvement? which I have always advocated, in which I have always felt a lively interest, because I considered them as important to the strength of the commonwealth, as well as to the strength and solidity of the union? I have wished to see these objects prosecuted, but within the limited resources of the state, and with the aid of the United States. What else is there that can bind us together? if the Atlantic states shall be separated from those on the west, the country must be ruined. Then we shall have the western states, set against those on the Atlantic—and endless strife the consequence. If Virginia shall be dismembered on the ground of the present controversy, will not the Carolinas and Georgia do the same? for the same principles are involved there, though not to the same extent. The same considerations do not exist in the new states which have been settled, where emigration was sudden, and the interests of all the emigrants are nearly the same. There are causes of disunion among us, which do not apply to them at all, and if we can bind the union together by opening communications between the new and old states, then our union will be pertetual; nothing can ever break it.

There are two great waters in Virginia the James river and the Potomac, (and indeed the Roanoke or the upper part of it), which I am very anxious to have connected with the western waters to which they approach; and these objects can be much better accomplished if the state shall remain in its present form.

What are our grounds of division? On what do they rest? I regret that I am incompetent to go at large into a consideration of them. It is contended by those who reside in the western part of the state, that representation to the legislature shall be based upon the white population alone; it is contended, on the other hand, by those who live in the east, that it shall be based on the principle of population and taxation combined. These are the two grounds of difference. I am satisfied that the claim of those in the west, is rational under particular circumstances. It has often been suggested here, and I accord with that view, that putting the citizens in an equal condition, and the basis which they claim is just—it is founded on the natural rights of man, and in policy also under certain circumstances. But look at the Atlantic country, and what is the principal of their claim? They are the oldest portion of the state—they have a species of property distinct from the people of the west, and to a great account, and this they wish to protect: it consists chiefly of slaves. I am satisfied if no such thing as slavery existed, that the people of our Atlantic border would meet their brethern of the west, upon the basis of a majority of the free white population.

What has been the leading spirit of this state ever since our independence was obtained? She has always declared herself in favor of the equal rights of man. The revolution was conducted on that principle. Yet there was at that time a slavish population in Virginia; we held them in the condition in which the revolution found them. And what can be done with this population? if they were extinct, or had not been here, white persons would occupy their place and perform all the offices now performed by them, and would consequently be represented. If the other white citizens were not taxed, they also would be free from taxation. If you set them free, look at the condition of society: emancipate them, and what would be their condition? 400,000 poor, without one cent of property: what would become of them? disorganization must follow, and perfect confusion. They are separated from the rest of society by a different color—there can be no intercourse or equality between them. Nor can you remove them. How is it practicable? the thing is impossible: and they must remain as poor, free from the control of their masters, and must soon fall upon the rest of society and resort to plunder for subsistence. As to the possibility of emancipating them, it never can be done by the state itself, unless aided by the union. And what would be their condition supposing they were emancipated? The experiment has in part been tried; they have emigrated to Pennsylvania in great numbers, and form a part of the population of Philadelphia, New York and Boston. But those who were the most ardent advocates of emancipation in those portions of the union have become shocked at the charges of maintaining them as well as at the effect of their example; nay, sir, look at Ohio: what has she recently done? Ohio acknowledges the equal rights of all; yet she has driven them off from her territory. She has been obliged to do it. If emancipation be possible, I look to the union to aid in effecting it.

So what brought us all together in the revolutionary war? It was the doctrine of equal rights. Each part of the country encouraged and supported every other part of it: none took any advantage of each other's distresses. And if we find that this evil has preyed upon the vitals of the union, and has been prejudicial to all the states where it has ever existed, and they have all declared this in their several state constitutions, and their various bills of rights, why may we not expect that they will unite with us in accomplishing its removal? If we make the attempt, and cannot accomplish it, the effect will at least be to abate the great number of petitions and memorials which are continually pouring in upon the government. That matter is before the nation, and the principles involved in it have great weight. But, in the meanwhile self-preservation demands of us union in our councils.

What was the origin of our slave population? The evil began when we were in our colonial state; but acts were passed by our colonial legislature prohibiting the importation of more slaves into the state—the law was rejected by the crown. We then declared our independence. Virginia was the first state that instructed her delegates to declare the colony independent. She braved all dangers. From Quebec to Boston, and from Boston to Savannah, Virginia shed the blood of her sons: No imputation then can be cast upon her in this matter. She did do all that was in her power to do, to prevent the extension of slavery, and to mitigate its evils as far as she could.

As to our western brethern, I feel as deep an interest for them, as for those on the Atlantic border, I have so long represented the commonwealth, that I have no sectional feeling. I look at the commonwealth, and seek the welfare of the whole.

As to the question of boundary, what was the conduct of Virginia? Like the other colonies, she claimed the boundaries and the extent of territory granted to her by her charter. Virginia stood on the same footing with

the other states. They all have units over slaves. But, as the constitution advanced, it began to be contended by those states whose province was covered with population, that those who held vacant lands should have them not a common stock, for the benefit of the whole; and this contest was pushed to such an extent, that instances is heavily begun to be entered. The quiet the dissensions. Virginia voted in the United States the numbers who held in the possession of the slaves; and what have been in the union have since been formed. Kentucky then, which makes part of her territory, has [illegible] who do she is in the boundary of the new state. The [illegible] guilty of so enormous as I have been acknowledged [illegible]

As to the last assumption, on the seeking of that power, I will only say that I have been [illegible] to the west strongly but those who went to the Atlantic [illegible] It is true that to the extension [illegible] extent by the nature and political rights of that are [illegible] I am at a loss to [illegible] I think it a [illegible] a difference were that it, it is certain extent, and [illegible]

[illegible] by some reasonable guarantee. I do not see how it will affect the question of equal rights. It will not affect it within us, no doubt where there are both poor and rich men. If the plan were to create an order of nobility, or to make the right of suffrage depend upon property, it might raise the real to oppress the poor; but this is not the case. It leaves both on the same ground and gives the one no advantage over the other. I only say that [illegible] which is equitable protection the property. But how [illegible] to do that? It may be done in two modes. 1st. [illegible] as it began in South Carolina, by [illegible] the two white population of the state, and continue [illegible] 2d. [illegible] to the [illegible] of the property [illegible] I think it would be more agreeable to the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

the principle, that representation is only a means whereby the deliberate will of the constituent body is to be expressed and effectuated—no act of mine shall ever impair the principle. Had my constituents instructed me on some matter of mere expediency, or required me to perform any thing which was possible, it would have afforded me pleasure to testify with how cheerful a submission I would give effect to their opinions rather than my own. But they ask what is impossible. They require me to violate my conscience, and the sentiments of filial devotion which I owe to my country.

Believing, as I conscientiously do, that the measures I am instructed to support is hostile to free institutions, destructive of equality of right among our citizens, and introductive of a principle, that a minority on account of superior wealth, shall rule the majority of the qualified voters of the state, I should be guilty of moral treason against the liberty of my native land, if I allowed myself to be the instrument by which this measure is effected—In this state of mind, by executing the wishes of my constituents, I should justly subject myself to their reproaches for my baseness; and to the more unsufferable reproaches of my own conscience.

One mode only remains to reconcile my duty to my constituents, to the higher and more sacred duties I owe to myself and my country. It is to resign the office which they conferred on me, and thereby to enable my colleagues to select a successor, who, more fortunate than I am, may give effect to their wishes without violating any sentiment of private or public duty.

Allow me to ask that this letter may have a place on your journal. Forgive the feeling which prompts this request.—If any eye shall hereafter read my humble name, I wish the same page which records my retirement from your service may also record the motive (mistaken, perhaps, but not unworthy), which occasioned it.

I leave the convention, sir, with sentiments of profound respect and veneration for the weight of talent which ennoble and advance it.

My heart will still attend your councils: and I shall not cease to supplicate the Almighty that he may so guide and conduct them, that Virginia may be regenerated, united, free and happy.

I have the honor to be, your obedient serv't.

ROBERT B. TAYLOR.

Jas. Monroe, esq. president.

TO THE VOTERS

Of the counties of Princess Anne, Norfolk and Nansemond, and the borough of Norfolk—

Your confidence conferred on me a seat in the convention. The honor was more prized because it was won by no solicitations, procured by no intrigues, purchased by no unworthy concealments, or pliant modifications of my opinions. I received it as a bounty; the boon of your goodness only; and not as the acknowledgment or reward of merit.

With what fidelity of heart and devotion of my time and intellect, I have endeavored to prepare myself for the complicated and important business of the convention, thereby, to prove myself neither unworthy or unmindful of your kindness, you will never know. Your instructions found me in the very commencement of my duties, my opinions and views unknown to you, or but partially exhibited; my plans for your future happiness and advantage undeveloped and unexplained, my contemplated measures unexecuted.

'Tis not for your agent to question the propriety of your instructions, or to murmur at the measures you have thought fit to pursue towards him. You have spoken your wishes, and he has bowed to your authority. God grant that his fears may never be realised; and that you may never experience that the tempting cup, which you wish to quaff, contains a subtle, though disguised poison, fatal to your liberty and destructive to that equality of rights which is the sole security of free institutions.

I respected you too highly to believe, that you wished to dishonor the man whom you had once thought worthy to represent you, by requiring him personally to execute what conscience and patriotism equally forbade him to perform. The subjoined copy of my letter to the president of the convention will shew you, that to execute your wishes, I have ceased to be your representative.

ROBERT B. TAYLOR.

Norfolk, Nov. 9th, 1829.

CHEROKEE LEGISLATURE.

[*From the Cherokee Phœnix.*]

Message of the principal chief of the Cherokee nation, submitted before the national committee and council, in joint committee of the whole, Wednesday, October 14th, 1829.

To the committee and council,
in general council convened.

Friends and fellow citizens: As representatives of the Cherokee people, you have again convened under the constitutional authority of the nation. This sacred privilege, of assembling in general council of the nation, to promote the interest and happiness of our citizens, is one among the greatest blessings which we have derived from the great ruler of the universe. It is a right which we, as a distinct people, have ever exercised, and our prerogative so to act has been recognized by the government of the United States, under whose fostering care we have merged from the darkness of ignorance and superstition, to our present degree of advancement in civilized improvement. It has therefore become your duty to guard and protect the rights and happiness of your constituents, by adopting such laws for their common welfare, as will avert any abuse of the legitimate privileges guarantied under the constitution.

During the last session of the general council, you determined on the expediency of sending a delegation to represent the grievances of the nation to the general government, and at the same time earnestly requested that I should accompany them. I now submit, for your information, documents containing the correspondence between the delegation and the officers of the government, on the various subjects appertaining to the mission. You will perceive from these documents that the late administration did not act upon any of the subjects submitted by the delegation, but referred them all to the consideration of the present administration. At an early day, a protest was laid before the late president, through the secretary of war, against the proceedings of Georgia, relative to the extension of her laws over the territory within our jurisdiction, believing at the same time that he would have deemed the matter of sufficient important to have submitted a special message to congress, respecting so unjust an assumption of power on the part of Georgia; but finding that our anticipation would not be realized, and being desirous that the true sentiments of the nation on this subject should be made known to that honorable body, the delegation at a late hour presented a memorial and protest.

When on the eve of leaving Washington, and only awaiting the decision of the president on Reid's claim for ardent spirits illegally introduced into the nation, and confiscated under our laws, the delegation, very unexpectedly, received from the secretary of war, the much talked of letter of the 18th April last. The subject having been laid before congress, and the sentiments of the nation fully expressed and the opinion of the delegation not being in the slightest degree affected by the arguments advanced by the hon. secretary in favor of Georgia's extending her jurisdiction over a portion of our territory, and withal, being in readiness to depart, and anxious to return home, they did not deem it necessary to make any reply. The extraordinary latitude of construction given by the secretary, on the sovereignty of Georgia, exhibits a glaring attempt of innovation in our political rights, and is calculated to affect seriously our relationship with the general government.

Georgia, to add to our grievances in the many outrages committed by her intrusive and lawless citizens, has lately set forth an unheard of claims before, to a large portion of our lands, under the very absurd prentension that they were purchased from the Creeks by the United States, under the treaty concluded with McIntosh and his party at the Indian Springs; and a survey has been made by the authority of Georgia, which is called a *new line:* Beginning at Sawanna old town on the Chattahoochie river, thence to the Six's on the Etowan river, thence, imagining said river as a part of the boundary line, to its confluence with the Oostanalee, they resumed

the survey from the north bank of my ferry landing at the mouth of the Oostanalee, through my lane and along the wagon road leading to Alabama to a point 16 or 17 miles west of my residence, which road, in the surveyor's report, they have been pleased to style the Old Creek path. It is well known that many of the citizens of Georgia had previously intruded upon these lands; and after committing many flagrant aggressions upon the persons and property of our frontier citizens, and anticipating a removal by order of the United States government, this fraudulent and unfounded claim was set forth by some of the Georgia politicians, with a view of causing a delay in the removal of the intruders; and that by a system of fraud, violence, and oppression, practised upon the frontier Cherokees, they would abandon their improvements and remove farther into the interior of the nation, and the national authority might thereby, eventually, be compelled to cede these lands to the United States for their benefit. You will discover from colonel Montgomery's letter directed to me, und enclosing a copy of a letter from the secretary of war, that the order for removing the intruders has been suspended until he shall have been put in possession of the facts relative to the lands thus intruded upon, and unjustly attempted to be wrested from us.

In the archives of the United States are to be found public documents that afford abundant evidence to convince the world that this land is the soil of the Cherokees—that the boundary line between this and the Creek nation has been definitively and satisfactorily established, and this agreement recognised and sanctioned by the treaties with the United States, and also acquiesced in and observed on the part of Georgia. The course taken by the secretary of war in this matter seems strange, as you will see, from the documents submitted, that this unfounded claim to a portion of our lands, was brought to his view by the delegation, and the only attention then given to it by the department, was, the positive assurance given by the president that the intruders should be removed. This unexpected delay in their removal is calculated to encourage them to multiply, and the consequences cannot fail to produce serious evils to our bordering citizens. The portion of country embraced by the claim has ever been in the peaceable and undisputed possession of the Cherokees. The Creek treaty of the Indian Springs, under which the state claims, only ceded to the United States the lands *claimed and occupied* by the Creeks within the chartered limits of Georgia. They neither claimed nor occupied any land north of the boundary line previously established and marked out between the two nations from the Buzzard Roost in the Chatahoochie, to the Coosa river opposite the mouth of Will's creek, thence down to the lower end of the Ten Islands. The exposition of the United States' commissioners, who negociated the treaty of the Indian Springs, sheweth plainly that they understood the boundary line between the two nations to have been run and established as above stated, and that the Creeks occupied, and claimed, and disposed of lands only on the south side of said line. The new treaty entered into at Washington city, declares the treaty of the Indian Springs to be null and void, because it had been conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. The boundary established by this treaty recognised the Cherokee boundary, and the surveys made under the authority of the U. States and Georgia respected it accordingly.

The course of proceeding adopted by the agents of the government in conducting the enrollment of emigrants for Arkansas, through the medium of secret agents, by permitting the emigrants to claim improvements they never possessed or even before claimed, and have them assessed, is calculated to disturb the peace and tranquillity of our citizens. It had been confidently asserted that the emigrants are encouraged by those employed in the service of the government and entrusted in this business, to make extra disposition of their improvements to citizens of the United States, thereby adding another class of intruders to annoy our peaceable citizens on their own soil. It is necessary that you adopt such measures as will cause and effect the removal of such intruders as may be found in possession of improvements abandoned by emigrants. By the 8th article of the treaty of Holston, 1791, it is stipulated, "if any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall settle on any of the Cherokee land, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Cherokees may punish him or not, as they please."

I submit, for your further information, a copy of a communication from his excellency Wm. Carroll, governor of Tennessee, under instructions from the secretary of war, and also a copy of the reply given by the executive council.

A crisis seems to be fast approaching when the final destiny of our nation must be sealed. The preservation and happiness of the Cherokee people are at stake, and the United States must soon determine the issue—we can only look with confidence to the good faith and magnanimity of the general government, whose precepts and profession inculcate principles of liberty and republicanism, and whose obligations are solemnly pledged to give us justice and protection. Our treaties of relationship are based upon the principles of the federal constitution, and so long as peace and good faith are maintained, no power, save that of the Cherokee nation and the United States jointly, can legally change them. Much, therefore, depends on our unity of sentiment and firmness of action, in maintaining those sacred rights, which we have ever enjoyed; and, in deliberating upon this subject, our minds should be matured with that solemnity its great importance demand. But if, contrary to all expectation, the United States shall withdraw their solemn pledges of protection, utterly disregard their plighted faith, deprive us of the right of self government, and wrest from us our land—then, in the deep anguish of our misfortunes, we may justly say, there is no place of security for us, no confidence left that the United States will be more just and faithful towards us in the barren prairies of the west, than when we occupied the soil inherited from the Great Author of our existence. JNO. ROSS.

By the principal chief.

GEO. LOWREY, *assistant principal chief.*

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In pursuance of the proclamation of the governor, the legislature of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on the 2nd inst. Mr. Sturgeon was re-elected speaker of the senate, and Frederick Smith, of Franklin county, chosen speaker of the house of representatives, on the 6th ballot, which stood thus—for Mr. Smith 46, Samuel Workman 28, Ner Middleswarth 13, Henry Petriken 3.

On the 4th, at 12 o'clock, the governor transmitted to the general assembly, by the secretary of the commonwealth, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow citizens,

In obedience to the authority vested in the governor by the tenth section of the first article of the constitution of Pennsylvania, I have deemed it my duty to convene you at this early day. A principal reason why you have been thus convened was set forth in the proclamation under which you have assembled, in order that the subject which would demand your earliest attention, might previously so occupy your thoughts, that you would come to the seat of government with all the information required, and be prepared to act with as little delay as possible. The pecuniary concerns, the income and expenditures of the commonwealth, its debts and credits, at all times, subjects of deep interest become particularly and imperatively subjected to the closest examination, and calls for the most enlightened legislation and disposition, at a time when her engagements in great public works, as yet, comparatively unproductive, demand an extension of her credit and requires that ample provision be made for the payment of the interest on the sums she shall borrow. All the documents and correspondence in connexion with this important topic shall be submitted to the legislature.

In the fall of 1828, the board of canal commissioners, in their report to the legislature, recommended that a loan should be made of three millions of dollars to meet the estimated expenditure of the year 1829. By the act of December 18, 1828, the governor was authorised to obtain a loan of 800,000 dollars, which sum was immediately obtained. By the act of April 22, 1829, a further loan of 2,200,000 dollars was authorised, and the appointment of a commissioner of loans to reside in Philadelphia. The appointment was promptly made, and the commissioner entered upon the performance of the duties

assigned him of obtaining the money required on the terms authorised by law. The same act empowered the governor to obtain, as a temporary loan, so much money as should be found necessary to prosecute the public works, until the contemplated, more permanent loan should be negociated. The amount to be borrowed by the governor it was provided by law should be paid within six months after the passage of the act of April 22, 1829, from the monies which it was expected would be obtained, under the same act, by the commissioner of loans.

The whole amount of monies obtained as a more permanent loan by the commissioner is 779,123 dollars and 88 cents: The balance of 2,200,000, which the legislature authorised to be borrowed, has been made up of temporary loans procured by the governor. At an earlier period than the present, the amount of loans obtained by the governor was greater than it now is, while the sum obtained by the commissioner was proportionally less than here stated: the former amount being reduced by the payment as rapidly as the latter was obtained. The whole correspondence on this subject, accompanies the present message. If any explanations are required they will promptly and cheerfully be given. It is expected that among the earliest acts of the legislature will be the making provision to pay off that portion of the loan, the payment of which became due on the 22d of the last month.

The canal commissioners by a resolution of the 3d October, requested that an additional temporary loan of $196,000 beyond the loan authorised by the act of 22d April last, "relative to the Pennsylvania canal and rail road" should be negotiated to be applied to certain designated divisions of the canal and rail road. In accordance with the request in that resolution, I have obtained $106,000; and placed it in the hands of the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, to be applied to the divisions of the canal and rail road designated in the resolution of the board of canal commissioners. This loan has been negotiated on the same terms with the other temporary loans. The necessity of continuing the operations upon the canal and rail road, and in some instances of securing the works against the danger of serious injury during the approaching winter, will, I trust, render the propriety of this measure sufficiently apparent. I therefore submit it to the legislature to provide for the payment of this loan, together with the other temporary loans. The correspondence with the banks making this loan will be submitted to the legislature, from which will be seen the terms upon which it has been negotiated, and the time of its repayment.

The money obtained under the act of April 22d, 1829, would have been amply sufficient to meet all the demands of the canal commissioners to the present time, if the vouchers and consequent drafts upon the treasury, of some of the acting canal commissioners, in June last, had not greatly exceeded what had been usual or was expected. The reasons why the proposed loan failed, have been variously stated, and appear to have originated from such diversified and remote causes, that the detail would be unproductive of advantage. How far the restrictions as to the rate of interest, or the particular mode directed by law for disposing of the loan operated on the money lenders, it might be desirable to ascertain if it were only to solve the problem that the canal stock of a neighboring state commands a premium abroad while that of this, no less wealthy commonwealth, is in no demand and will not sell at par. Has the provision that the amount of the loan, not subscribed for at a given time, should be put up at public auction, and the fact that it was so put up and did not obtain even a bid, had any, and if any what extent of influence on the credit of the state? It may here be proper to state that no doubt is entertained that whatever funds shall be required to complete the canal and rail roads under contract can be had, on the most favorable terms if the resources of the commonwealth shall be made to flow into the treasury in such abundance as shall inspire perfect confidence in the lender that his interest will, at all times, be punctually paid at the times for that purpose regularly fixed. No duty is more imperative or pressing, on the general assembly, than that which is here adverted to. It would be unjust, as well as impolitic, not to acknowledge the friendly dispositions manifested by many of our monied institutions, in their efforts to obtain the sums wanted to enable the board of canal commissioners to prosecute the work entrusted to their care so successfully as to have now 177 miles of canal in actual operation, viz: 75 miles from Pittsburg to Blairsville—41 miles from Lewistown to the mouth of the Juniata—37 miles from Northumberland to the Juniata river, and 24 miles from the mouth of that river to Middletown, are believed to be in complete navigable order except the aqueduct at the Juniata.

The routes now in operation were so far finished under the late board of canal commissioners, that the present board had the gratification of early having them filled with water, and ascertaining that the bank and excavations, the locks and bridges were of such solidity and workmanship, that the boats performed their trips without delay or difficulty other than such as appertain to the best executed works of such magnitude. The expectation is still confidently entertained that early in the next summer there will not *be* less than 400 miles of the Pennsylvania canal in full operation. When to this extent of inland navigation is added that which is afforded by the Schuylkill and Lehigh canals, we have much cause to be proud of the public spirited exertions of our constituted authorities and fellow citizens, and to hope that prosperity and wealth will flow in upon us abundantly to stimulate our industry to the utmost, and bring to market the mineral and metallic treasures which are now buried and useless. The completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, is an event of too much moment not to call forth our liveliest congratulations.

The report of the board of canal commissioners, and of the directors of the Schuylkill and Lehigh navigation companies, will place before the legislature all the facts necessary to a thorough understanding of the present condition of our canals and rail roads. The present opportunity is embraced to suggest the appointment of a board of commissioners to superintend the turnpike roads and bridges in which the state holds stock, or to devolve that duty with their other duties on the board of canal commissioners.

The turnpike roads form an important branch of the improvements which have been undertaken in our state. They have been constructed by incorporated companies aided in many instances by the state. The funds placed at the disposal of these companies have very frequently proved unequal to their expenditures. Debts have consequently been contracted in the construction of the roads. These works when completed, although of immense value to the country, have rarely proved profitable to those who advanced the money expended in their construction. The consequence has been that stockholders and creditors have been alike sufferers. The tolls which should form a source from which means should be derived for the repair and improvement of the roads, have been diverted by the urgent demands of creditors, from their legitimate objects, to the neglect in many instances of both repairs and improvements. The public works in which the state is now engaged will enhance instead of diminishing the importance of these roads. If our canals should cause an increased trade to spring up within, or to pass through the state, the value of good roads, so essential in facilitating the communications of those concerned in the conduct of the trade, will become more obvious. I submit it therefore to the wisdom of the legislature whether means can be devised by which the state might contribute, not only with justice but advantage, something towards the relief of those who have employed their money or their labor in the construction of these roads, and who have been compelled to look in vain to the profit to be derived from them when completed, for a recompense. If by contributing to the relief of those companies from debt, the state could secure the means necessary to the repair and improvement of the roads, a great object would be gained. The state as a stockholder in common with individual stockholders is deeply interested in rendering these roads profitable, but she is perhaps more deeply interested in rendering them, by a high state of improvement, safe and convenient channels of communication.

The experience which has been purchased, will enable the legislature to adopt the true course of policy which should be laid down for the future government of the

board of canal commissioners. If it shall have been ascertained that in consequence of the great extent of work undertaken by the state; that the price of laborer's wages became double what it had been at the outset of the work, and that the wiser course would have been to have directed all our energies and resources to the completion of a particular route—such as that which is to connect our eastern and western waters—rather than to have extended our lines of communication over the whole surface of the state, then will the present general assembly take such measures as shall ensure the completion of our most important routes, so that money, from tolls, shall be brought into the public treasury to meet the public exigencies. The check caused by the failure of the late loan will impose upon the legislature a deliberate reconsideration of all that has been done in relation to internal improvement. That such a reconsideration will produce wise measures and happy consequences hardly admits of a doubt.

An application may be expected, from the stockholders, for a renewal of the charter of the bank of Pennsylvania. The large amount of stock in that institution owned by the state will, whatever objections may be urged, require that no step in relation to it shall be taken, except upon mature advisement. If the general assembly shall regard this investment of the public money as a profitable one, and regard the bank with a favorable eye in reference to granting it a new charter—a close revision of the one it now enjoys will come fairly under consideration, and also the introduction into it of such modifications as experience may suggest as likely to issue in advantage to the community.

Application for divorces to the legislature become every year more numerous, and of necessity consume, in the investigation of the concerns of individuals, a large portion of that time which might profitably be bestowed on the business of the public. In some cases it is feared that application is made to the legislature and acted upon without sufficient evidence that the party complained against has been duly notified of the application intended. Could not all the ends of justice likely to be attained by the granting of divorces be more certainly attained if the jurisdiction of our courts were more extended over them, and the causes of divorce more fully defined than at present?

If I am not much misinformed as to the operation of the laws which now regulate the relations between landlords and tenants, they loudly call for the benefits of revision and consolidation. This is more especially the case in our cities and large towns where a large proportion of the houses are rented. I recommend in an especial manner, that a prompt and cheap remedy be devised by which tenants shall be compelled to surrender up possession, when required so to do, at the end of the period for which the premises shall have been demised.—The act of the 25th of March, 1825, which was intended to remedy this evil in the city and county of Philadelphia, is complained of as almost wholly inoperative, as the tenant must voluntarily have removed from the premises before the landlord can have a writ of possession issued. How far the peculiar powers vested in landlords for the securing of their rent is founded in justice, or derived from the ancient laws of England, and adopted without sufficient examination is a matter not unworthy to occupy a portion of the time of the general assembly.

There are some subjects of deep and general importance which press upon the mind of the governor, and which he has more than once submitted to the representatives of the people, but which have not yet commanded that portion of legislative consideration to which he thinks them entitled—to some of these topics he would even now, in a few words, solicit attention.

There is no provision in our truly excellent constitution of a more imperative character than that which declares that "the legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law, for the establishment of schools in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis."—Have such schools been established? I think not, and thus thinking I again call it to memory and urge it upon you as a duty the performance of which will do you honor and shower down blessings on the commonwealth.

The "free and equal" exercise of the right of suffrage is secured by the constitution to every qualified citizen, but it is much doubted whether provision has been made by law to make good that which is guarantied by the constitution. The constructions of the qualifications requisite is different in one county, and even in one township of the same county from what it is in another. The neglect or design of an assessor or tax collector may exclude a citizen from the poll in one district although it will not exclude him in another; some legislative enactments making more clear the duties of election officers and ensuring greater uniformity in their decisions, would do much towards ensuring the correct exercise of this precious right.

The right to bear arms is another important right guarantied to all our citizens by the constitution. The right thus guarantied seems to me to impose upon the legislature the duty of so organizing and disciplining the whole body of the citizens that they shall be able not only to bear arms but to use them with confidence and skill "in the defence of themselves and the state," if such a necessity shall arise. I think therefore every encouragement should be given to our volunteer corps. Let the legislature not forget that the great body of the people, their constituents, constitute the militia and claim that such a law may be passed as shall make them, what they ought to be, the pride and strength of their country and its sure defenders against oppression at home or invasion abroad.

The importance of giving publicity with as little delay as possible to the decisions of the supreme court, is sufficiently obvious. It seems to be considered that the profits to be derived from the publication of reports of decisions, will hardly compensate for the labor and expense to be incurred in preparing and publishing them. I would therefore recommend that provisions be made by law for the employment of a reporter. By a small tax on writs of error, which could not operate oppressively on any one, a fund might be provided for the payment of the reporter.

About to retire from the important office to which I was called, and in which I have been continued by a large majority of my fellow citizens, I should but ill acquit myself to my own feelings did I not seize upon the present, probably the last, occasion which may offer to reiterate the gratitude I have ever felt for the honor conferred, and protest, in justice to myself, that I have in all things, according to my best judgment, conscientiously and diligently labored to advance the welfare and promote the happiness of those by whom I have thus been honored and to increase the prosperity of my native state.

I shall not now subject myself to animadversion if I venture a suggestion in relation to the accommodation and dignity of the future chief magistrates of Pennsylvania. I am persuaded that the adoption of the suggestion about to be offered would be of much advantage not only in his relations and intercourse with the legislature, but in the prompt and easy access it would afford him to the public offices of the several heads of departments, thus facilitating his means and improving his opportunities to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed. Many of our sister states have erected government houses, adjacent to their legislative halls, for their chief magistrate to reside in. The commonwealth of Pennsylvania has built elegant and capacious legislative halls, and commodious public offices, near which are several suitable and noble sites on which to erect a house for the governor of the commonwealth, in which it should be made his duty to reside at least during the sitting of the general assembly. I would recommend that provision be made for the erection of such an edifice.

Until my successor shall be constitutionally called to the governor's chair, it will give me sincere pleasure heartily to co-operate with you in all such measures as shall promise to benefit our constituents and our country. When I shall retire to private life, I will carry with me a grateful heart and an anxious desire so to manifest its feelings as to contribute to the general weal. I fervently pray that that Great and Beneficent Being, who has done such marvellous things in behalf of our own highly favored country may still continue to watch over and protect us. To you, my fellow citizens, collectively and individually, I wish health and happiness.

J. ANDW. SHULZE.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CONGRESS. A friend who is much better acquainted with the present state of parties than we are, says that the sketch of parties in congress, as copied into our paper from the Journal of Commerce, is incorrect. He points out a manifest error, perhaps typographical, as to the representatives from Maine, in the 20th congress. The figures should be reversed, and stand 5 A. 2 J. He says there were 6 A. from Virginia—and that the representatives in that congress stood 98 A. and 115 J: and that Louisiana had 2 A. senators, instead of 1 A. and 1 J. as put down in the table. The present house of representatives of the 21st congress, will consist, he supposes, of 136 administration and 77 opposition, giving a majority of 59, instead of 65, saying that Virginia probably stands 16 administration and 6 opposition, Ohio 8 administration and 6 opposition, Indiana, 1 administration and 2 opposition, and Missouri 1 administration instead of 1 opposition, as put down in the table.

These statements are not important, yet we should wish them correct, if inserted. But, perhaps, the present political character of several gentlemen may not be clearly ascertained.

PENNSYLVANIA. Mr. Wilkins, who superseded Mr. Stevenson as a member of the house of representatives from the Pittsburg district, was and is the U. S. judge for the western district of Pennsylvania. The gentlemen of the bar, and many of the jurors attending the court, have passed resolutions requesting that he would decline the place to which he has been elected, and remain in his judicial office—to which he consented on the 9th inst. because of certain private and domestic considerations over which he had not sufficient control, though expressing his zeal to support the administration "of our present able, patriotic and watchful chief magistrate," and sustain that "system of protection to our domestic manufactures" in which "the citizens of the district are so immediately interested, and which tends to perpetuate the independence and prosperity of the whole nation," &c. And we see that *Henry Baldwin*, esq. has been requested to be a candidate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of judge Wilkins, as an advocate of "domestic industry and manufactures." The friends of the American system, we think, will rejoice in these occurrences. If the protecting principle is to be assailed, as many suppose that it will, Mr. Baldwin may again stand forth as its champion, and will rally round him its friends from all parts of the union.

COTTON. A letter dated Huntsville, Oct. 10, is published, with much apparent authority, which gives an opinion that the receipts of cotton in the present year, at New Orleans, will amount to 400,000 bales, against the 270,000 of 1828—and that the receipts at Mobile will be advanced 25 per cent. The greatly increased production in Tennessee and Alabama, is to produce these results; but we see it frequently stated that the crop in Louisiana and Mississippi is short.

The crop of Virginia, last year, is rated at 45,516 bales—5170 shipped for foreign ports at Richmond, and 14,386 at Petersburg: and, from both, about 12,000 bales coastwise, and there remained on hand 2000. The foreign exports were nearly all to Great Britain, except, 5843 bales to France.

By a statement in the last New York price current, the total amount of the cotton crops for the past year, is estimated at 870,415 bales, being an increase, compared with last year, of 142,822 bales:

Total crop of	1824–5	569,259	bales.
do do	1825–6	720,027	do
do do	1826–7	957,231	do
do do	1827–8	720,593	do
do do	1828–9	870,415	do.

Consumption.—To estimate the quantity manufactured in the United States, we take the total crop for the year past, 870,415 bales,

Deduct therefrom—The export to foreign ports, 749,000
stocks on hand in the southern ports, 16,562
765,562

And assume that the quantity in the northern ports was the same as last year, it results that the consumption was 164,853*
Estimated consumption for 1827–8 120,593
do do 1826–7 103,483

Note.—The quantity on hand in the northern ports at the close of last year, is believed to have been much greater than the present. It is probable, therefore, that the actual manufacture has varied but little.

SUGAR. The crop in Louisiana, it is said, will fall short of that of the last season—but considerable quantities of sugar will be made in *Georgia* and Florida. Several planters in the first named state, are reported to have succeeded excellently well. We hope that *they* will become tariffites!

The imports of sugar into the United States from Havana, from the 1st Jan. to 1st Oct. 1828, were 23,538 boxes; in the present year only 16,624. Of coffee in the same time of 1828, 213,514 arrobes, in 1829, 340,835. This shews how the domestic product of sugar is striking at the importation, for *more* sugar was exported in the 9 months of 1829, than in those of 1828. Coffee was taken as a remittance, in lieu of sugar, to the United States. There is much matter for reflection in these facts.

"OUR COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG," was Decatur's toast on a memorable occasion, and soon after a British naval officer would have *reasoned* with him about the "*righteousness*" of the late war, in which he performed such a conspicuous part. About twenty years since, a much respected fellow citizen now deceased, in a public place made some severe remarks on president MADISON, as to certain measures which he had recommended, or adopted, concerning our relations with Great Britain—which, being immediately echoed by an Englishman present, *he* was instantly punished by a knock-down blow, the other not being willing to tolerate a *foreign* censure on the government of his own country. The principle on which Decatur and the gentleman alluded to, acted, is a sound one, though the practice of the latter may be esteemed as proceeding too far: but we like that spirit which would prevent the interference of foreigners in our domestic party disputes, or differences of opinion. Americans *abroad* have been proverbial for sinking their party distinctions, and especially when mixed with strangers. "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia," which, in the warm times between the democrats and federalists, had assumed a *party* character, were equally greeted by democrats and federalists in foreign countries; and the most decided partizans, at home, assumed the general and proud name of Americans, abroad. And herein is a large part of that *moral power*, which is greater even than the constitution and the laws, to support the liberty and independence of the United States—a power that restrains when that of the sword would be laughed at—a power that astonishes king-ridden Europeans, not comprehending its nature or operations.

*The estimate, we think, is a short one—and certainly does not include the large amount of cotton variously consumed in the states growing the article. [ED. REG.

We were led to these few remarks by seeing it stated that Mr. Moore, our minister at Colombia, on his arrival at Bogota, had taken a public opportunity to disclaim, on the part of the present administration, certain parts of the Panama instructions, as given by the last. We have not heard that these instructions were complained of by Colombia, and it is known that there was no action upon them; and the proceeding has the appearance of carrying into our foreign relations the personal or political feelings which influence domestic parties: and on this occasion also, perhaps, it should have been recollected, with what mastery of talent and patriotic zeal, Mr. Adams, late president, defended general Jackson, (who has succeeded him in the chief magistracy,) when the latter was assailed by the agent of a *foreign* power. And, as many believe that the Panama instructions were prepared in all possible purity of motive, and with an enlightened view to advance the happiness, and assure the safety of the republican nations—how strange, if not ridiculous, will it appear, if some future minister to Colombia shall be directed to disclaim this disclaimer of Mr. Moore!

These observations are made in pursuance of established principles, which we have endeavoured to enforce for about thirty years past. In general, we have not viewed all party disputes and triumphs with such fearful anxiety as others; and it is only in some extraordinary state of things indeed, that they can produce the dreadful effects that some apprehend, unless in presenting a divided front to foreign powers.

It is exceedingly difficult—perhaps, impossible, in all cases, in performing a public duty to divest ourselves of our individual opinions—which sometimes may, and at others ought mainly to guide us; and hence, perhaps, that proceeding which we should have wished the secretary of state had avoided.

ADMIRAL NELSON. There is a beautiful tale in Ackermann's [London] "Forget me not" for 1830, entitled "Greenwich Hospital—by the old sailor." It has reference to the murder of Caraccioli, a Neapolitan prince, by Nelson, on board of his own ship, through the instrumentality of the most infamously famous female of modern times, called *Lady* Hamilton; and we have thought that if Nelson had not been a *successful* warrior, he would himself have been hung in gibbets, as a cold blooded murderer—and his memory been rendered as execrable as that of Anthony, for his doings with the celebrated woman of Egypt. We rejoice that, even in the shape of a tale, these proceedings are held up to the British public, and the world. Caraccioli was about 80 years old—one of the most distinguished men of his country, and had been the warm personal friend of Nelson and the *she-fiend* that he hugged to his bosom. In those days, the name of "patriot" or "traitor" was as uncertain as the winds, and often changed in an hour, as ruling parties obtained the sword. This venerable man, lately a "patriot," but then proscribed as a "traitor," was brought a prisoner on board Nelson's ship—and the *British* admiral inflicted the punishment of treason on a subject of *Naples*, as a common hangman—except that he might have saved him, and did not. It is a horrid case. If the poor old man was guilty, in the estimation of the British chief, all that the severest duty could have required of him, was to have given up his grey hairs to the mercy or justice of the miserable wretches who *then* ruled in Naples—his own country; and whose laws, only, it was pretended that he had sinned against. But Nelson gained the battle of the Nile, and British justice slept!

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON. The arrival of the U. S. schooner Porpoise, lieut. com. Newall, at Norfolk, affords information of the general well-being of our squadron in the Mediterranean, but of the death of lieut. Homer, of the Fairfield, on the 21st Sept. The Delaware, Fairfield and Warren were at Mahon, when the Porpoise left. The Ontario had sailed for Algiers, with Mr. Lee (U. S. consul) and family on board.

THE TREASURY 5 PER CENT. ORDER. The Philadelphia Gazette contains a statement, in figures, of the effect of the circular order of the treasury department, issued in August last, forbidding the usual allowance of five per cent. discount on the measurement of woollen cloths. The following is the case given to exemplify the bearing of Mr. Ingham's order; and by this it will be seen that the rescinding of the long established usage, besides the *ex post facto* and hard operation it had upon those whose orders for goods had been transmitted to England previous to the issuing of the circular, amounts to an actual prohibition on the importation of woollens of certain descriptions.

232 yards of 6-4 woollen cloth, cost 5-9	£78,06 0
5 per cent. for measure	3,18 4
The width of the cloth was 52 inches, which makes 335 square yards, at the $1 minimum ....335 dollars. The duty is 45 per cent. which makes the 232 yards pay	150 81
Now by the late order received from the treasury, of not allowing the 5 per cent. to be deducted from the first cost of the cloth, as received by the purchaser at the time of purchase, and which had been allowed for many years, the said 232 yards pay a duty of	358 18
An increase of	207 36
The first cost of the 232 yards in dollars, is	330 56
And the present duty is,	358 18

[The preceding is a "high pressure" statement. It is a proposition at an *extreme point*, and one so nice that it cannot oftentimes honestly occur—though in some cases it may. But this minimum has been worked to a nicety, indeed! The allowance of 5 per cent. we think ought never to have been made—yet we also think that its discontinuance should have had a *prospective* operation only.]

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER. There are about 60 paper mills in Massachusetts, six of which have machines for making paper; they consume about 1700 tons of rags, junk, &c. and manufacture to the value of 700,000 dollars a year. It is supposed that the whole paper manufacture in the United States may amount to between 5 and 7 millions a year, and employ 10 or 11,000 persons. Great quantities of rags have been imported from Germany and Italy, but our own people now generally begin to save them, and their value is probably two millions dollars a year. *So much for old rags.* The mills built by Messrs. Gilpin, on the Brandywine, in Delaware, form one of the largest paper making establishments in any country. By the machines, a sheet of paper might be made an hundred miles long, were it convenient to reel and preserve it as it passes from them. It issues in a continued sheet, and is afterwards cut to the sizes desired.

[Many machines, similar in their effects to that of the Messrs. Gilpin, are in use in different states, two in one mill, at Saugerties, N. Y. The quality of American paper has much improved of late years—of the same age, it is as good as the British, and a great deal cheaper than it was before the last taxes laid upon it by the tariff.]

COAL. There had arrived at Philadelphia on the 7th inst. during the present year, 65,775 tons of Schuylkill coal—and the whole amount, in the year, the Lehigh being added, will exceed 100,000 tons; a quantity much below the demand, but to be mightily increased in the ensuing season. Wood, however, still maintains a high price at Philadelphia.

The "Aurora," speaking of a paragraph inserted in our last paper, page 178, from the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, says—it "contains as much extravagance as is possible to crowd into a like space. Allow nothing for the coal, nothing for toll, interest of money, or repairs of canal, rail roads, cars, and engines, and the company cannot transport the article to market for the sum stated."

Indeed—it would appear to us, that the quantity and price stated, had not been properly appreciated. We have no notion that coal, from Pennsylvania, will be delivered on the Hudson for three dollars a ton—the "ensuing year."

"HARRISBURG CONVENTION." The pamphlet containing the report of the proceedings of this convention

&c. has become very scarce, and is in "lively demand." Gentlemen friendly to the "American system," having surplus copies, may aid "the cause," by forwarding them, free of expense, to the editors of the REGISTER, for further distribution or circulation.

"HAMILTON." We have, for the present, given up the room that we ourselves have generally occupied, to our valued friend, who writes under the signature of "Hamilton"—but with an intention of rendering his essays, as we do *all* upon speculative matters, however important, subject to the press of articles of a public nature, demanding record. But we shall insert them regularly, so far as we consistently can.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES. By a statement of the affairs of Messrs. Fieldings, Brothers, of Catteral print-works, at Manchester, it appears that their deficiency is £104,000, and there is property to the amount of about £65,000. The creditors expect a dividend of 12s. in the pound.

[The greater part of this loss has possibly been made in sacrifices at New York, or other American markets, to keep down our manufactures, or, to "raise money" in the hope of better times.]

COTTON BAGGING. *From the Paterson N. J. Intelligencer.* The sample of this article exhibited at the fair of the American Institute of New York, and which took the premium, was made at the Phenix mill, at Paterson. It was the ordinary work of that establishment, sent to the fair without the knowledge of the manufacturer, by a purchaser in that city. This bagging was made at the request of a Sea-Island planter, who, after using, pronounced it the strongest and best for the purpose he had ever purchased. Another planter, who tried, and was desirous of continuing its use, has made the following calculation of the saving:

Suppose Sea Island cotton sells at 25 cents per pound. It takes 4½ yards of bagging, weighing 2lbs. to a yard, to make a bale; then 9 lbs. of cloth are sold for 25 cents per lb. equal to	$2 25
And it costs the planter, 4½ yards at 25 cents,	1 12½
Saving on each bale,	$1 12½

We give publicity to this as in accordance with our general opinions, that we can manufacture better and cheaper for our own purposes than foreigners can do for us—with this additional advantage, that contiguity to the manufacturer enables the consumer to have the article made precisely to suit his wants.

IMPORTANT TO COMMERCE.—The Bogota Gazette contains a decree of the liberator, dated Guayaquil, 1st of August, prohibiting the introduction of the following articles into Guayaquil, Esmeraldas, Buena Ventura, Panama, or any other Colombian port in the Pacific, from whatever quarter they may come;—star and second quality cloths, coatings for baize, white list baize, Lancashire baize, baftas, all coarse white India muslins, cotton laces, cotton or woollen blankets, woollen friezes and counterpanes, and all kinds of coarse cotton goods.

This decree is to take effect upon goods proceeding from the Isthmus and coasts of the Pacific, on the 1st of December,—from Brazil and other equinoctial ports, on the 1st of January,—and from the United States, on the 1st of Februrary.

The object of the prohibition is to afford encouragement to the industry of the country, and promote the consumption of the goods of its own manufacture, which, in other times, have been a source of wealth to that portion of the republic. [*Jour. of Commerce.*

POLITICAL CURIOSITY. The following strange sentence, being part of "an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisiana to the editor" of the "U. S. Telegraph," was published in that paper of Saturday last:

"Clay is yet very strong in this state, and unless his party is deprived of every tittle of the power and patronage of the general government, I should not be surprised if it proves triumphant in 1833."

LETTER BAGS. It appears that the ship Braganza, Selwyn, which lately arrived at New York from Havre, *brought no letters* to any body, except consignees. In explanation of this circumstance the Daily Advertiser says:—"Lest citizens engaged in foreign trade, should entertain hard thoughts of captain Selwyn, we are authorised to state, that the owners of the Braganza, who are among the most extensive and most respectable shipping merchants in this city, have given peremptory orders to all their shipmasters, and to him among the rest, not to bring a single letter for any individual whatever, except as above mentioned, as long as the late order of the secretary of the treasury of the United States, respecting letter bags is continued, and enforced. Of course, as it respects the vessels belonging to that house, there will hereafter, be no disappointment, or mistake."

EMIGRATION. *Charleston, (Ran. co.) Va. Nov. 6.* The tide of emigration through this place is rapid, and we believe, unprecedented. It is believed that not less than 8,000 individuals, since the 1st September last, have passed on this route. They are principally from the lower part of this state and South Carolina, bound for Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.—They jog on, careless of the varying climate, and apparently without regret for the friends and the country they leave behind, seeking forests to fell, and a new country to settle.

☞Should not such things instruct the legislators of Virginia? The press of emigrants from the lower part of the state, is not because of a crowded population! On the contrary, it has diminished, and is diminishing, in many counties. The same things are happening in certain parts of Maryland, and from nearly like causes. Among them, and chiefly, because that negro slavery has rendered labor dishonorable, or restrains, in its operation, a right in the soil to laboring white men; who see their children growing up around them, without a hope that their condition will be improved; and, for their sakes, home is abandoned, and a resting place sought for in lands beyond the mountains, where they have heard that free men labor in the earth, and schools abound.

MONEY BROKERS. *A law case, from the Democratic Press.* A case which may be regarded as of some interest to money brokers, and dealers in bank notes, was recently decided before one of the aldermen of this city. I state the facts exactly as they were admitted by the parties, before the magistrate.

A. keeps a shoe store; a stranger having agreed for the purchase of a pair of shoes handed A., a bank note to take out the purchase money. A. having some doubt as to the goodness of the note, took it to B., a money broker and dealer in bank notes, who said the note is a genuine note. I will give you the amount in silver if you allow me 12½ cents discount. A. agreed to this proposition, took the note back to his store, sold the shoes, gave the change and returning to the broker, handed the note to him. B. took the note and paid A. the $4 87½, which he had promised. Here both the parties expected that the transaction was at an end. B. however, almost immediately on A's. leaving the office, discovered that the note was not, as he had supposed, a five dollar bank note of the bank of New Haven, but was in fact a genuine five dollar bank note of the Eagle Bank of New Haven, the word *Eagle*, having been ingeniously obliterated; the Eagle bank having some time before failed. B. therefore sent for A. who forthwith repaid back the $4 87½ cents, for the recovery of which he now brought suit before the alderman.

The statement of facts as I have related them, was agreed upon by the parties. The alderman gave judgment for the plantiff for $4 87½ cents, which was paid by the defendant. The plantiff entered satisfaction and thus the matter has ended. T. M.

"THE SUBLIME AND BEAUTIFUL. Hitherto our country has represented a most interesting spectacle in the employment and pursuits of her retired presidents. Washington came like Cincinnatus from the plough, to place himself at the head of the American army at a moment of threatened war. [And afterwards was appointed a justice of the peace, for the county in which he was

living, sometimes serving also as a juror.] The elder Adams appeared in a convention to assist in framing a constitution for Massachusetts. Jefferson devoted his latter days to the establishment of an institution calculated to promote the cause of literature and science. And now we behold Madison and Monroe, at the call of the people, appearing again as members of a deliberative assembly, and lending the light of their wisdom and experience, in the formation of a new system of government for their native state! If our republic is destined to follow in the downward path of all those that have preceded it—become a prey to violence or corruption—these incidents like an oasis in the desert, will constitute at least one bright page in her early history!

[*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

THE PRESIDENT. The following letter was written by president Jackson, in answer to one from Mr. Jansen, accompanying a present of a lot of his "Elementary Lessons in Natural History."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22d, 1829.

Dear Sir—I take great pleasure in thanking you for the complimentary terms of your note of the 3d inst. presenting me with copies of your Elementary Lessons in Natural History, which are received.

I shall endeavour to dispose of them in the manner best calculated to promote the objects of the author, for the success of which every patriot must feel a deep interest.

In this republic, education is inseparably connected with virtue and liberty; and he that improves its sources deserves the highest rank of public servants.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't.

ANDREW JACKSON.

To Benjamin G. Jansen, New York.

APPOINTMENT. It is officially confirmed that *Selah R. Hobbie*, a member of the last congress from the state of New York, is appointed assistant postmaster general, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Dr. *Bradley*.

VERMONT BANKS. It appears from the report of the bank committee of the Vermont legislature, that the amount of paper now in circulation by the several banks of that state, is $680,281. Specie and bills of other banks, and deposits in Boston and New York, $428,820.

LOUISIANA. Estimate of the amounts and value of sugar, molasses and cotton, the growth of Louisiana, for the last year, ending Sept. 30, 1829:

87,965	hhds. sugar, at $60	$5,277,900
3,958,425	gallons molasses, 45 gallons to each hhd. of sugar, at 20 cents,	791,675
53,107	bales cotton, weighing each 385 lbs. is 20,446,195 lbs. at 10 cents.	2,044,620
	Total amount,	$8,114,205

"Tax on the consumer" in the payment of duties—

87,965,000	lbs. sugar at 3 cents,	$2,638,950
3,958,425	galls. molasses at 10 cts.	395,842
20,446,195	lbs. cotton at 3 cents,	613,385
		$3,648,177

It is no matter that cotton is exported—so are cotton goods; but *if* the latter *are* taxed by the tariff, so must be the material out of which they are made. We, however, are of those who do not believe that the protection of the domestic industry necessarily involves in it a tax on consumption,

TENNESSEE. The bill to establish a penitentiary in Tennessee, has passed both branches of the legislature and will become a law. The sum of $25,000 has been appropriated, as a beginning, to carry the bill into effect and commence operations.

The official report of the revenue of the state of Tennessee for 1829, exhibits an unappropriated balance of $57,467 40 cents.

"THE MECHANICS OR WORKING PEOPLE" AT NEW YORK. As much has been said of the late stand taken at the election in New York, by persons under the name of "working people," and who gave to the candidates on their ticket more than a fair average of 6,000 votes, and who, it was thought, had actually succeeded in electing them,—we have thought it might be useful to insert the following set of resolutions adopted by them, at the meeting which nominated the candidates—as we find them in the "Commercial Advertiser:"

Resolved, In the opinion of this meeting, that the first appropriation of the soil of the state to private and exclusive possessions, was eminently and barbarously unjust.

Resolved, That it was substantially feudal in its character, inasmuch as those who received enormous and unequal possessions were lords, and those who received little or nothing were *vassals*.

Resolved, That hereditary transmission of wealth on the one hand, and poverty on the other, has brought down to the present generation all the evils of the feudal system—and that this, in our opinion, is the prime source of all our calamities.

Resolved, In this view of the matter, that the greatest knaves, impostors, and paupers of the age, are our bankers—who swear they have promised to pay to their debtors thirty or thirty-five millions of dollars on demand, at the same time that they have, as they also swear, only three, four, or five millions to do it with.

Resolved, That more than *one hundred broken banks*, within a few years past, admonish the community to destroy banks altogether.

Resolved, That more than a *thousand* kind of counterfeit bank notes, from five hundred dollars down to a single dollar, gives double force to the admonition.

Resolved, That exemption is privilege; and as such, the exemption from taxation of churches and church property, and the property of priests to an amount not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, is a direct and positive robbery of the people.

☞A "working men's ticket" was also supported in the city and county of Philadelphia, at the election in October last—and at a meeting held since the election, to wit: on the 2nd instant, at Philadelphia, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we view a system of national education as the only effectual and proper means of improving the condition of man—of bringing about a general reformation of public affairs, and removing the distinctions which now exist to the detriment and inconvenience of society.

Resolved, That we recommend to our friends of the different wards of the city, to form themselves into associations, to appoint standing committees, to confer with each other at such times and places as they may designate, to transact such business as may come before them, and devise such measures as they may think best calculated to promote the success of the working men's cause—and, that we further recommend to them the expediency of appointing for each ward, a different time of meeting, in rotation as the wards stand, commencing with Upper Delaware, that we may be the better enabled to confer with each other on all occasions.

Resolved, That we highly approve the contemplated course of our friends of the country, in forming themselves into tract societies, for the dissemination of political information, and that we recommend an appropriation of a part of the funds of the different associations, including the general association, for that purpose.

Resolved, That *we view the report charging us with being the disciples of Miss Wright, and connecting religious points with our contention, as a base fabrication*, propagated by our enemies, with a view of injuring our cause, and that we disclaim all interference with religious matters, or adherence to Miss Wright's principles, and hold them entirely foreign to our views, and appeal to the fact of the working men's existence as a body, on the same principles they now profess, for nearly a year previous to her appearance amongst us.

To shew the alarm that prevailed in New York, we copy the two following paragraphs from the "Courier and Enquirer" of the 3rd and 4th inst. being the 2nd and 3rd days of the election:

"☞ We understand, with astonishment and alarm, that the "infidel ticket," miscalled "the working men's ticket,' is far a head of every other assembly ticket in the city—not excepting even the regular Tammany Hall ticket. What a state of things have we reached! A ticket got up openly and avowedly in opposition to all banks—in opposition to social order—in opposition to the rights of property—running ahead of every other! Is not this sufficient to startle men who have regard for the fundamental laws of society? Look to it, bank gentlemen—look to it you who oppose regular nominations. On whom does the responsibility rest of a state of anarchy and confusion?

"We are surrounded by danger—not only to the party, but to the country. The working ticket, got up by a *few fanatics*, supported by those who know not its origin, and led on by persons *without religion or principle*, is sweeping every thing before it. Look at it, and ask yourselves if such men should be chosen as legislators for the first city in the union? Let every republican turn out this day, and give his vote for the regularly nominated ticket, and, by a great and united effort, save this city from being made the sport of ignorance or of UNPRINCIPLED factionists."

The two following paragraphs, also from the "Courier and Enquirer," at subsequent dates, are well worthy of preservation, as political curiosities—shewing a "*change of the wind*:"

"We have done our duty, and whatever difference of opinion we may, as individuals, have entertained of the candidates in nomination, we have, as editors of the party, sustained the regular ticket throughout; and but for the loss of our *best electioneerers in favor of the working class*, our whole ticket, we repeat, would have been carried."

"*The mechanics and working men.*—The attacks which the coalition and aristocratic journals of this city have been making upon this *important and useful body* of citizens, are only equalled by the intrigues and shameful conduct of certain of the Clay and coffin-hand-bill leaders, in attempting to prostrate their just influence in our elections and in our legislatures."

[We have no remarks to make, except to express a belief that the first set of resolutions were passed—as resolutions submitted to large meetings of the people are—without being read or heard, except by the small part who take upon themselves the management of all such things. Certainly, the body of the mechanics and working people of New York, would not have considerately adopted the whole of them.]

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Mr. Forsyth has been elected by the legislature of Georgia, to the senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Berrien.

Fires. There was yet *another* destructive fire in New York and another in *Augusta*: we think that these frequent occurrences cannot altogether be caused by accidents. The *extent* of some that happen in New York may be accounted for by the fact, that the partitions of many of the old houses are of wood.

Norfolk is much benefitted, and many of the planters of North Carolina are profitably accommodated, by the *unconstitutional* Dismal Swamp canal. We hope however, that it will soon become fashionable, even in Virginia, to prefer the enjoyment of a *positive good* to the establishment of an abstract *question of right*.

The Tennessee and Holston rivers. The legislature of Tennessee seems much interested to improve the navigation of these rivers. It is stated that thereby no less a sum than from 100 to 150,000 dollars annually would be saved in the transportation of salt, only! We hope that this good disposition may be encouraged, and more good flow from the accomplishment of the things proposed than the most sanguine hope for.

Colombian coinage. According to a paragraph in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, the amount of silver and gold coined at Bogota, in 1826–7–and 8, was $2,239,367.

Connexion of the Atlantic with the Pacific.—Says a Bogota paper, "The topographical commission appointed to examine the obstacles which oppose the opening of a communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific, through the Isthmus of Panama, have informed the government, that in their opinion, one considerable difficulty has vanished, in the discovery *that the two seas prove the same level*; but notwithstanding this, they consider the enterprise as not very easy to be accomplished. The present mode of communication would perhaps be preferable. The navigation of the river Chagres being improved by means of steam boats, and a road constructed from Cruces to Panama, which is scarcely seven leagues, and can be made passable for carriages, the course to the Pacific would be very short. Even as the case is at present, Senor Hurtado, going with his family as far as Panama, has travelled from Jamaica to Buenaventura (Popayan), in only twenty days. Whatever may be the mode, the government of the republic is disposed to encourage the projects which may be presented to facilitate the said communications across the isthmus, and will give to the undertaking all the favor in their power, which shall be compatible with the security and defence of the country."

Indian affairs. The Milledgeville Statesman, says, —"We understand that our worthy fellow citizen, gen. John Coffee, of Telfair county, Georgia, and gen. William Carroll, of Nashville, Ten. have deen appointed by the president commissioners to treat with the Cherokees for their land. These are satisfactory appointments."

The aqueduct. This much talked-of, important and splendid work (says the *Pittsburg Gazette*) is completed. 'Tis an honor to the liberality of the state, an ornament to the city, and a credit to the enterprise and taste of the architect and builder. Our citizens, and various military companies, yesterday celebrated the introduction of water and the first passage of boats over it. All went on glibly and smoothly, and the numerous spectators witnessed the scene with interest and satisfaction. We sincerely hope, that the anticipations, both of our city and state, in relation to this work, may be fully realized.

Mr. Monroe. The Petersburg Intelligencer, in republishing the speech of Mr. Monroe, very happily applies the words of the poet Cowley to the venerable orator.

Nor can the snows which cold age does shed
Upon thy reverend head,
Quench or allay the noble fires within;
But all which thou hast been,
And all that youth can be, thou'rt yet;
To things immortal, Time can do no wrong,
And that which never is to die, forever must be young.

Russian Amazons. In a recent official statement of the population of St. Petersburgh, (estimated on the the whole at 422,166 souls) is the following interesting item:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Soldiers and subalterns,	44,079	9,975	56,051

The Asiatic Journal for October says, we are at this moment furnished with the following extract of a letter from Batavia, dated Feb. 17, 1829:—"The Japan ship of this season is not yet arrived, and it is feared she is lost: if so, we shall lose with her an excellent Japanese scholar, doctor Siehold, and one of the finest and largest libraries ever exported from Japan."

Clergy in Europe. In Rome the ecclesiastics are to the whole population, as *one* to *thirty*; in Spain, *one* to *one hundred and six!*

Extraordinary bank. The Kennebec Journal, (Augusta, Me.) states, that the Augusta bank has been in operation 15 years, and has during that time divided among the stockholders, a sum larger than its original capital $100,000 besides paying an annual state tax of $1,000; and that *the only bad debt made during this period does not exceed* $250.

Grave robbing. At the late term of the supreme court at Springfield, Mass. Dr. W. S. Lowring was fined *five hundred dollars* for violating the sepulchre of the dead.

Penal law. We see it stated in the Raleigh (N. C.) Register of the 5th inst. that at Guilford, in that state, a man convicted of *bigamy*, was sentenced to be hanged on the 21st this month. Gov. Owen, however, on the case being represented to him, granted a respite till 10th December, in order to enable the legislature, which before that time will be in session, to act on the case.

The Connecticut Herald mentions that the first chaise, or chair on wheels, used in New Haven, was introduced

by Madame Saltonstall, when she married president Clap, in 1740—the second was owned by a Mr. Greenough; and the third by gen. Wooster, on his return from England in 1749 or 1750. When president Clap first came to New Haven in 1739, there were only 11 houses in that town with sash lights in their windows. It is also stated that, from the conclusion of the revolutionary war in 1783 to the present time, not a man, woman, or child has been lost by drowning on the passage between that city and New York, in any of the packets or steam boats.

Boerhaave. It was a saying of Boerhaave, that the poor were his best patients, because God is their paymaster.

Franklin. After the time of the first experiments of Montgolfier at Paris on the balloon, many persons asked, "But what end will be answered by these experiments? Of what use is this discovery which makes so much noise?" Franklin answered with his usual simplicity: "Of what use is a new born child? It is true that a child may die in a cradle, perhaps he may grow up weak in mind and body, but perhaps we may behold him some day become the glory of his country, the light of his age, and the benefactor of humanity."

Spare diet was almost always one of the first of the celebrated Trouchet's prescriptions. "'Tis the best way," he said, "to cut off the enemy's provisions; that is already a great point gained."

Great canal boat cargo. Arrived at Albany, on the 3d instant, canal boat Birmingham, of Seneca Falls, with 1303 bushels barley, 1014 bushels wheat, and 69 bbls flour, making 57 tons 2 cwt. On her passage she had on board 60 bbls. flour besides; increasing the cargo to *sixty-three tons* weight—being the ordinary burthen of an old fashioned North river sloop. *Albany D. Adv.*

Canal. As there will be a diminution of the tolls this year, on account of the failure of the crops last season, and the general dull times, the following statement may be interesting. It shews the difference in the toll and up freight on the canal, at Albany, in the month of October, in this and the previous year.

In 1829, cleared 1064 boats, with 5811 tons of merchandise, toll $35,911 83.

In 1828, cleared 934 boats, with 5,482 tons of merchandise, toll $32,333 13. [*ib.*

The duke of Brunswick. This potentate, who appears to be somewhat deranged, has been quarrelling for a long time with count Munster and the king of England. The German diet have ordered the duke to apologise to George the Fourth. Sooner than do this, it is said, he will abdicate his throne. It is expected that the king of Prussia will march with an army into Brunswick, should the duke persist in his opposition to the decree of the diet. The German newspapers are not permitted to allude to this subject.

The incombustible man, Mr. Chabert, or the *fire-king,* as we observe he is called in the London papers, has proved recently by experiments, in which it would seem there could not be any collusion, the power of the human system not only to endure extreme heat, but to resist the most active and fatal poisons.

Rise of property. We take this occasion to state a fact, to show the wonderful *rise of property* in Pennsylvania, consequent upon the canal system. A piece of land, lying between Reading and Mount Carbon, say seventy-five miles from Philadelphia, was purchased within five years for *five hundred* dollars; the same piece of land could now be sold for *forty thousand* dollars;—the proprietors will not sell it. [*Phil. Dem. Press.*

The forty-second Highlanders. The total number of men that belonged to this gallant regiment, from 1797 to 1816, was 15,127. In 1817, there were only *three* men living in the corps that fought against Bonaparte in Egypt.

The count de Malarme, a clerk in the general post office at Paris, has been exposed in the pillory, for letter stealing—he also is sentenced to seven years solitary confinement.

Large ship. A Portsmouth (Eng.) paper of the 19th Sept. says—

On Monday the Britannia, 120, capt. George Burdett, went out of the harbor into the sound, fully manned and ready for sea. Thousands of spectators lined the shores, and among the visiters on board were, admiral earl Northesk and family, lords Valletot and Eliot, general sir Willoughby Gordon, Mr. Bowes and family, and a number of ladies. The sight was imposing, the Britannia being nearly the largest ship in the navy; her broadside had a tremendous aspect. She has the extraordinary complement of eleven hundred men. The Melville 74, is expected to call in here, on her way to the Mediterranean, when that ship and the Britannia will probably proceed to sea together. All is on the alert, here, and there is a general overhauling of the stores in the arsenal, which are kept in readiness in case of emergency. Six sail of the line might be equipped here in a fortnight or three weeks.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Several meetings of ministers had taken place, in consequence of advices from Constantinople.

The British parliament has been further prorogued to the 10th of December. There is no indication of their being called together for the despatch of business until the usual time.

Stocks, Oct. 15—3 per cent. consuls 89 7-8 to 90. American three per cents, 76½; four and half, 88 a 89; fives for 1832, 90½ a 91; sixes for 1828, 91; New York fives, 96 a 96½; Ohio sixes, 100½; Pennsylvania fives, 91½; Louisiana fives, 97 a 98. U. States bank, £25. 7. 6.

The averages of grain published October 15, exhibit a further decline in that of wheat:—Weekly average, wheat 59s. 4d.; barley 34s. 8d.; rye 31s. 10d. *Duty on wheat,* 24s. 8d.; barley, 10s. 10.; rye, 21s. 3d.

Cotton—Liverpool Oct. 17.—Bowed 5d. to 6, 3-8.; Orleans 5½ to 8; Alabama 5 to 6 1-8; Pernambuco 6 3-4 to 7½; Egyptian 6 to 7 3-8; Sarat 3 1-6 to 3 3-8; Bengal 4½; West India 5¼ to 6; Cuba 3 7-8 to 4 5-8.

The fine spinners at Manchester have resumed their labors. They held a meeting and agreed to abide by the majority to go to work, or hold out longer. The vote stood for working 767, and for holding out 760.—Majority 7 for going to work.

Our manufacturers still complain that no sales can be effected, either in plain or fancy cloth, but at ruinously low prices. During the present week, lappets and net have been sold at 5d. per yard. For this kind of fabric, little more than thirty years since, the weaver received 2s. 6d. per yard for the workmanship.—*Bolton paper.*

There have been some further disturbances at Barnsley—mobs of weavers attacked the military; but they were dispersed, and some of their leaders taken into custody.

The duke of Newcastle lately drove off many of his tenants, because they had not so voted at an election as he had wished. It caused much excitement in the neighbourhood of his estate.

Ireland continues much disturbed.

FRANCE.

Loud calls are making for a change in the ministry. The elections had been favorable to the liberals. The king, however, did not appear to pay much attention to these things. *The press is fearless,* and the king *will* hear.

The thieves who committed the robbery upon Madame de Lafare, when she was kneeling at a chair in the church of St. Roch, have been arrested, and the sum of 122,000 francs has been recovered. It is also expected that the remaining 8,000 francs will be found. Three youths stole the reticule containing this property, the eldest of whom was only 19 years of age; they are all now in custody.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Arrivals at New York, bringing London papers to the 16th October, give a large mass of rumors and numerous important facts concerning the war in the east, and its termination. It is not worth while to give the details. The Turks were completely beaten and disheartened, and had no power to prevent the passage of the Russians to Constantinople, had such been the orders of Nicholas; but he stopped the victorious career of his armies, and, as we think, has strangely granted peace to the sultan, the treaty for which is fully inserted in the following pages.

This treaty has the appearance of wonderful moderation—indeed, except in securing the free navigation of

the Black sea, for merchant vessels, it would *seem* as if Russia had obtained no important advantage or acquisition whatever. The Turkish empire in Europe remains as it is, an insignificant part in Asia appears only to be lopped off; and the claim for indemnity, because of the expenses of the war, seems to be inconsiderable; but Russian subjects in Turkey are to enjoy some particular immunities. The payment of only 1,500,000 ducats is directly provided for in the treaty; but because of the expenses of the war, it is said that 10 millions of ducats, or 5 millions of pounds sterling, are to be paid. This is thought to be a sum beyond the ability of Turkey to pay, even in annual instalments, the resources of the sultan having been much exhausted by the war. It is said that this last stipulation was agreed to be kept secret, at the special desire of the sultan, lest his subjects might regard him as a tributary to Russia, and less respect his power than heretofore.

The British papers seem generally satisfied with the conduct of Russia: but, as observes the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, "Not so, however, the *London Morning Herald*, and the *Paris Journal des Debats*. The former maintains that "the peace will be a gross deception, and even an auxiliary to the Russians in the accomplishment of those vast designs of ambition which they have suspended but not abandoned. "The Russians," says the Herald again, "have acted in this affair, agreeably to their general conduct, with the most consummate policy.—There is nothing in the treaty to which the European powers can well object, while it, in reality, places the sultan at the mercy of his conquerors. Like the spider, they have wove their web about him, so as to render his escape impossible, and he will, no doubt, be pounced upon the first favorable opportunity." The *Journal des Debats* pointedly rebukes the Austrian Observer, and other papers, for their exultation at the news of a peace, which they say will be lasting. "All this," says the Journal, "is false—it is fraud or folly. The Turkish empire is extinct, irreparably extinct; there is no more Turkey in Europe—the empire is open and penetrated in every part—Mussulman life is extinct. Upon this territory, dismantled of its fortresses, Russia may encamp where she pleases. Her pretended moderation will cause her a few marches more or less. She wished to substitute diplomatic occupation for bloody conquest, that is all. But the blow is not the less decisive, nor the invasion less complete, in spite of England and of ourselves."

It is variously said that many of the Turkish fortresses are to be dismantled—provided for in the secret articles of the treaty.

The accession by the sultan to the treaty of the 6th July, 1827, and the London protocol of the 22d March, 1829, establishes the independence of Greece, with an enlarged boundary—the line east and west running from the gulph of Arta to Volo, north of Thermopylæ, and including a part of Thessaly and Epirus.

The London Times gives the following as the substance of the supplementary, or separate articles of the treaty—

"By one of them, the sums which the porte is to pay to Russia, as indemnity for the expenses of the war, and for the losses of the Russian merchants, are assessed, the former at 10,000,000 of ducats, nearly £5,000,000 sterling; the latter at 1,500,000 ducats, about £750,000; sums which it should appear to be entirely out of the power of the sultan to discharge.

"They are to be paid in instalments,—(and upon this point we shall have a remark to subjoin),—the greater sum in ten equal annual instalments of about half a million each, and the smaller in four instalments of unequal magnitude, increasing as they go on, and at smaller intervals.

"Upon the payment of the first of *this latter class* of instalments, Adrianople is to be evacuated; on the second being paid, the Russians retreat beyond the Balkan; on the third, beyond the Danube; and when the fourth and the whole of the sum of ten millions of ducats has been discharged, they are to quit the Turkish territory altogether.

"By these articles it should indeed appear that Russia has in fact secured to herself the perpetual possession of the principalities, unless some extraordinary gift of Providence should enable the sultan to raise the sum of five millions in ten years. We will, however, here just observe, that in securing indemnity to his subjects for their private losses, as the emperor Nicholas was perhaps obliged to do by his duty, making their payment the condition of a series of retreats, he has left the public indemnity, both as to amount and times of payment, subject to the remonstrance and interposition of the great powers of Europe.

"By the other supplementary treaty the regulations for the internal government of the principalities are settled on such a footing, by giving Russia an equal voice with Turkey in the nomination of Hospodars, and depriving the sultan of the arbitrary power of deposing them, together with other provisions in a similar spirit, that there is no danger of Russian supremacy in Moldavia and Wallachia suffering any material diminution, even if by the immediate payment of the sum demanded from Turkey, the Russian troops were obliged to pass the Pruth immediately."

There is a report that the sultan and pacha of Egypt are at open variance—the latter having plead inability to comply with certain demands of the former. The pacha is said to be making great exertions to defend himself by arms. He has a force of about 50,000 men at his command, and was making new levies.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, Sept. 3. His majesty has addressed a most gracious rescript, accompanied with the insignia of the order of St. Andrew, in diamonds, to general Count Diebitsch Sabalkausky,* as a testimony of his satisfaction both with his victories, which have led to the occupation of Adrianople, as with the perfect discipline and excellent behaviour of the troops towards the inhabitants of the conquered countries. His majesty says, "It has always been my wish that the Russian soldiers should be as mild to the peaceable inhabitants, as terrible to the enemy in the field."

Up to the 15th inst. 1199 vessels had arrived at Cronstadt; sailed, 1002.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Sept. 18. Of the 3,599,000 rix dollars asked by the king for the army and navy, the financial committee of the diet has granted 2,820,000.

NETHERLANDS.

The general steam navigation company's packet, the earl of Liverpool, arrived at the custom house, London, on Wednesday se'nnight, in thirteen hours and a half from Ostend, bringing information of a most extraordinary robbery having been committed at Brussels a few days previous. The princess of Orange had been robbed of all her jewels; amongst which, it is said, an amethyst neck lace of the value of £80,000 sterling, given to her by her late brother, the emperor Alexander, was the most valuable. The loss is stated at £180,000. A most rigid search was made, and the persons of the passengers on board the Liverpool strictly examined on embarkation. [*Times.*

The king of Prussia and the grand duke Constantine were expected at Brussels.

GREECE.

It appears from the following decree, which is published in the Austrian Observer of Oct. 2, that the national assembly of Greece have expressed their full concurrence in the course pursued by the president, count Capo d'Istrias, in relation to the protocol of March 22d, for the adjustment of the affairs of their nation. This course, it will be remembered, was not in exact accordance with the protocol of March 22d; the president maintaining that as the Greeks had fought together and bled together, and sworn by the most solemn vows to support each other till their independence was achieved, they could not rest satisfied with any thing short of the emancipation of the whole country.

The fourth national assembly of the Greeks decrees:—

1. The principles which his excellency the president, has followed in the just appreciation of the allied courts in his manifesto of the 22d of May, and his note of the 5th of June, are approved in the fullest extent.

* "Sabalkausky" means the *passer of the Balkan;* and is a fine compliment to this able general of the Russians.

2. Full power is given to his excellency the president, J. A. Capo d'Istria, to take part in the negotiations to which the allied courts may invite him, to agree on the conditions of the execution of the treaty of London; in this he shall abide by the principles laid down in art. 1., and act on the bases which the national assembly at Epidaurus agreed to, according to which the instructions of 26th April, 1826, are drawn up.

3. The conditions which may be agreed upon shall not be binding upon the nation, till they are acknowledged and confirmed by its national representatives.

Argos, Aug. 3, 1829.

(Signed) The president, GIORGI SISSIMI.
The vice president, J. MAUROMATI.
The secretaries, JACOVAKI REZO.
N. CHRYNGELO.

(Here follow the signatures of other members of the national assembly.)

By a decree of the same congress, three deputies have been appointed to go and return thanks to the allied powers in the name of Greece. These persons are—count Viaria Capo d'Istria for London; Mr. John Coletti for Paris; and M. Mavrocordato for St. Petersburgh.

SPAIN.

Divers "acts of grace" are to follow the marriage of his Catholic Majesty, *and by way of rejoicing at the arrival of the expedition, which sailed from the Havana, on the coast of Mexico!*

The necessity of the case appears to have caused the adoption of proceedings, by which the clergy will be compelled to pay some part of their revenues for the support of the state. This is esteemed pretty nearly "sacriligious." What, touch the *cash* of the priests? Ferdinand is strongly suspected of *liberalism!*

PORTUGAL.

There is a report that a treaty of defensive and offensive alliance has been made between the "adored" Ferdinand and "magnanimous" Miguel. It is said that all the Azores have declared for Donna Maria, and that Madeira has thrown off the yoke of the usurper. Terceira is yet blockaded by some of his vessels of war; but the island was tranquil, and well prepared for defence.

Official accounts have reached London of the rejection of the application made by Don Miguel to the Pope for a recognition of his authority as king of Portugal. The Pope declares he will not recognize him, even if backed by all the European powers, unless he should be acknowledged by Don Pedro in the name of his daughter.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

In the name of God Almighty!—His imperial majesty, the most high and most mighty emperor and autocrat of all the Russians, and his highness, the most high and most mighty emperor of the Ottomans, animated with an equal desire to put an end to the calamities of war, and to establish, on solid and immutable bases, peace, friendship, and good harmony between their empires, have resolved, with a common accord, to trust this salutary work to, &c. [Here follow the names and titles of the different plenipotentiaries on both sides.]

ARTICLE I. All enmity and all differences which have subsisted hitherto between the two empires shall cease from this day, as well on land as on sea, and there shall be in perpetuity peace, friendship, and good intelligence, between his majesty the emperor and Padishah of all the Russians, and his highness the Padishah of the Ottomans, their heirs and successors to the throne, as well as between their respective empires. The two high contracting parties will devote their particular attention to prevent all that might cause misunderstandings to revive between their respective subjects. They will scrupulously fulfil all the conditions of the present treaty of peace, and will watch, at the same time, lest it should be infringed in any manner, directly or indirectly.

Art. II. His majesty the emperor and Padishah of all the Russias, wishing to give to his highness the emperor and Padishah of the Ottomans, a pledge of the sincerity of his friendly disposition, restores to the sublime porte the principality of Moldavia, with all the boundaries which it had before the commencement of the war to which this present treaty has put an end.

His imperial majesty also restores the principality of Wallachia, the banat of Crayova, Bulgaria, and the country of Dobridge, from the Danube as far as the sea, together with Silistria, Hirsova, Matzia, Isakly, Toulza, Babadag, Bazardjik, Varna, Pravody, and other towns, burghs, and villages, which it contains, the whole extent of the Balkan from Emine, Bournou as far as Kazan, and all the country from the Balkan as far as the sea, with Siliminea, Jamboli, Aidos, Karnabat, Missenovica, Akhioly, Bourgas, Sizopolis, Kirk-Klissi, the city of Adrianople, Lule, Bourgas, and all the towns, burghs, and villages, and in general all places which the Russian troops have occupied in Roumela.

Art. III.—The Pruth shall continue to form the limit of the two empires, from the point where the river touches the territory of Moldavia to its junction with the Danube; from that spot the frontier line will follow the course of the Danube as far as the mouth of St. George's, so that, leaving all the islands formed by the different arms of that river in possession of Russia, the right bank shall remain, as formerly, in the possession of the Ottoman porte. Nevertheless, it is agreed that this right bank shall remain uninhabited from the point where the arm of the St. George separates itself from that of Souline, to a distance of two hours from the river, and that no establishment of any kind shall be formed there, any more than on the islands which shall remain in possession of the court of Russia, where, with the exception of the quarantines which may be established there, it shall not be allowed to make any other establishment or fortifications. The merchant vessels of the powers shall have the liberty of navigating the Danube in all its course; and those which bear the Ottoman flag shall have free entrance into the mouths of Keli and Souline, that of St. George remaining common to the ships of war and merchant vessels of the two contracting powers. But the Russian ships of war, when ascending the Danube, shall not go beyond the point of its junction with the Pruth.

Art. IV.—Georgia, Imeritia, Mingrelia, Gouriel, and several other provinces of the Caucasus, having been for many years and in perpetuity, united to the empire of Russia, and that empire having besides, by the treaty concluded with Persia at Tourkmantchai on the 10th of February, 1828, acquired the Khanats of Erivan, and of Naktchiven, the two high contracting powers have recognised the necessity of establishing between their respective states, on the whole of that line, a well-determined frontier, capable of preventing all future discussion. They have equally taken into consideration the proper means to oppose insurmountable obstacles to the incursions and depredations which the neighboring tribes hitherto committed, and which have so often compromised the relations of friendship and good feeling between the two empires; consequently it has been agreed upon to consider henceforward as the frontiers between the territories of the imperial court of Russia, and those of the sublime Ottoman porte in Asia, the lines which, following the present limits of the Gouriel from the Black Sea, ascends as far as the border of Imeritia, and from thence in the straightest direction as far as the point where the frontiers of the Pachaliks of Akhaltzik and Kars meet those of Georgia, leaving in this manner to the north of and within that line, the town of Akhaltzik and the fort of Khallnalick, at a distance of not less than two hours.

All the countries situated to the south and west of this line of demarcation, towards the Pachaliks of Kars and Trebizond, together with the major part of the Pachalik of Akhaltzik, shall remain in perpetuity under the domination of the sublime porte, whilst those which are situated to the north and east of the said line, towards Georgia, Imeritia, and the Gouriel, as well as all the littoral of the Black Sea, from the mouth of the Kouben as far as the porte of St. Nicholas inclusively, under the domination of the emperor of Russia. In consequence the imperial court of Russia gives up and restores to the sublime porte the remainder of the Pachalik of Akhaltzik, the town and the Pachalik of Kars, the town and the Pachalik of Bayazid, the town and the Pachalik of Erzeroum, as well as all the places occupied by the Russian troops, and which may be out of the above mentioned line.

Art. V.—The principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia having, by a capitulation, placed themselves under the suverainete of the sublime porte, and Russia having guaranteed their prosperity, it is understood that they shall preserve all the privileges and immunities granted to them in virtue of their capitulation, whether by the treaties concluded between the two imperial courts, or by the hatti sheriffs issued at different times. In consequence, they shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion, perfect security, a national and independent administration, and the full liberty of trade. The additional clauses to antecedent stipulations, considered necessary to secure to these two provinces the enjoyment of their rights, shall be inscribed in the annexed separate act, which is and shall be considered as forming an integral part of the present treaty.

Art. VI.—The circumstances which have occurred since the conclusion of the convention of Akerman not having permitted the sublime porte to undertake immediately the execution of the clauses of the separate act relative to Servia, and annexed to the fifth article of the said convention, the sublime porte engages in the most solemn manner to fulfil them without the least delay, and with the most scrupulous exactness; and to proceed, in particular, to the immediate restitution of the six districts detached from Servia, so as to insure for ever the tranquillity and the welfare of that faithful and obedient nation. The firman, confirmed by the Hatti sheriff, which shall order the execution of the aforesaid clauses, shall be delivered and communicated to the imperial court of Russia within the period of a month from the date of the signature of the treaty of peace.

Art. VII.—Russian subjects shall enjoy, throughout the whole extent of the Ottoman empire, as well by land as by sea, the full and entire liberty of commerce secured to them by the former treaties concluded between the two high contracting powers. No infringement of that liberty of commerce shall be committed, neither shall it be permitted to be checked, in any case nor under any pretence, by a prohibition or any restriction whatever, nor in consequence of any regulation or measure, whether it be one of internal administration or one of internal legislation. Russian subjects, vessels, and merchandise, shall be secure against all violence and all chicanery. The former shall live under the exclusive jurisdiction and police of the ministers and consuls of Russia. The Russian vessels shall not be subjected to any visit on board whatever on the part of the Ottoman authorities, neither out at sea nor in any of the ports or roadsteads belonging to the dominions of the sublime porte. And all merchandise and commodities belonging to a Russian subject, after having paid the custom-house duties required by the tariffs, shall be freely conveyed, deposited on land in the warehouses of the proprietor or of his consignee, or else transferred to the vessels of any other nation whatever, without the Russian subjects being required to give notice to the local authorities, and still less to ask their permission. It is expressly agreed upon, that all grain proceeding from Russia shall enjoy the same privileges, and that its free transit shall never experience, under any pretence, any difficulty or impediment. The sublime porte engages, besides, to watch carefully that the commerce and navigation of the Black Sea shall not experience the slightest obstruction of any nature whatever. For this purpose the sublime porte recognizes and declares the passage of the canal of Constantinople, and the straits of the Dardanelles, entirely free and open to Russian ships under merchant flags, laden or in ballast, whether they come from the Black Sea to go into the Mediterranean, or whether, returning from the Mediterranean, they wish to re-enter the Black Sea. These vessels, provided they be merchantmen, of whatever size or tonnage they may be, shall not be exposed to any impediment or vexation whatever, as it has been stipulated above. The two courts shall come to an understanding with respect to the best means for preventing all delay in the delivery of the necessary clearances. In virtue of the same principle, the passage of the canal of Constantinople and the strait of the Dardanelles is declared free and open for all the merchant vessels of the powers at peace with the sublime porte, whether bound to the Russian ports of the Black Sea or returning from them—whether laden or in ballast—upon the same condition as those stipulated for vessels under the Russian flag. In fine, the sublime porte, acknowledging the right of the imperial court of Russia to observe the progress of the free liberty of commerce and navigation in the Black Sea, solemnly declares that she will never, under any pretence whatever, throw the least obstacle in its way. She promises, above all, never to permit herself in future, to stop or detain vessels laden or in ballast, whatever Russian or belonging to nations with which the Ottoman empire shall not be in a state of declared war, passing through the strait of Constantinople and the strait of the Dardanelles, to repair from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean, or from the Mediterranean to the Russian ports of the Black Sea. And if which God forbid! any of the stipulations contained in the present article should be infringed, and the reclamation of the Russian minister on that subject should not obtain a full and prompt satisfaction, the sublime porte recognizes, beforehand, the right in the imperial court of Russia to consider such an infraction an act of hostility, and immediately to retaliate on the Ottoman empire.

Art. VIII.—The arrangements formerly stipulated by the 6th article of the convention of Akerman, for the purpose of regulating and liquidating the claims of the respective subjects and merchants of both empires, relating to the indemnity for the losses experienced at different periods since the war of 1806, not having yet been carried into effect, and Russian commerce having since the conclusion of the aforesaid convention, suffered new and considerable injury in consequence of the measures adopted respecting the navigation of the Bosphorus, it is agreed and determined that the sublime porte, as a reparation for that injury and those losses, shall pay to the imperial court of Russia, in the course of 18 months, at periods which shall be settled hereafter, the sum of one million five hundred thousand ducats of Holland; so that the payment of this sum shall put an end to all claims or reciprocal pretensions on the part of the two contracting powers on the subject of the aforesaid circumstances.

Art. IX.—The prolongation of the war, to which the present treaty of peace happily puts an end, having occasioned to the imperial court of Russia considerable expenses, the sublime porte recognizes the necessity of offering it an adequate indemnity. For this purpose, independently of the cession of a small portion of territory in Asia, stipulated by the fourth article, which the court of Russia consents to receive on account of the said indemnity, the sublime porte engages to pay to the said court a sum of money, the amount of which shall be regulated by mutual accord.

Art. X.—The sublime porte, whilst declaring its entire adhesion to the stipulations of the treaty concluded in London on the 24th of June (the 6th of July), 1827, between Russia, Great Britain and France, accedes equally to the act drawn up on the 10th of March, (22d), 1829, by mutual consent, between these same powers, on the basis of the said treaty, and containing the arrangement of detail relative to its definitive execution. Immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty of peace, the sublime port shall appoint plenipotentiaries to settle with those of the imperial court of Russia, and of the courts of England and France, the execution of the said stipulations and arrangements.

Art. XI—Immediately after the signature of the present treaty of peace between the two empires, and the exchange of the ratifications of the two sovereigns, the sublime porte shall take the necessary measures for the prompt and scrupulous execution of the stipulations which it contains, and particularly of the third and fourth articles, relative to the limits which are to separate the two empires, as well in Europe as in Asia; and of the fifth and sixth articles, respecting the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, as well as Servia; and from the moment when these stipulations can be considered as having been fulfilled, the imperial court of Russia will proceed to the evacuation of the territory of the Ottoman empire, conformably to the fixed established by a separate act, which forms an integral part of the present treaty of peace. Until the complete evacuation of the territories occupied by the Russian troops, the administration

and the order of things there established at the present time, under the influence of the imperial court of Russia, shall be maintained, and the sublime Ottoman porte shall not interfere with them in any manner.

Art. XII.—Immediately after the signature of the present treaty of peace, orders shall be given to the commanders of the respective troops, as well by land as by sea, to cease hostilities. Those committed after the signature of the present treaty shall be considered as not having taken place, and shall occasion no change in the stipulations which it contains. In the same manner, any thing which in that interval shall have been conquered by the troops of either one or the other of the high contracting powers, shall be restored without the least delay.

Art. XIII.—The high contracting powers, while re-establishing between themselves the relations of sincere amity, grant general pardon, and a full and entire amnesty, to all those of their subjects, of whatever condition they may be, who, during the course of the war happily terminated this day, shall have taken part in military operations, or manifested, either by their conduct or by their opinions, their attachment to one or the other of the two contracting powers. In consequence, not one of these individuals shall be molested or prosecuted, either in his person or his goods, on account of his past conduct, and every one of them, recovering the property which he possessed before, shall enjoy it peaceably under the protection of the laws, or shall be at liberty to dispose of it within the space of eighteen month, to transport himself, with his family, his goods, his furniture, &c. into any country which he may please to choose, without experiencing any vexation or impediments whatever.

There shall be granted besides to the respective subjects of the two powers established in the territories restored to the sublime porte, or ceded to the imperial court of Russia, the same term of eighteen months, to commence from the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty of peace, to dispose, if they think proper, of their property acquired either before or since the war, and to retire with their capital, their goods, furniture, &c., from the states of one of the contracting powers into those of the other, and reciprocally.

Art. XIV. All prisoners of war, of whatever nation, conditions, or sex they may be, which are in the two empires, must immediately, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty of peace, be set free, and restored without the least ransom or payment, with the exception of the Christians who, of their own free will, have embraced the Mahomedan religion in the states of the sublime porte, or the Mahomedans who, also of their own free will, have embraced the Christian religion in the territories of the Russian empire.

The same conduct shall be adopted towards the Russian subjects, who, after the signature of the present treaty of peace, in any manner whatever have fallen into captivity, and may be found in the states of the sublime porte.

The imperial court of Russia promises, on its part, to act in the same way towards the subjects of the sublime porte. No repayment shall be required for the sums which have been applied by the two high contracting parties to the support of prisoners. Each of them shall provide the prisoners with all that may be necessary for their journey as far as the frontiers, where they shall be exchanged by commissaries appointed on both sides.

Art. XV.—All the treaties, conventions, and stipulation settled and concluded at different periods between the imperial court of Russia and the Ottoman porte, with the exception of those which have been annulled by the present treaty of peace, and confirmed in all their force and effect, and the two high contracting parties engage to observe them religiously and inviolably.

Art. XVI.—The present treaty of peace shall be ratified by the two high contracting courts, and the exchange of the ratifications between the respective plenipotentiaries shall take place within the space of six weeks, or earlier, if possible.

In faith of which,

(Signed) Count ALEXIS ORLIFF,
Count J. PAHLEN.

In virtue, &c.

(Signed) DIEBITSCH ZABALKANSKY.

MEXICO.

The following letter copied from the National Gazette, is said to be from "an intelligent observer in Mexico." If the facts are truly stated, the expulsion of a foreign enemy would seem only to lead to domestic commotions. The Mexicans seem to have strange notions of government.

"*Vera Cruz, Oct.* 9, 1829. I must refer you to the accompanying file of papers for the particulars attending the surrender of the Spanish expedition under gen. Barradas. The expedition, which was to have reunited Mexico to Spain, ingloriously surrendered to a few raw troops and militia on the 11th ult. They surrendered, as it were, at discretion. As a mark, however, of Mexican generosity, the officers were allowed to retain their side arms. General Santa Anna, who led the Mexican forces against the enemy, is now hailed as the hero of the day, and stands before the Mexican public as the first man in the nation: his worst enemies have united with his friends in singing his praises. The "Yorquinos and Escoseses" disappear before his powerful influence;—the only two papers published in this city, and which, as advocating the one or the other of the above parties, were very hostile to each other, have united under his fortunate star, and proclaim him to the world as a nonpareil. To shew that he is fully aware of his importance, on his return from Tampico, (24th ult.) he wrote to the president, requesting him to dismiss his cabinet, and naming those who should be appointed in their stead. This is worse than the plan of "Otumbo," which only requested the change or dismissal of ministers, without presuming to name who should succeed them; and which resulted in the exile of its chief promoter, the then vice president Bravo. But Santa Anna has done more; he has also written, as I am informed and believe, to the ministers separately, telling them to leave their places, and make room for more capable and honest men. Why, this is playing Cromwell over them. In the mean time he talks of resigning and retiring to his hacienda—with the intention, no doubt, of being speedily called thence for important purposes. Notwithstanding all which, he is a great favorite with all foreigners; indeed, he treats them with more respect than any man in office I have yet met with in this country."

A New Orleans paper says—A number of Spanish refugees, blinded by the first success of the Spanish troops, had left New Orleans in great haste to join the division of gen. Barradas, as soon as they heard of his being in possession of Tampico, in the persuasion that a few days would be sufficient to reconquer Mexico, and realize their chimerical hopes. The famous capitulation broke the charm, and these unfortunates soon found themselves at the mercy of their enemies. Gen. Santa Anna had the right of having them shot, but he was more merciful, and gave them their liberty. We have this fact from one of the passengers arrived yesterday from Tampico, and who himself owes his life to the young hero of Vera Cruz.

Several more Spanish officers had arrived at New Orleans from Tampico, where provisions were exceedingly scarce. The place was visited by a terrible hurricane, in which a French brig with 200,000 dollars on board, and some other vessels were lost; and it is added that the U. S. ship Hornet was dismasted. The money had been deposited on board the brig for safety.

The Vera Cruz *Censor* of the 9th ultimo, contains a memorial of the legislature of Puebla to the president of the Mexican republic, in which he is requested to put his cabinet in order, dismiss two of his ministers, and give Mr. Poinsett his passports, in order that this gentleman may leave the republic at once. The memorial was to be sent as a circular to the legislatures of all the several states.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

We cannot pretend to detail the proceedings, and much less to give the speeches delivered in this distinguished body; most of the latter are too long for the reading of one man in a thousand, unless a diligent and deeply interested citizen of the state. But with the utterance of a great deal of matter, perhaps, to no purpose, some of the speeches, and on both sides of the

question, may be advantageously compared with any ever before delivered in a deliberative assembly; and when these are reported, so that we can make a selection from those which we think the ablest, we shall endeavor to present certain of them that will best shew the whole ground of the opposing parties. The committee to whom the principle on which the legislative branch should be constituted, it will be recollected, reported in favor of a white basis, for apportioning the house of delegates; and a disposition was shewn to constitute the senate on a compound principle, of persons and property, including the slaves, and with a general regard to taxation: a compromise which we hope may be accepted, and, we think will be, unless the differing interests are more heated than they yet appear to have been. We suppose that this "bargain" may prevent either party from trampling upon the rights of the other. For, while we esteemed it undeniably right, that "the people," according to their numbers, should have primary power, it may also happen that there should be some salutary check upon the exercise of it over property—a principle that has been many times adopted, and which seems peculiarly applicable to Virginia, as at present conditioned.* We know that we shall not please either party in this state, by this expression of our humble opinion; but we think it is a just one, and therefore give it—not as expected to influence any individual on the present occasion, but as applicable to general purposes.

The parties to this question are very nearly divided—the majority, either way, will be quite small; and we think that what has been suggested will be finally adopted, unless the whole scheme shall explode. But we trust that this will not happen; for, though we learn that a praise-worthy moderation has been observed in the convention, parties out-of-doors speak freely of harsh measures; and, unless the matter is settled, there is no calculating the evils that may flow from it to the state of Virginia, and, perhaps, the union.

We copy the following letter, from a Charleston paper to shew the spirit that prevails, and the manner in which this contest in the convention is viewed in the south. Some of the positions taken by the writer are exceedingly anti-republican, if not severely aristocratic. As a general principle, power must and should rest with the free population of a country. Who are the "angels" that shall possess it? The idea that this question in Virginia, is to effect the compromises of the constitution of the United States, will not be entertained by any, except those so jealous, that—

"Trifles light as air,
Are confirmation strong as proofs from holy writ."

To *disturb* these compromises is one thing—to *extend* them another. The first would be forbidden by ninety nine out of an hundred of those who may oppose the last.

"*Richmond, 1st Nov.* 1829.

Dear sir—I read a short time since some editorial observations in your paper, respecting the consequences of the measures of the Virginia convention to the other southern states. I assure you I think your apprehensions well founded. I have been a looker-on here more than three weeks, and think I can safely say, there are deeper matters in operation than appear on the surface of the debates. The question discussed for more than a week (and how much longer it is to last, no one pretends to predict) is, whether representation shall, in the new constitution, be on the basis of white population exclusively, or on that of population and taxation combined. If it be settled on the basis of white population only, Virginia will proclaim to the union that slaves ought to be expelled as one of the elements of the basis of representation; that according to the principles of her constitution it ought to be expelled as an element in the basis of representation in the federal government. Are not the southern states interested in this proclamation? Does it not deeply affect them?

This is not all. If this principle be adopted in their new constitution; it will transfer the seat of power to the north and west of the state bordering on Ohio and Pennsylvania, and where Ohio and Pennsylvania doctrines have taken deep root and will extend. It will shake the security of southern property, lessen its value, expel much of it from the state, and pave the way to schemes of emancipation. The state will be rent by parties and discord, will be vascillating, unsteady, uncertain; no longer the rallying point for southern rights and southern interests. Her glory will pass away and the other southern states will be left to a most unequal and disastrous conflict. The signs of the times are (at least to me) portentous. They make me sad and melancholy.

The great matters in agitation here makes me forget the talent and eloquence displayed on the arena. They are extraordinary.

From all parts of this state, and from many of the other states, people are daily flocking here in vast multitudes. Men and women crowd the hall and gallery of the convention, as at some vast show or theatre. All feel a deep interest in the matters of debate, and the discussions are not only in the convention, but in the boarding houses, taverns, shops, public streets and market places. Northern doctrines are working here more than is seen or acknowledged. Vehement and eloquent harrangues are daily delivered in the convention.—Temper has heretofore maintained her uncertain empire, but many symptoms portend stormy debates. What will be the issue, no one can tell. I fear the worst and hardly permit myself to hope for the best. I cannot tire you with portraits of splendid and great individuals. I merely drop you a hint of some views of a general nature, as they have struck me, and as they affect our beloved South Carolina. With great respect, your most obedient servant, J. M. F."

We gave in our last paper the resignation of Mr. Taylor, one of the delegates to the convention from the Norfolk district—concerning which the following proceedings have since reached us:

At a numerous meeting of the voters of the borough of Norfolk, held in pursuance of public notice, at the Town Hall, on the 11th of November, 1829, *Miles King*, esq. was called to the chair, and *Louis J. Fourniquet*, esq. appointed secretary.

It was then stated by members of the meeting that it had been called for the purpose of taking into consideration the late address to his constituents by general *Robert B. Taylor*, one of the delegates from this district to the convention, now sitting in Richmond; to inquire into the circumstances which had suddenly influenced him to resign his office; and to deliberate upon the important questions before that body.

General Taylor having been invited to attend this meeting, explained his reasons for the course he had pursued, and his views generally:

Whereupon the following resolutions were submitted to the consideration of the meeting, and having been put by the chair were adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That the instructions lately sent by some of the freeholders and voters of this district to their delegates in the convention, were not known to or concurred in by a majority of the voters in the district: No public notice having been given whereby the wishes of a majority might be consulted on so important a measure. That, therefore, the will of the majority not having been ascertained, or expressed by them, such instructions are not considered to have been binding on the representative, and the more so, as some now present in this meeting who signed them declare that they acted therein without due deliberation and a full under-

*"The people" of the eastern part of Virginia, holding the chief part of the slaves, (who are taxed), pay a much larger proportion of the taxes than "the people" of the western part. Located on tide water, or having numerous navigable rivers, they have but a small immediate interest in internal improvements, such as roads and canals, compared with their western brethren; and hence the fear that monies drawn from them by taxes, may be partially disbursed by the superior power of the white population of the interior counties, for their own particular benefit. But, it should be pointedly recollected, that "the people" of these interior counties were drawn to defend the "lower country" in the late war, at a great sacrifice of life. One company of these of about 100 men, we have seen it stated, contained only *one voter!*

standing of the object, and regret their participation in the measure.

2. *Resolved*. That, nevertheless this meeting very highly applaud the purity of the motives which actuated our representative, general *Robert B. Taylor*, in the course which he has pursued, under his conviction, at the moment, that thereby he was obeying the wishes of a majority of his constituents. That his promptitude on the occasion was the dictate of a lofty and delicate sense of honor, worthy of our representative. That in this sacrifice of his private feelings, under circumstances calculated to inflict a wound upon them, and to dishonor his principles and character as a public agent, (though we acquit any of a design to produce such an effect either upon him, or those who had delegated him), he has acquired a still higher claim to our confidence and support, by this signal evidence of his acknowledgment of the right of the constituent to instruct the representative.

3. *Resolved*, That whatever differences of opinion may exist among any in this meeting, upon some of the questions involved in the discussions of the convention, some of us having taken a different view of them from gen. Taylor, whilst a large portion of us highly approve the principles and measures advocated by him so far as they have been disclosed: yet the implicit confidence which is reposed by all, in his patriotism, integrity, talents, and experience demands that he should, in justice both to him and ourselves be afforded an opportunity for a full developement of his principles and plans; with a perfect reliance that he will devote his best energies to advance what he may believe will tend to the union, prosperity, and happiness of his native state, and where our immediate interests may be involved, that his common interest with our own, and the future approbation of his own conscience, are a sufficient guarantee for the integrity of his conduct.

4. *Resolved*, Therefore, that it is the wish of this meeting that general Robert B. Taylor should immediately resume his seat in convention; That to this end our worthy fellow citizen, *Hugh Blair Grigsby*, esq. be, and he is hereby requested, to vacate his seat—and that the remaining delegates from his district be, and they are hereby requested, thereupon, to re-elect gen. Robert B. Taylor.

5. *Resolved*, That our fellow citizens of the counties of Princess Ann, Norfolk, and Nansemond, be, and they are hereby respectfully solicited to co-operate with us forthwith in promoting the object of this meeting.

6. *Resolved*, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, published in the newspapers of this borough, and that copies of them be transmitted to the delegates from this district in the convention.

MILES KING, *chairman*.

LEWIS J. FOURNIQUET, *secretary*.

[In his speech, gen. Taylor discussed, says the Norfolk Bulletin, "the nature of the compound basis of taxation and representation, and stated that it was not generally understood—that it was a scheme of vague generalities. He made several calculations to show that the basis of this system was wealth alone, and declared that by it free white population would be rated as worth fifty cents a head, not individually more than a Princess Ann turkey. He asserted that it was intended to make the naturally qualified free voter kneel before the rich, and contended that through it, a district of 10,000 free men, not worth in money as much as another containing 100 rich men, would not enjoy as much free privilege as the latter. In this manner, he said, the state would be studded with nabobs and aristocrats, and that civil rights would be prostrated before the overwhelming weight of dollars.

"He stated that he would as soon think of consigning cattle to the slaughter pen as assenting to such a measure, calculated as it was to barter the rights of fellow citizens for gold. In fine, he compared the system to a disguised poison—arsenic in an apple, through which the body politic would become a foul and loathsome mass, until it sunk beneath its own corruption, and asserted, that if it were adopted, the last nail would be firmly driven and clenched in the coffin of freedom."]

The following instructions have also been forwarded from the county of Nansemond.

To Littleton Walter Tazewell, Joseph Prentis, George Loyall, and Hugh B. Grigsby, delegates of the convention of Virginia.

We the subscribers, residents of the county of Nansemond, have recently heard of the instructions which have been given in various parts of this district, and by a few of this county, to the three of you first named, and to Robert B. Taylor, late your colleague, to vote for the amendment of the resolution of the legislative committee, so as to apportion the representation in the house of delegates with regard to white population and taxation combined. At an unusually large assemblage of the people of our county, at the court house, at their quarterly term of this month, November, 1829, that subject has engaged their public attention. And we the subscribers, instruct and require you to vote against apportionment on the combined ratio of population and taxation, and to support the original resolution, as reported by the legislative committee, to apportion it according to white population. Some of us signed the instructions above alluded to, unadvisedly, and now recall it, so far as we were concerned. We think it proper to express our entire approbation of the opinions of Robert B. Taylor, our late delegate, in relation to that subject, and our entire approbation of his conduct as our delegate, and we request that this paper may be laid before the convention.

Signed by fifty-one citizens.

The debate in the convention was on an amendment, proposed by Mr. Green, to compound persons and property as the basis of representation in both branches of the legislature. This proposition was rejected on Saturday last, and the principle established (so far), that "the people," according to their numbers in the several counties or districts, shall form the basis of representation in the house of delegates, without regard to slaves or other property, or the amount of taxes paid.

Mr. Randolph, very unexpectedly, spoke two hours in favor of Mr. Green's amendment, in his usual discursive and sarcastic manner.

The vote was as follows—47 for, 49 against; majority in favor of the white basis 2. It will be observed that Mr. Grigsby, who had taken the place of Mr. Taylor, of Norfolk, voted with the minority. Had Mr. T. retained his seat, the majority would have been four.

FOR MR. GREEN'S AMENDMENT.

Districts.	*Delegates.*
Norfolk.	Tazewell, Prentis, Loyall, Grigsby.
Henrico.	Jno. Marshall, Tyler, Clopton, Nicholas.
Hanover.	Roane, Morris, Garnett, W. P. Taylor.
King George.	Bates. Neale, Taliaferro, Rose.
Chesterfield.	B. W. Leigh, Jones, Giles, S. Taylor.
Mecklenburg.	Broadnax, Dromgoole, Alexander, Goode.
Southampton.	Mason, Trezvant, Urquhart, Claiborne.
Culpeper.	Green, J. S. Barbour, Scott, Macrae.
Orange.	James Madison, P. P. Barbour, Stanard, Holladay.
Charlotte.	Randolph, Wm. Leigh, Venable, Logan.
Accomack.	Joynes, Bayley, Upshur, Perrin.
Pittsylvania.	Townes, Martin.
Bedford.	Menniss.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.

Loudoun.	James Monroe, Mercer, Henderson, Fitzhugh.
Bedford.	W. Campbell, Claytor, Saunders.
Pittsylvania.	Cabell, Stewart.
Albemarle.	Pleasants, Gordon, Massie, Thompson.
Frederick.	Cooke, Powell, Opie, Griggs.
Berkeley.	Boyd, Naylor, Donaldson, Pendleton.
Shenandoah.	Coffman, Anderson, Harrison, Williamson.
Augusta.	Baldwin, Johnson, McCoy, Moore.
Botetourt.	Beirne, Smith Miller, Baxter.
Kanawha.	Duncan, Laidley, Lee, Summers.
Washington.	George, McMillen, E. Campbell, Byars.
Ohio.	Morgan, Doddridge, A. Campbell, Wilson.
Wythe.	Matthews, Floyd, Chapman, Oglesby.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

From the Whig of Tuesday last—"The vote was yesterday again taken on a test question, namely, Mr. Leigh's

amendment, proposing to make *federal numbers*, or the white population and three fifths of the slaves, the basis of representation in the *house of delegates*. A very animated and interesting discussion ensued, historical and controversial. The question was then decided, and Mr. Leigh's amendment rejected by the *same vote*, 49 to 47; thus clearly shewing that there is a small, but unflinching and inflexible majority in favor of white population, as the basis of representation in the house of delegates. Let the question be varied and disguised as it may, we are persuaded that the sagacity of that majority is not to be hood-winked, and their firmness not to be shaken."

The same paper gives the following exhibit—

Statement of the numbers of white people, respectively represented by the vote of Saturday, rejecting judge Green's amendment.

Numbers represented by the 49.

West of the Blue Ridge	319,519
District of Loudoun and Fairfax	17,492
District of Albemarle, Amherst, Nelson, Fluvanna and Goochland	26,929
Three fourths of Bedford, Campbell and Buckingham	22,177
Half of Franklin, Patrick, Henry and Pittsylvania	16,517
Total	402,634

Deduct these numbers from the sum total of white population in Virginia under the census of 1820, to wit, 682,000, and it leaves to be represented by the 47, who voted for judge Green's amendment, 280,000.

☞The "Enquirer" of Tuesday, speaking of the proceedings of Monday, says, "the temper of the convention is becoming less conciliatory." "More of the acid has been infused into the debate—and in private societies, we hear sentiments openly and freely expressed, which taken seriously and literally, promise any thing but a happy termination to the labors of the convention." "Mr. Monroe has attempted to throw himself into the breach, and whatever may be thought of his proposition,* gratitude is due to him for his generous interposition. But, where are his distinguished compatriots? We respectfully think, that now is the time to act—that *dignus vindice nodus*. There must be active interposition—there must be liberal conciliation. The same spirit which presided at the formation of the federal constitution, must be invoked on the present occasion—'the constitution which we now present, (says gen. Washington), is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.'—The same spirit must be called up now—or we have dangers to dread, fatal to the unity and glory of the state—fatal, perhaps, to the union of these states." "As we write these lines, which give us so much pain, to put upon paper, we are emboldened to ask, is it not time to close this omnious discussion? Is it not time for the wisest and most venerable members of the convention to interpose the great influence of their names and characters, and make another effort for the good of their country."

LEGISLATURE OF GEORGIA.

The legislature of this state met at Milledgeville on the 2nd inst. Thomas Stokes was re-elected president of the senate, without opposition, and Warner Jourdan speaker of the house of representatives by a majority of 17 votes over his opponent, the late speaker. The votes for governor being opened and published, it appeared George M. Gilmer had a majority of 1,000 legal votes over his opponent, Joel Crawford. He was therefore declared duly elected; and before taking the oath of office, delivered the following address:

Fellow citizens—I am unable to convey to you, in appropriate language, the deep sense of gratitude I feel for the high honor you have conferred upon me. But for the favorable opinion, with which you have rewarded every exertion which I have hitherto made to serve the state, my ambition could never have aspired to the most distinguished office in your gift. The manner in which you have bestowed it, humbles me with the sense of my own unworthiness. I know that I shall stand in need of your most liberal support in discharging the duties of my station. I am very sensible of the weight of its responsibility. Having, however, no selfish wish to gratify, and every motive to devote myself wholly to the service of the state, I cannot but hope, that my want of ability, may be in some measure supplied, by faithful labor and correct intentions.

Permit me to express the desire, that the violent state of party excitement, arising from the quarrels or ambition of individuals, which has so long distracted the councils of the state, and embittered the feelings of its people, may soon subside altogether; and that our divisions may hereafter be confined to differences of opinion in relation to the principles and policy of the government. Surely the energies of our people ought not to be wasted in contests about men or office, when our right of sovereignty over the persons and soil within the limits of the state, is assailed from every part of the union; and when the general government has assumed the power of controling and directing the labor of the people and expending their wealth according to its own will. The integrity of the constitution, the continuance of the union, and the preservation of liberty, may essentially depend upon our firm and united defence of the rights of the states and the interests of the people, against federal encroachment.

I have but a word to say about the administration of the executive department. I consider myself the chief magistrate of the state, and not of a party. In all the appointments which it becomes my duty to make, I shall attempt to be governed by no other consideration than the public service. It will be my endeavor to give employment, to integrity, talents, and industry. I will not know the preference expressed by any citizen for my highly respectable opponent in the late election. I shall attempt to the utmost of my ability to discharge all the duties of my office. The reward hoped for is the approbation of the people and my own conscience.

On the 3d inst. governor Forsyth, of Georgia, sent his message to the general assembly of that state. It refers entirely to the affairs of the commonwealth. As a matter of public interest however, and for reference hereafter, we extract that portion of the message which refers to the disputes of the state with the Indians. We earnestly trust that this business may yet be settled on the principles of truth and justice, and for the mutual advantage of both parties. After speaking of the running of the boundary lines between the Creeks and Cherokees, and governor proceeds:

The territory in question is estimated to contain 1,824 square miles, or 1,167,360 acres—the soil is represented to be fertile:

As soon as the line was run by the surveyor, under the direction of our commissioners, (the evidence collected having been previously transmitted) a map of it was sent to the president of the United States, with a request that he would have the Indians residing upon the territory immediately removed. The answer of the president to this application, delayed by the incidental miscarriage of the map first prepared for his use, has been recently made through the department of war, in two communications, herewith presented to you. In the first we are told, "the president considers it improper for him to offer any opinion on the question of title:" but earnestly desires that Georgia will forbear any course that may appear compulsory. In the second, we are informed that the president prefers to refer the matter, for the present, to a different tribunal. To collect evidence on the facts, upon which the claim of the state to the occupation of the lands is founded, the principles upon which that claim rests, being substantially admitted by the secretary of war, a gentleman of high character has been selected, general Coffee, of Alabama, who will proceed immediately to the execution of his trust. The complaints of the Cherokees of intrusions upon their lands, have produced an order from the war department for the removal, after the 15th of October, of those white persons who have settled between the ancient and modern line separating the Creeks and Cherokees. This order is a decision against us until further inquiry. To what tribunal allusion is made, is not explained.—

* White basis for the house of delegates—federal numbers for the senate.

We cannot object to any investigation of the facts deemed necessary to justify the removal of the Indians; but the character of the state would be compromitted by any attempt to enter into an investigation, as the adversaries of the Cherokees, before any commissioner, however recommended by his important services and spotless integrity. What is most to be regretted, is the determination of the federal government to enforce the law regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians; if the evidence collected by our commissioner, proves that the land between the two lines is comprehended in the last Creek contract, the law of congress does not apply to it: the Cherokees are not the rightful occupants. If they are rightful occupants, the law of congress, the question of its constitutionality being waived, cannot operate after June, 1830. If not already within the exception of the 19th section of the act, in June next the Cherokees in Georgia will become so, as they will be within the ordinary jurisdiction of the state. Hope is entertained that circumstances may allow the secretary of war to countermand the order before the time arrives for its execution, and that no occurrence will produce any excitement or collision between the general and state governments. The application to the president of the United States to interfere, was inconsistent with our alleged right to determine all such questions without the intervention of the authority either of the executive or legislature of the union; but having been made, in deference to past usage, and from a sincere desire to act in concert with the administration of the general government, a regard for consistency, not less than a due respect for the authority to which we have appealed, unite to compel us to wait tranquilly for the decision we have invoked.—The only subject for consideration seems to be, whether in anticipation of that decision, be it favorable or adverse to the state, some preparation is not proper for the survey and disposition of the land during the current year. By this course, if the Indians are removed, the country will be earlier made useful to the state, and no other better mode presents itself for temperately asserting the claim of the state, should unfortunately the chief magistrate of the United States ultimately differ with us in the question of right. In your deliberations on this subject, you will not fail to bear in remembrance the grateful fact that the present federal administration is duly sensible of the long tried forbearance of the state, and of our unfeigned anxiety to have our claims adjusted, and rights enforced without further angry discussion, and with the least possible inconvenience to the only tribe of Indians which can now be affected by them. I have the satisfaction to communicate another correspondence with the department of war, on the subject of the Indians—the Creeks and Cherokees. The opinions upon which the act extending the state laws over the Indians within our territory is founded, accord with those of the present administration of the federal government. —In the exercise of our sovereign power, limited as it is, only by the constitution of the United States, there is little danger of our again meeting with formidable obstacles from the imposing authority of the executive of the union.—While indulging sanguine expectations that the compact of 1802 will be either fulfilled, or put in train for fulfilment before June, 1830, prudence requires that legislative provision should be made on the possibility that those expectations may be disappointed. The Indians who may continue within our jurisdiction after June, 1830, will be subjected to such laws as the legislature may hereafter prescribe. Great care is necessary to mature provisions for the protection of their persons and property, if they are to remain in the anomalous condition in which they are placed by the act of 1828. Tribunals for the trials of Indians accused of crimes are to be designated, and the forms and rules of proceedings established—the courts which are to have jurisdiction for the redress of injuries inflicted by them or upon them, where the inflictor or sufferer is an Indian or a white man, are to be ascertained or created by law, and the mode of proceeding prescribed how guardians are to be selected for them, the authority and privileges of those guardians, when selected, require mature reflection and careful legislation. The character of the state for generosity and magnanimity, dictates enactments as liberal as the moral and intellectual condition of this dependant people will permit.—Whatever in the exercise of a prudent forecast may be determined upon, one provision is required by a due regard to our position, as a member of the government of the U. States; a small tax should be imposed upon all the Indians within our territory, that in the next general census they may be enumerated and form a part of our federal representative population.

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

The case alluded to in the following report has caused much excitement in Vermont. Burnham had been sentenced to the state prison for ten years, and many believed that he had been permitted to escape. The deposition of Mower is attached to the report of the committee, but we do not see any use in adding it.

Report of the commissioners appointed to investigate the circumstances of the death or escape of Joseph Burnham.

To the general assembly now sitting:

The commissioners appointed to investigate the circumstances of the death or escape of Joseph Burnham, a convict in the state prison, in October, 1826, respectfully report: that they proceeded to examine the testimony of a number of the officers of the state prison, and others, tending to prove that the said Burnham, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1826, died in the state prison, in Windsor, and on the 17th day of October, the body of the said Burnham, was delivered to his friends, and by them interred in Woodstock. Although the evidence of his death was positive, and calculated (if uncontradicted) to convince any reasonable person that Burnham was dead, yet the commissioners were informed two persons residing in the city of New York, who were well acquainted with Burnham previous to his conviction, had frequently stated since, his supposed death, that Burnham was alive, and in the city of New York; and that one of said persons, to wit: Lyman Mower, alias Joshua Cobb, had made an affidavit, stating that Burnham was alive, and in the city of New York, the substance of which affidavit has been published in the newspapers; and a proposition was made to the commissioners, by Mower, through a third person, to produce the said Burnham alive, if a liberal reward should be offered. The commissioners, therefore, considered it inexpedient to make a report on the subject, without procuring all the evidence relating to Burnham, that could be obtained in the city of New York.

One of the commissioners having procured from his excellency the governor, the necessary papers, proceeded to the city of New York and called on the said Lyman Mower, on the 22d inst. October, who informed the commissioner that he had frequently seen the said Burnham, who then called himself Patrick Dolon; that he, Mower, had not seen Dolon since December last, but understood that he was seen in the city of New York about two weeks previous to the 23d October instant. The commissioner then offered Mower a reward of five hundred dollars if he would produce the said Joseph Burnham, and return him to Vermont within fifteen days, and a guarantee that the said Burnham should be pardoned if he returned. Mower, insisted that the person above named was Joseph Burnham; that the first time he saw him in the city of New York was in the debtors' jail, where he, Mower, was then confined on a writ in favor of Abraham P. Parsons, the Saturday evening next preceding the day on which he, Mower, was discharged from said prison. The papers relating to the discharge of Mower were then examined. And it appeared that he was discharged from prison on Tuesday, the 17th October, 1826. Mower still insisted that Dolon was the identical Joseph Burnham, and the search was continued until the said Dolon was found in the city of New York on the 24th inst. Mower then said he was deceived—that the man was not Joseph Burnham, and on inquiring found Dolon had resided in the city of New York six or seven years—had wrought for Mower on a building in New York, in the spring of the year 1826—which Mower said he had forgotten until that morning, but then distinctly recollected it.

Mower then made the affidavit which accompanies this report.

Two gentlemen, now residing in the city of New York, who were well acquainted with Burnham, in

Woodstock, saw the said Dolon, and certify that he is not Joseph Burnham.

The affidavit of Aaron B. Cutter, was also before the commissioners, but from the character of Cutter, the commissioners are of opinion that his statements are not entitled to credit.

The several affidavits which have been before the commissioners accompany this report.

From all the evidence the commissioners have been able to procure relating to this subject, we cannot hesitate to say, that Joseph Burnham died on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1826, in the state prison at Windsor.

R. PIERPONT,
J. S. PETTIBONE,
JOHN SMITH,
Commissioners.

Montpelier, Oct. 28, 1829.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

[*From the Commercial Advertiser.*]

The following, it is believed, is nearly a correct report of the remarks made by Mr. Webster, in reply to the complimentary toast given him on behalf of the gentlemen of the bar, at the dinner given in honor of Mr. Brown.*

Mr. *Webster* said, it might seem altogether presumptuous, in so humble an individual, to suppose himself alluded to in the toast which had been drunk by the company. He must certainly, for himself, altogether, renounce any claim to so much distinction. It could, by no possibility be justly ascribed to him; and cause for the expression of an opinion, so high, and so undeserved, must be sought in the enlivened good feeling of the occasion, and in that generous bounty, which, whether in expression of regard, or in other things, when it gives, gives largely. He begged to thank the gentlemen present for the kindness expressed towards him personally, but was at the same time quite aware that it was the mention of the name of the state to which he had the honor to belong, that had mainly produced their warm expressions of regard. He was happy to be the occasion for calling forth these tokens of respect for that ancient member of our union. He was persuaded that her citizens entertained opinions and feelings in full accordance with the objects of the meeting. They cherished high respect for the character and services of the gentleman who was the guest of the evening, and many of them felt towards him a more warm and grateful regard, for the services and benefits, kindnesses and courtesies, which they had received at his hands. For his own part, he felt much honored and gratified by an invitation to be present on the occasion, not only from the cheerfulness with which he united in manifestations of respect for Mr. Brown, but also from his high regard for those from whom the invitation proceeded. Having made, as he wished to do, his most respectful personal acknowledgements, he hoped he might be indulged in suggesting, that this occasion referred us very naturally, to something which was calculated to inspire a high degree of patriotic pride—he meant the ability, which the diplomatic intercourse of the United States had displayed, from the day of the declaration of independence. If that independence, in the hour of its peril, had been defended with talent and bravery in the field; if it had been secured, subsequently, by an admirable constitution of government; if, in all the departments of that government, in its interior administration, competent talent and character had been found to sustain its interests and institutions, it was equally certain, that, in the management of our foreign relations, that point in which the government necessarily comes into competition, or into contact, with foreign states, there has been a manifestation of singular ability, followed by singular success.

The old congress, as we call it, saw, in the infancy of the republic, the high necessity of placing its negociations abroad in hands the most capable of conducting them. When not only the great interest of the country, but even the recognition of its independence, were to be topics of discussion, it felt the delicacy and importance of the trust. It reposed its confidence in these matters of so high moment, in the deep good sense, and far seeing sagacity of Dr. Franklin, and in the capacity, firmness, and patriotism of Adams, Jay, and Jefferson. These were fortunate auspices for the commencement of our diplomatic history. Not regularly trained in any diplomatic corps; not practiced in the endless forms which always belonged to the intercourse of nations, under the old school; not affected by the frivolities and consequential trifles, sometimes taught or tolerated by it, these persons learned with their clear heads and upright hearts, a thorough understanding of the particular interests of their own country, and a deep knowledge of those principles of national law which control the rights, and regulate the duties, of all countries. And we know that wherever they went, they produced a feeling of profound respect for a government, which, new and green as it was, was yet represented by agents who proved themselves always a match, if not sometimes a little more, for those whom they met, in discussion and negociation. Every principal court in Europe would bear cheerful testimony to the highly respectable and intelligent manner, in which our early relations with the European states were discussed and concluded. It may be further observed, also, that on the new and interesting questions which grew out of the French revolution, questions which excited the whole world, and occupied, every where, the voices and the pens of the most distinguished men, the American state papers came behind no others of the day, for clear perceptions of right, forcible illustration of it, and inflexible adherents to it. It might be pardoned to patriotic feeling, he thought, if he indulged a little pride on this review of the fact, and it might be allowable, also, to gather from it strengthened hopes for the future. He would, however, not longer occupy the attention of gentlemen, except so far as to propose to them a sentiment.

The diplomacy of the United States—one of the brightest portions of their public history."

*The toast was as follows—

By Mr. Cutting, in behalf of the gentlemen of the bar. —*The state of Massachusetts*—honored in a citizen who is received with the acclamations of the world.

THE PROTECTING SYSTEM.

No. I.

To the citizens of the United States.

No question agitated in this country since the Declaration of Independence, has called forth more zeal, and ardor, and research, than the protection of manufactures—and no question, except the adoption of the federal constitution, has been pregnant with more important consequences. Fully aware of its magnitude, I respectfully request the public attention to a few remarks on the subject, principally in the examination of some positions cogently bearing on it, which, if erroneous, are calculated, so far as they may influence the policy of our government, to produce the most pernicious results.

On such subjects—indeed on all subjects discussed by fair and honorable men—no question ought to be begged—nothing ought to be assumed as fact—no inference ought to be drawn—which will not stand the test of the most rigorous scrutiny.

It is to be regretted that these rules, founded as they are in reason and justice, have not been sufficiently attended to in the discussion of this important question—for numberless gross errors, the result of culpable carelessness, have been and are daily promulgated, producing an undue and injurious bias on the public mind. This is by no means an uncommon case in controversies. Men of great zeal, who take a deep interest in them, are apt to overlook, or underrate, or mistake the facts and arguments that militate against their side of the question; and equally overrate the facts and arguments of a contrary description.

To novelty I make no pretensions. On subjects so often and so elaborately discussed, it is scarcely possible for the most transcendent talents to devise new arguments.

On no point connected with this great subject has more stress been laid—on none have stronger appeals been made to the passions and prejudices of our citizens, than on the destruction of the revenue, which must inevitably result from the protection of American manufactures by increased duties. To that point I shall therefore devote this paper.

In the Free Trade Advocate, vol. II. p. 39, it is stated that the revenue from customs for 1815 and 1816, was $63,700,000, or an average of $31,850,000—whereas the revenue for 1827, from the same source, was only $22,500,000; and it is triumphantly inferred, as an irresistible argument against the protecting system, which ought to confound and overwhelm its advocates, that the reduction arose from the tariffs of 1816 and 1824! It is truly painful to witness so egregious an error in a work edited by a man of mind and of respectable character, as Mr. Raguet certainly is. I will not allow myself to believe that it arose from an intention to deceive in the Bostonian correspondent who furnished the article, or on the part of the editor.

Few of us but remember—and many of us have deeply and ruinously felt—the destructive tornado that swept over our country, and blasted the hopes and happiness of so many of our citizens, of all classes, agriculturists, mechanics, manufacturers, merchants, and traders, by the extravagant importations of 1815 and 1816, amounting to $241,000,000, and yielding the enormous revenue from the customs above stated. The *mere duties were above half the amount of our domestic exports for those years*, which were only $110,756,299. The duties of 1815 were 80 per cent. of the amount of the domestic exports of that year, which were only $45,974,403, whereas the duties were $36,306,022.

It is difficult to conceive of reasoning more incorrect, than forming any comparison between two such anomalous years as 1815 and 1816, and any year or years of regular trade. Indeed, it is astonishing how the writer could allow himself to be so far carried away by a heated imagination, as to overlook the inapplicability of his facts to his arguments. It would be just as fair to argue on the subject of the West India trade generally, from the result of a shipment of flour in a season of scarcity, when it sold at 40 dollars a barrel—or to compare the proceeds of a farm or plantation in a season when the fostering alternation of beneficent suns and refreshing showers produced a maximum of crops, with those of a year when adverse seasons blasted the hopes of the farmer or planter.

The tariff of 1816 was not a protecting tariff. It was calculated for revenue, except so far as regards coarse cottons and some few other articles. The cottons were protected chiefly on the ground that the coarse muslins of foreign manufacture, which ours were intended to exclude, were made in the East Indies, or, if manufactured in Great Britain, of East India cotton, and of course afforded no encouragement to our cotton planters; whereas the domestic manufacture of the article would consume large quantities of our own cotton. Importation was not, at all events, affected by our manufactures during the years 1817 to 1822, as most of them were prostrated or crippled by the fatal importations of 1815 and 1816, to which I have referred.

The tariff of 1824, was a tariff of protection—and while it was pending, its opposers distinctly predicted that it would destroy the revenue, and render necessary a recourse to direct taxes and excises, to supply the deficiency. In some publications it was distinctly asserted, that the deficiency in the revenue would be $7,000,000! This prophecy, like nine-tenths of all the sombre predictions on this subject, has been utterly falsified by the result.

I submit a comparison between the revenue from customs, from the year 1818, when the commerce of the country somewhat recovered from the tremendous shock it received from the imports of 1815 and 1816, until the year 1824, inclusive—with those of 1825 to 1828, both inclusive.

NET REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.			
1818	$21,828,451	1825	$24,358,202
1819	17,116,702	1826	20,248,054
1820	12,449,556	1827	22,472,067
1821	15,898,434	1828 3 first quar's	17,309,169
1822	20,500,775	last quarter supposed,	4,500,000
1823	17,008,570		
1824	20,385,430		
Total 7 years	125,187,918	Total 4 years	88,887,492
Average,	$17,883,988	Average,	$22,221,873

Here, I trust, is a complete refutation of the loud and terrific clamor that the protecting system would destroy, or had destroyed the revenue. It is difficult to conceive a more conclusive refutation of prophecies, or of assumed fulfilment of prophecies.

In order to form a correct idea of the transcendent errors that have been spread on the subject of the decline of revenue, it is necessary to take into consideration the reduction of price of almost every article of foreign manufacture, of late years. It is probable, that an importation of $50,000,000 in 1815 or 1816, would have afforded a greater revenue, than one of $75,000,000, in 1828.

HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, Oct. 19, 1829.

WRIT DE HOMINE REPLEGIANDO.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

A novel and highly interesting proceeding took place in the supreme court, on Thursday last.

Elizabeth Cunningham, a mulatto woman, some time in September last, had been arrested and taken before the police justices in the city of New York, by one Henry A. Holmes, who claimed her as the slave of Henry Hubbard, of Mobile, in the state of Alabama. She alledged that she was free, but upon the testimony of Holmes, she was committed to Bridewell, to be detained until she could be transported back to Mobile. Upon an application to judge Edwards, she was brought before him on a writ of habeas corpus.—The judge, at the first hearing, directed her to be discharged, but upon further depositions, taken before the police justices, being produced, he remanded her to prison. She was then taken by Holmes and his assistants, and confined on board of a vessel lying in the east river. Some individuals of the manumission society, in New York, interfered in her behalf and procured for her the ancient writ de homine replegiando, by virtue of which the sheriff of New York, took her out of the custody of Holmes and brought her on the return of the writ to this city. The claim of Holmes was returned to the court by the sheriff, and her affidavit was presented.

She testified that she was a native of Wilmington, in North Carolina, and was emancipated when of full age, by the white family in which she was brought up; that upon the death of the head of that family, and its dispersion, she resided as a free person in several other families in N. and S. Carolina, until she was seized by force, being friendless and unprotected, passed as a slave, and transported to, and set up at auction, in Mobile. The purchaser at auction, discovering the title to her to be defective, refused to pay the purchase money; and she was thus left in the hands of the said Hubbard, who is said to be the clerk of the auctioneer: that being apprehensive that she should be forcibly removed to the West Indies, she seized the opportunity of getting on board the brig Asaph, bound for Boston, with a view of making her escape; that she was persuaded to go on shore, at New York, by Holmes, who thereupon immediately arrested her as a slave. Her deposition was supported by the affidavits of six colored people, of the city of New York, who testified that they had known her as a free person in the state of North Carolina.

The council for Elizabeth offered to declare in the action, and moved that the defendant, Holmes, be required to interpose a claim of property in court and plead *instanter*, on the return of the writ, or, in default of a plea, that Elizabeth be discharged.

The supreme court expressed their regret that they had not the power to discharge her without further proceedings. This, they said, was a proceeding in the nature of a replevin, subject to some peculiar rules. In pursuance of these, they ordered her to give security in the sum of one hundred dollars, to prove her liberty and prosecute her suit with effect. Four colored people, one of whom was the rev. Nathaniel Paul, instantly volunteered as her manucaptors, who were accepted; and thereupon the court ordered that a writ of deliverance *non obstante* issue—and she was set at liberty.

A great number of very respectable colored people attended during the proceedings, who evinced an intense interest in the fate of the unhappy fugitive.

H. Bleecker, council for Holmes.

Messrs. De Lacy, Bell and Taber, for the plaintiff

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞We have what is called an "official" copy of Mr. Moore's address to the president of the council of Colombia, and shall insert it in our next. It says nothing about "the Panama instructions," as announced in the New York Courier and Enquirer—on which he made some remarks in our last paper.

Gen. Scott having withdrawn his *resignation*, has been directed by the secretary of war to report himself to the "commanding general Alexander Macomb." The correspondence shall have a place in the next REGISTER. We are glad that this matter is settled.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT. On the 25th inst. the interesting ceremony of raising the last piece of the statue, comprising the bust, &c. to the summit of the monument erected in honor of the father of his country by our public spirited citizens, was completed in the presence of a vast multitude of gratified spectators, among whom we were pleased to observe many remnants of that band whom he led to victory. The statue is 16 feet high, divided into three parts, and weighs, including the pedestal, sixteen and a half tons, and is the work of Mr. Causici, who has completed it in the space of sixteen months, and receives ten thousand dollars for it. The two lower pieces of the statue had been elevated previous to the 25th, by a very ingenious mechanical arrangement planned by Mr. Woodside, and its operation in raising the bust was highly satisfactory. The Balt. American observes—

The marble of which the statue is formed is of a very pure kind, free of veins, and is a fine specimen of the native white formation which abounds in the neighborhood of Baltimore. The block, although it has been divided into three parts for the convenience of transportation, and in order to facilitate the labor of the artist, was originally in a single piece. It was procured on the farm of Mrs. Taylor, in Baltimore county, that lady having patriotically given it without charge, as soon as the object was known for which it was designed. It is not a little singular that it was found in a field by itself, and proved to be exactly of the dimensions and quality required by the artist. Its weight in the rough state was thirty-six tons.

LOCOMOTIVE CARRIAGES. We have thought it right to insert and preserve a full account of the late trial of the power and speed of locomotive engines, on the Liverpool and Manchester rail way. That persons will travel on these roads at the rate 20 and 25 miles an hour, seems now undoubted. A London paper says—the engine of Brathwaite and Erickson, moved at the astonishspeed of 28 miles an hour. "It seemed indeed (says a spectater) to fly, presenting one of the most sublime spectacles of human ingenuity and human daring the world ever beheld. It actually made one giddy to look at it, and filled thousands with lively fear for the safety of the individuals who were on it, and who seemed not to run along the earth, but to fly as it were on the wings of the wind. It was a most sublime sight—a sight indeed which the individuals who beheld it will not soon forget."

So we may expect to take our breakfast in Baltimore, and sup the same day at Pittsburg or Wheeling, on the shores of the Ohio! What revolutions in the condition of society, are soon to be brought about by science.

The mechanical age.—A writer in the Edinburg Review says, "Were we required to characterise this age of ours by any single epithet, we should be tempted to call it, not an heroical, devotional, philosophical or moral age, but, above all others, the mechanical age. It is the age of machinery, in every outward and inward sense of that word; the age which, with its whole undivided might, forwards, teaches, and practises the great art of adapting means to ends. Nothing is now done directly, or by hand; all is by rule and calculated contrivance. For the simplest operation, some helps and accompaniments, some cunning, abbreviating process is in readiness. Our old modes of exertion are all discredited, and thrown aside. On every hand, the living artizan is driven from his workshop, to make room for a speedier, inanimate one.—The shuttle drops from the fingers of the weaver, and falls into iron fingers that fly it faster. The sailor furls his sail, and lays down his oar, and bids a strong, unwearied servant, on vapor wings, bear him through the waters. Men have crossed oceans by steam; the Birmingham fire-king has visited the fabulous east; and the genius of the cape, were there any Camoens now to sing it, has again been alarmed, and with far stranger thunders than Gama's. There is no end to machinery. Even the horse is stripped of his harness, and finds a fleet fire-horse yoked in his stead. Nay, we have an artist that hatches chickens by steam—the very brood hen is to be superceded! For all earthly, and for some unearthly purposes, we have machines for mechanic furtherances; for mincing our cabbages: for casting us into magnetic sleep. We remove mountains, and make seas our smooth highway; nothing can resist. We war with rude nature; and, by our resistless engines, come off always victorious, and loaded with spoils."

["The child is born," said Oliver Evans, more than forty years ago, "who will travel from Philadelphia to Boston in one day."]

MORE YET! A notable project is suggested in the Journal des Debats, in a letter from a Frankfort correspondent. This is nothing less than the formation of a canal to unite the Danube and the Rhine, and thus to secure the means of an uninterrupted navigation from the tower of London to the Golden Horn at Constantinople, or the most distant part of the Euxine and Levant. Thus Europe might be traversed from its western to its eastern extremity by steamboats; and travellers, without changing their conveyance, might start from the Thames to visit the ruins of Troy, or the pyramids of Egypt.

THE CONNECTICUT. The canal round the falls of this noble river, at Enfield, has been completed. It will admit the passage of steam boats. It has three locks of 10 feet lift each, constructed in the most masterly manner. Its length is six miles. The Yankees have a way of doing such things, without saying much about them.

CULTIVATION OF SUGAR CANE. General Wade Hampton, whilst in Montgomery, (says the Alabama Journal) which he left a few days since, wrote a letter to his son, near Columbia, South Carolina, from which we are permitted to make the following extract, to which we would invite the particular attention of the farmers of this state; the more especially as his judgment in relation to the subject-matter of the letter must be allowed to be worth as much as that of any other man whatever, having been for a number of years very extensively engaged in the culture of the sugar cane.

"Nothing has, for a long time, astonished me so much as the appearance of the sugar cane all through Georgia and this state, as far as I have seen: It is more forward and sweet than I ever knew it to be at the same season in Louisiana. It has determined me "to go the whole" on it in Carolina, and to give up cotton forever, after the next crop. By the last of January you may expect an arrival in Charleston with a full cargo of Otaheite tops, with the exception of fifty hhds. of sugar and molasses for ballast. Another, and another will follow, to complete the planting of fifty acres as thick as it for rolling. The year after you ought to follow suite. All doubts, from my mind, of its complete success, are removed."

The following letter to the editors of the Georgia Journal, dated Milledgeville, Nov. 12, refers to the same subject—

Gentlemen.—Arthur Redding, of Monroe county, who is one of my neighbors, requested me to inform you, that he had made a small experiment of his sugar cane, and had fully ascertained, that he will make, from one acre of cane, five barrels of sugar and three barrels of syrup, (or molasses) besides a sufficient quantity of cane to plant next year double the quantity of land. I have seen the sugar, and think it a good second quality sugar. If you believe the above information merits a place in your paper, you will please give it publicity. Your's truly,

THOMAS BATTLE.

Mauritius, July 5, 1829. The prospect of the sugar crop is great; it is estimated at 50,000 tons. Notwithstanding much distress presses on the trading body, and the rate of interest, which is regularly 1 per cent. per month, rose, not long ago, to 3 per cent. per month. The chamber of commerce made a representation to government which came forward with a loan of $250,000, to prevent a crisis with disastrous consequences. It appears that the cultivators have been over planting themselves, and raising money on mortgage, and this is only furnished by paper called bons.

☞We introduce the latter paragraph to shew the extent to which sugar may be cultivated, in a soil and climate suited to the growth of the cane. Here is 50,000 tons, or 112 millions of pounds, produced on a little spot in the ocean, which, according to Colquhoun, (in 1812), contained 21,000 free persons and 70,000 slaves,—the *whole* area of the island being only 232,680 acres, of which 80,000 were then cultivated, and the greater part of the rest could not be, being mountainous and broken. Other valuable articles are also grown in Mauritius, and a sufficiency of food for the consumption of its inhabitants. It will then, at least, result, that 232,680 acres of land, are capable of supplying 112 millions of pounds of sugar, besides subsisting the cultivators. Now Louisiana, alone, is calculated by Mr. Darby, after deducting one-fifth for swamps, rivers, lakes, barrens and other irreclaimable tracts, to contain 23,480,320 acres. The proportion of this great quantity of land fitted for the growth of the cane, is unknown; but, from its extended and extending cultivation of late years, it is probable that one-half of the whole may be applied to the making of sugar, if sufficiently an object to planters, furnished with the means of attending and securing their crops. Mr. Darby estimates the crop of sugar as equal to 1,000 lbs. per acre—which does not exceed, or is less than, the product of the experiment in *Georgia*, mentioned above. What then, is the *capacity* of Louisiana, to produce sugar? If we place the whole annual consumption in the United States at 150 millions of pounds (exclusive of the maple-sugar), it would seem to require only 150,000 acres, actually cultivated, to produce that quantity, and less than 100,000 laborers, growing also their own provisions.

Further—the island of Bourbon, located near Mauritius, and containing only 300,000 acres, less than one-third of which were cultivated in 1812, and having a population in that year of about 20,000 free persons, and 70,450 slaves, exported to France, only, in the first nine months of the present year, 1829, 220,000 bags of sugar and 29,681 bags of coffee, with some cotton, &c. We do not know the quantity of a bag of Bourbon sugar, but should suppose it to be about 200lbs. from the appearance of some that we have seen—and the quantity exported to other countries, than France, is unknown, though its amount is considerable.

These simple statements lead to important considerations, which those most interested will seriously entertain. The United States have soil enough to supply all the world with cotton and sugar—and the latter, protected as it is, will soon rise equal to the whole domestic demand, and without any particular effort. What then, is to become of the public *revenue*, about which some are so anxious? A twentieth part of the slaves in the United States are sufficient to affect the revenue, as it *might* be derived from sugar, in the sum of 4,500,000 dollars a year; *and they will do it.* The south then, we must needs think, comes in for a full share of the "protection"—and should closely adhere to a "system" which so much benefits that part of our country, employing so many laborers—*who must be employed*, OR DO WORSE.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. A letter from Alexandria, (Egypt), dated 16th Aug. is published in the Journal du Havre, in which it is stated that the crop of cotton this year will not be less than 150,000 bales. That the government had fixed a tax of 12¾ piasters, including expenses; that buyers were ready to take 40,000 bales at this price, but that none will be sold until 20,000 to 25,000 bales shall have been received at Alexandria.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION. Since the proceedings had on establishing the *basis* of representation, as sufficiently noticed by us, nothing important has been done in the convention, though many propositions had been submitted and much discussion was had upon them. The question as to the basis seems to have been laid aside for the present, and the other, hardly less important, as to the *right of suffrage*, has been considered. Seven weeks had elapsed, and the "Enquirer" of the 21st said, "the convention is not yet in sight of land." Twelve of the members are also members of congress, and others are members of the state legislature, and both of these bodies are about to assemble. Will the discussion last until the convention may be thus dissolved—or will the remaining members elect others to preserve the body in its numbers? The last, and to the extent that would be required, will not, perhaps, be agreeable to the people, and may not represent their wishes.

Messrs. Wilson, Campbell, (of Brooke), Powell, Leigh and others, had submitted different projects as to what shall constitute the right of suffrage and how it should be exercised, &c. The proceedings occupy much room, but have no great present interest, except to citizens of the state, in observing the movements of their own particular delegates. It is stated that Mr. Leigh, on the receipt of his speech at Harrisonburg, was burnt in effigy at that place—an incident much to be regretted.*

Gen. Taylor is probably, at this time, nearly the most popular man in Virginia—in consequence of the course that he pursued in resigning his seat because of his belief that the wishes of his constituents are in opposition to his own honest opinions.

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*The following is reported as parts of Mr. Leigh's speech—which, surely, contains extraordinary opinions.

Would he have deprived FRANKLIN and SHERMAN and RITTENHOUSE, and thousands of others—"day-laborers," of the right of suffrage, because that they earned their "daily bread!"

"In every civilized country under the sun, some there must be who *labor* for their daily bread, either by *contract* with, or subjection to others, or *for themselves*. Slaves in the eastern parts of this state, fill the places of the peasantry in Europe—of the peasantry, or day laborers, in the non-slave holding states of this union. The denser the population the more numerous will this class be. Even in the present state of the population beyond the Alleghany, there must be some peasantry; and as the country fills up they will surely have more—that is, men who tend the herds and dig the soil; who have neither real nor personal property of their own, and who *earn* their daily bread by the sweat of their brow. *These*, by this scheme, are all to be represented—but none of our slaves. And yet, in political economy, the latter fill EXACTLY the same place. * * * I ask gentlemen to say, whether they believe that those who are obliged to depend on their daily labor for daily subsistence, can or do ever enter into political affairs? They never do—never will—never can. * *

* Now what share, so far as *mind* is concerned, does any man suppose the peasantry of the west—that peasantry which it must have, when the country is as completely filled up with day laborers as ours is with slaves—can or will take in affairs of state? Gentlemen may say their laborers are the most intelligent on earth—which I hope is true—that they will rise, to political intelligence. But when any rise, others must supply the place they rise from."

Mr. Monroe has delivered a second speech of a conciliatory character. We shall insert it.

The Richmond Whig of Nov. 23, says—Nothing is yet determined in the convention. For the last week the question of the extent of suffrage has been chiefly discussed, and has called forth almost as much warmth and interest, and quite as many speeches as that of the basis of representation.—Parties on this subject are differently divided. There is less of sectional feeling, although there is yet much. To extend suffrage *somewhat*, is the disposition of nearly the whole convention, Mr. Randolph perhaps, and a very few others excepted. Difference of opinion exists as to degree, and the parties may be thus classed: 1. Those who adhere to things as they are, and who think that the constitution issued *perfect* from the hands of Geo. Mason, as Minerva sprung armed from the brain of Jupiter. 2. Those who wish some extension, but are not willing to depart from the *land*. Mr. Monroe on Saturday declared his adhesion to this sentiment, which, after a former speech, occasioned some surprise. This party is considerable in point of number, but much less, we believe, than a majority. 3. Those who go beyond *land*, and desire to give every man a vote, who being a citizen resident for a certain time before he offers to vote, in addition, pays his share of state tax. This party we are of opinion, is the strongest, and were we to hazard a conjecture, it would be that the convention will settle down upon its opinions. 4. Those who wish to give every citizen resident for a certain time, bearing arms, and paying taxes, state or county, the right of suffrage.

Mr. Talliaferro has resigned, on account of sickness in his family. It is said that Mr. J. S. Barbour will, because of the ill-health of his lady; and added that Mr. Monroe will probably retire because that his private views of what should constitute the right of suffrage are directly opposed to those of his constituents—which latter are for a very liberal extension of the right.

The Whig of the 24th (the latest date that we have) says—"It will be seen by the sketch of yesterday's proceedings, that another day has passed without producing any result; and indeed, there is no more reason to hope for the speedy decision of any principle now, than there was three weeks ago. The important matters under deliberation are susceptible of such infinite modification, and there is so great a propensity for speaking in this country, that it is difficult to say when any thing will be done. Nevertheless, we are induced to hope, that this day will close the debate on suffrage. We are as much, or rather more than ever at a loss to conjecture upon what extension of suffrage the convention will settle down."

PROSPECTS A-HEAD. By the following, from the New York Courier and Enquirer, of the 21st inst. which may be supposed to be well-advised on the subject, it appears that *something* is expected from the "liberal feelings and extensive views" of the British minister of foreign affairs. But the paragraph is a "*non committal*."

"We have now the prospect of some remedy to the agricultural interests of the United States. The British minister for foreign affairs is an experienced diplomatist—acquainted with the interests of Europe—their policy and prospects taken in connexion with the future position of the United States. He is a man of liberal feelings and extensive views. He is supported by the influence of Wellington, and the countenance of the liberal party in commercial affairs. The result of the war between Turkey and Russia, will also dispose the British cabinet to listen to propositions of the United States; and will smooth the way for an equitable adjustment of all commercial points of dispute on the broad principles of reciprocity."

☞The opening of the Black Sea to the commerce of the world, and the growing importance of the trade of Russia, may, possibly, *compel* England to make some modifications of her corn laws; but, and if so, we shall not derive any benefit from them. Notwithstanding the great extra consumption because of the late war, wheat at Odessa was selling at 13*s.* per quarter, or about 41 cents per bushel; and a London paper says that it may be delivered in England for less than 25 shillings, exclusive of any duty to which it may be subject: so that an alteration in the corn laws cannot have any general interest to us, in the present state of Europe; and the "liberal party in commercial affairs" in Great Britain, must extend their views much *further*, if they would indulge a reciprocal trade with the United States. We cannot buy calico at the rate of a bushel of wheat for a yard.

THE BLACK SEA. The countries bordering on this sea, and the sea of Azof, are among the most fertile in the world—and chiefly possessed by Russia. Their population of late years, has very rapidly increased. The Danube, the Dneister, the Dneiper, the Don, and other navigable rivers, enter it, passing through a mighty extent of rich and well peopled country, to which now, for the first time, the market of the world seems fairly opened. The commerce of this sea, embarrassed as it was, latterly employed 1,500 sail of vessels. The chief Russian port is Odessa, with 40 or 50,000 inhabitants. The islands at the mouth of the Danube, it is said, are to be occupied by the Russians; if they are healthy and afford a safe harbor, some city upon them will become to Hungary, and a large part of Germany, &c. what New Orleans is to our western states. A glance at the map will shew how easily an enterprising community on the shores of the Black Sea, may also grasp the *Caspian*, and hold intercourse with the populous countries adjacent to it. The Don, entering the former, nearly approaches the great river Volga, which empties into the latter, and there are other apparent means of a cheap and prompt communication between these two large bodies of water, in the present state of science and spirit of improvement. The *privileges* extended to the subjects of Russia by the late treaty, are, of themselves, sufficient to lead to most important commercial results. And, because of the excellency of our ships and the skill of our seamen, it is anticipated that we shall come in for a full share of the new business created.

FISHERIES ON THE LABRADOR COAST. The following is a statement of the fisheries on the Labrador, for the year 1829, from the best means of information obtainable on the coast; given in the Quebec Star.

	vessels.	men.	fish cwt.	oil hhds.
From the U. States,	1,500	15,000	1,100,000	11,000
From Newfoundland,	400	4,000	350,000	3,500
From Nova Scotia,	100	800	70,000	700
England, Jersey, &c.	80	4,000	240,000	2,400
Lower Canada,	8	150	5,000	50
New Brunswick, Magdelaine islands, &c.	20	160	8,000	80
Total,	2,108	24,110	1,773,000	17,730

Value of the above at a low estimate.

2,000,000	cwt. of fish a 10s.	£1,000,000
4,500	tons of cod fish oil, a £20	90,000
3,000	tierces salmon, a 4	12,000
1,000	hhds. of seal oil, a 5	3,000
10,000	seal skins,	1,000
	furs, &c.	6,000
		£1,114,000

PACKAGE OF PAPERS. The senior editor of the REGISTER takes to himself much of the credit, (if any is due), for the great improvement made within twenty years past, in the packing of newspapers. He started, at once, by putting them in strong wrappers and parcelling the packages into *states*—so that when a bundle arrives at the distributing office of a state, the interior packages are generally as sound as when they first left the office. The post master at McDonough, Geo. politely noticing the straw paper wrappers, says—

"This office is 990 miles south of Washington city, and your Register comes to it enveloped in that paper, without even the corners rubbed through—Last spring the mail got washed, and all the packages had to be sunned, but those that were wrapped in the straw paper were not the least injured, nor could you have told that they had been in the water."

We have also a letter from the post master at Alexandria, Lou. which says—"a great deal of noise has been made within the last eighteen months, about papers lost or mislaid. The charges against the post masters are

unjust, I believe. The remote situation of this office might be expected to cause many miscarriages of newspapers—but since May, 1827, not more than one or two numbers of *your* paper have failed. The reason is that you do justice in packing them." He then goes on to describe the difficulty and trouble which ensues because of careless and insufficient packing, and recommends our manner, with the use of straw paper for wrappers.

☞As there are many persons "in these our days" who think it unreasonable to expect that an editor should tell the truth, unless politically or personally interested—we shall take the liberty to add, that, very generally, we are sure that the complaints against the post offices are unjust; and that we have no private interest in the manufacture or consumption of straw paper, except in its reduced cost to ourselves and the better accommodation of our readers. There are however, some parts of the country, and within a short distance of the seat of government too, that, if papers were wrapped in *sheet iron* and directed in letters of *adamant*, they would fail of their destination, through the multitude of little post offices, and the indifference of those who have charge of them. We have, perhaps, from first to last, lost 100 subscribers in Virginia, for this assigned cause; and been compelled, in numerous cases, to give up the hope of supplying gentlemen who wished to receive our paper. But complaints of this kind are now not more frequent than formerly. We also admit that, with all our care, we ourselves make some few errors or omissions—but many have received our paper ten years without requiring *one* missing number to complete their files.

TRADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI. The following statement shows the increase of trade in the valley of the Mississippi, for the last two years, as exhibited by the amount of products carried to New Orleans.

		1826.	1827.	1828.
Bacon	hhds.	470	1,533	3,097
Do	casks	202	554	1,050
Do	boxes	143	274	1,190
Hams	hhds.	463	1,011	1,433
Beef	bbls.	1,203	1,792	6,622
Flour	bbls.	120,094	131,096	152,593
Lard	kegs	51,053	85,865	115,635
Do	bbls.	344	855	1,085
Lead	pigs	86,242	196,405	183,712
Pork	bbls.	33,632	25,467	35,815
Do	bulk	999,853	291,500	863,690
Tobacco	hhds.	19,385	31,704	30,224
Whiskey	hhds.	10,525	35,982	44,507

All other articles of western product in the same proportion.

SEIZURE. We understand, says the Boston Commercial Gazette of the 16th inst. that twelve packages of woollens were seized in this city yesterday morning, on suspicion of having been smuggled, and deposited in the custom house stores, to await the "searching operation" of the law. These goods, the value of which is not yet known, are supposed to have come from Canada.

NEW YORK. Only 25 of the 128 members of assembly recently elected, were members last year; and nine new members have been elected to the senate. The public interest materially suffers by such extensive changes in a legislative body.

NEW JERSEY. The legislature of the state after a session of a few days only, adjourned to meet again a short time hence.

In the house of assembly, on the 7th inst. Mr. *Hornblower*, of Essex, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas the interest and prosperity of the state of New Jersey, in common with the other states of the union, essentially depend upon a proper protection and encouragement of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES AND HOME INDUSTRY: And whereas, the *tariff* lately established by congress, is calculated to afford such protection and encouragement, to inspire a spirit of national enterprise and industry, and to promote the wealth and internal resources of our country, which can never be realized while dependent on foreign manufactures:—Therefore,

Resolved, by the council and general assembly of the state of New Jersey, That the senators and representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, be, and they are hereby requested, by their votes and influence in that body, to oppose a repeal, or any such modification or alteration of the existing tariff, as may lessen or impair the encouragement and protection now afforded to the mechanics and manufacturers of our country.

Resolved, That the governor of this state, be, and he is hereby requested, to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be forwarded to each of the senators and representatives in congress from this state.

Mr. Hornblower called them up on the 9th. Mr. Earle moved the postponement of them to the next session. Mr. Jackson seconded the motion. He said—"That these resolutions had been introduced for the purpose of compelling members in the majority, to commit themselves, by voting for them, before the great man at the head of the nation had officially expressed his opinion, or else by recording their names in opposition to the resolutions, to subject themselves to the imputation of being opposed to the American system. The gentleman had no fears in relation to the course that the new executive would adopt." Mr. Hornblower replied, and remarked, that he could not imagine what had created so much sensibility, and produced so much alarm in the minds of certain gentlemen in the majority. There was nothing frightful in the resolutions themselves, nor in the proposition to postpone the further consideration of them. It was a plain, simple matter for aye or nay, and gentlemen had nothing to do but to "toe the mark" and record their names in opposition to the resolutions, if they did not like them. "He thought the reason assigned by the gentleman from Morris for postponing, was the very reason why the house ought now to act upon them. After the new executive should intimate his views upon this great question, gentlemen might feel themselves committed by the influence of party considerations. Whereas now the sense of the house might be coolly and dispassionately expressed, without reference to any known opinions of the executive, and in a way too to have a just and proper influence on those opinions, whatever they may be."

After some further observations from other gentlemen, the motion to postpone was put and carried as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bennett, Cruser, Davis, Earl, Ellis, Evans, Farlee, Hancock. Hillard, Hinchman, Howell, Hurley, Ireland, Jackson, Jeffers, Kirkpatrick, Little, Mickle, Merkle, Nevins, Potts, Schenck, Summers, Vliet, Warren, Wells, Wick, Wurts, Speaker—28.

Nays—Messrs. Black, Chetwood, Fithian, Foster, Hoff, Hornblower, Swing, Townsend, Vail, Van Winkle, Ward—11.

PENNSYLVANIA. Mr. Fullerton, of the senate, has presented a detailed estimate, shewing that the whole amount of the debt of Pennsylvania, on account of canals and roads, will be about thirteen millions of dollars, on the 1st January 1831; including the wants or requisitions now existing, or for the progress of the works in 1830, which he adds up in the great sum of $6,070,684 07. And besides, he says that the treasurer is liable to be called on for $210,192 05, on account of other appropriations for roads, bridges, &c. The bill, however, to authorise a temporary loan, for the continuance of the Pennsylvania canal and rail road, was passed—yeas 21, nays 9.

Pennsylvania, certainly, is engaged in many great undertakings—all right and proper, perhaps—*in their season*. But it would have been better if some had been finished before others were commenced, could the different interests of the state be satisfied with such proceedings.

OHIO. The great canal is to pass through the town of Chillicothe, and a considerable water power will be created by its locks; and a powerful impulse to manufactures is expected. Twenty years ago, bar-iron, nails, &c. were brought from distant places to Chillicothe—iron cost 18, and nails 25 cents per lb. The best quality of iron, made in the neighborhood, now sells at 6½ cents, and nails are worth only 7 or 8. Iron ore is plentiful.

GEORGIA GOLD. We have examined a fair specimen of gold taken from lands in Habersham county, and have no doubt, from its appearance, that it is better than Spanish coin. We were informed by gen. Cleveland, that $1,500 was taken from a space of ground not exceeding three fourths of an acre square; and that four men, in one instance, found, $270 worth of the precious metal in one day. This was uncommon, but so sanguine are those acquainted with mining, that they are offering extravagant prices for lands in the neighborhood of the present discoveries. [*Wash. News.*

[Gold continues to be found in considerable quantities in North Carolina, and some in South Carolina and Georgia, as stated above, and we had a warm report, some time ago, of extensive mines being discovered in certain counties of Virginia. The proceeds, at some of the "diggings" are said to be worth $5 per hand, daily; but we suppose this happens only when they have "good luck." The operations have been generally performed in a very imperfect and laborious manner; but at sundry places, machinery is at work to separate the precious metal from the earth, &c. It is thought that five counties in North Carolina yield about the worth of 20,000 dollars, weekly—or at the rate of a million a year; and the produce for the next year has been calculated at two millions in that state, only. We have not faith in many of the accounts published—but, if the employment is healthy, we heartily wish success to it. England will take our gold "free of duty," though prohibiting our grain, lumber, &c. and taxing our tobacco and rice exorbitantly; and there is comfort in the prospect that this new pursuit may tend to keep down the balance of trade, in its employment of American labor.]

THE CHOCTAWS, according to their own showing, are, as a people, in a state of progressive improvement, in spite of the discouragements that are so repeatedly thrown in their way. "Learning," they say "is on the advance; a unanimous wish pervades the community to educate their children, and every effort is made to improve their present condition. Strict attention is paid to the enactment of good laws; and they are faithfully executed; ardent spirits have been banished from among us, and have been compelled to take up their abode among our civilized white neighbors. Religion has taken deep root among us; some hundreds of our countrymen have experienced the divine efficacy of the religion of the prince of peace; the gospel has been faithfully preached among us, and the labors of the faithful have been most signally blessed, and there is every prospect that the smiles of heaven will yet be continued, until the Choctaw nation shall become evangelized."

They have no disposition to emigrate. They say, in the language of a letter in the Cherokee Phenix, from which we quote:

"It has always been our wish to remain on this side of the Mississippi river; we still wish to remain; we are entirely beyond the control of our chiefs in regard to the disposal of ourselves; we are free to go or stay, and are subject to the will of no aristocrat or nabob. We have long since taken a resolution to remain here, at all hazard. If ever the Choctaw character is renovated, here is the place to do it—if we are ever to experience the blessings of civilization, here is the place."

TEXAS. Mr. Pope, governor of the territory of Arkansas, has the following paragraph in his message to the legislature of the 13th inst. It contains, we believe, the first *official* public notice of an intention to acquire the possession of Texas.

"With regard to our frontier on Texas, it may not be amiss to remark, that a hope is indulged that it will be purchased by our government. From a superficial view of the subject, it seems to me that the Mexican government can have no strong objection to sell, and that it would be wise and prudent on our part to become the owners. We have every reason to expect that the present chief magistrate of the nation will not only avail himself of every opportunity to advance the great interest of the nation, but that nothing will be wanting on his part to add to the strength, security, and prosperity of the western country. The acquisition of this province will ensure to us peace and safety on our south-western and western borders."

The Columbia (S. C.) "Telescope" of the 6th inst. thus speaks of the project—

"The next session of congress seems to us to be preparing the close of this sad political drama of ours; and we welcome our friends to the near approach of the final scene—to one last, decisive conflict, that, if it does not bring the noblest of all triumphs—that of successfully defending our liberties—must bestow on us, at least, the almost equally glorious one of being overwhelmed in their defence.

But if we fail!
They never fail who die
In a great cause—the block may suck their gore,
Their heads may sodden in the sun, their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls,
But still their spirit walks abroad.

The next session of the congress of the United States is preparing a conflict on two great political questions, either of which may prove fatal to the present union of the states. The tariff question alone, perhaps, would not involve so suddenly the entire break of which the agitation of the other question *ought* to produce and *will*. If the discussion of the acquisition of Texas brings on the agitation of the slave question, as we are sure that it will, a rupture with the northern states will become almost inevitable."

☞What a temper is shewn here? The spirit of the Hartford convention, in its most fearfully imagined or real aspect, is flung aside like a thing to be laughed at, by the bold calculators of disunion and civil war in the south. But "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof!" We have had enough of such Bobadil language—it is not that of the people of the south, but of a few men, who would

"Rather reign in hell, than serve in heaven."

If the propriety of *extending* slavery is discussed, as it is said "*we are sure that it will*, a rupture with the northern states will become almost inevitable!" We cannot believe it possible that a *native American* ever gave out this idea. A rupture "almost inevitable," because men may differ upon a question of so much interest—not affecting the *present* relations of the states, but looking to future power in certain of them, in the increased influence of *negro slaves*! And about this we have a grand flourish of trumpets concerning dying and blocks-gore and sodden heads,—strung limbs, and spirits! "Alas, poor ghost!"

Were WASHINGTON living, his power would *dissipate* such men. The admission of Texas, however, is not yet before us—though we have believed that something which shall cast the famous Yazoo fraud into contempt, is seriously thought of, by certain individuals.

☞In relation to the lands in this *desired-to-be* territory of the United States, we have intimated that certain individuals had a mighty interest. A citizen of Baltimore claims *forty eight millions of acres*—Col. Austin we know not how many *millions* more. Others, we are assured, have speculated deeply; and, if we remember rightly, some "handful of millions" will be claimed by certain bankers in Europe. Millions of dollars may probably be subscribed to prosecute this project to its consummation, and hire hundreds of scribes to *puff* it off in the papers.

YAZOO FRAUD. At a late term of the United States court of the northern district of Alabama, held at Huntsville, by the hon. William Crawford, a case of importance was tried, which grew out of that stupendous fraud, the Yazoo speculation. The case is this:

From the Huntsville Advocate.

"*John Den, lessee of John Smith T.* VERSUS *Richard Fen, lessee of Wm. H. Whitaker et al: tenants in possession with notice to quit.* This was an action of ejectment brought to recover the possession of an undivided moiety of the lands, (now held by the defendants as purchasers from the United States), under a claim derived from a grant originally made by the state of Georgia to the Tennessee company. The evidence was submitted to the jury on Tuesday afternoon, who on Wednesday morning, by consent of counsel, rendered a special verdict. An interesting argument to the court was had on Wednesday afternoon, and on Thursday morning the

court gave judgment in favor of the defendants. Counsel for the plaintiff, Wm. Kelly, esq.—for the defendants—Jos. Scott, esq. U. S. district attorney, and Byrd Brandon, esq. The case will, we understand, be taken up by writ of error to the supreme court of the United States."

"The value of the claim to be settled by the decision on this case is enormous. It embraces the entire county of Lauderale—the largest portion of Franklin and Lawrence counties, and a small part of Limestone. These constitute the entire claim—an undivided moiety of which is contended for by the plaintiff in the present action."

[Are we never to have done with this infamous *land speculation?*]

POTATOES—*political!* A potatoe, raised in Alleghany county, Md. weighing 2 *lbs.* 9 *oz.* was called the "Jackson potato."

Another, near Martinsburg, Va. weighing 3¾ *lbs.* was called the "Anti Jackson potato."

A third, near Elkton, Md. weighing 5 *lbs.* 4 *oz.* was called the "Clay potato."

And a fourth, in Somerset county, Md. weighing 9 *lbs.* 10 *oz.* called the "National Republican potatoe." The last was 2 feet 4 inches, in its greatest girt.

CRIMES. The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says, four persons, convicted of burglary, were sentenced on Saturday to the state prison during the term of their natural lives. One of them, a boy named Allen, stated in a letter which he addressed to the court, that he was only fourteen years old. He appears to be an instance of precocious and irreclaimable villainy. His father is in the state prison, his mother in the penitentiary, and his brother escaped being consigned to one or the other of these mansions, by turning state's evidence.

[We have one or two as remarkable instances in Maryland, of crime "running in families."]

THE NAVY. The Peacock has arrived at Pensacola, with com. Elliot, who succeeds com. Biddle on the West India station, where the latter has commanded for three years. The Peacock has a full suit of cotton sails, which, so far, are fully approved of.

Great fears are entertained for the safety of the Hornet.

WEST INDIA TRADE. The New Haven Herald well observes—"Notwithstanding our direct exclusion from the English islands, which formerly almost exclusively enjoyed the commerce of this port, our Yankees contrive to get off a good deal of *truck*, and though the voyage is a little more circuitous in consequence of the prohibition, and unproductive to the revenue in consequence of the tariff, returns being mostly made in specie, a pretty good business has been and is still doing, which bids fair to be well sustained."

The "Herald" then proceeds to notice the course of the trade, and adds—"We have been led to these remarks by a statement with which we have been favored, of the quantity of stock shipped from this port from the 6th Sept. 1828, to the 6th July, 1829, the commencement and termination of the business for the year—viz. 1,274 horses, 1,137 mules, 138 oxen—total 2,549. The amount shipped from the 3d October ult. to this date, is 454 horses, 177 mules, 80 oxen—total, 711—making the whole shipment from the 6th Sept. 1828, to the 17th Nov. 1829—

Horses,	1,728
Mules,	1,514
Oxen,	218
Grand total,	3,260

"About one third of this trade goes to the French islands—the rest, by hook and by crook, to the English."

☞The statistical tables have not shewn any material change in the amount of our trade with the West Indies, because of the exclusion of our vesels from the British islands. The British have over-reached themselves in their navigation acts; for, in doing that which was intended to secure the employment of their own shipping, they have given *additional* employment to our's—and the cost of it naturally falls upon their own subjects, who use or consume our commodities. The "loss" of the West India trade, would, therefore, appear to be a *gain!* The high duties on sugar and rum, though affecting the revenue, do not shew a loss to the people of the United States—making the chief part of the spirituous liquors which they consume, and a large part of the sugar, themselves.

JERUSALEM. There is a report that the Rothschilds have purchased Jerusalem! We see nothing improbable that, in the pecuniary distress of the sultan, he should sell some part of his dominions to preserve the rest; or that the Rothschilds should purchase the ancient capital of their nation. They are wealthy beyond the desire, perhaps, even of avarice; and so situated, it is quite reasonable to suppose that they may seek something else to gratify their ambition, that shall produce most important effects. If secured in the possession, (and which may be brought about by *money*), they might instantly, as it were, gather a large nation together, soon to become capable of defending itself, and having a wonderful influence over the commerce and condition of the east—rendering Judea again the place of deposite of a large portion of the wealth of the "ancient world." To the sultan, the country is of no great value; but, in the hands of the Jews, directed by such men as the Rothschilds, what might it not become, and in a short period of time?

The sultan is in great difficulty—Baron Rotchschild was proceeding to Constantinople; and a second re-building of the temple is not among the most strange things expected in these strange times, by some of the Jews.

COLOMBIA. We hear not much of the "rebellion" of gen. Cordova. Montilla has issued a proclamation saying, that the province of Carthagena, alone, is more than sufficient "to restrain his wickedness and chastise his audacity."

The Spanish Guerillas of Venezuela, (says the N. Y. Daily Advertiser), who for the last eight years have been contending for the king, by making war upon the republic of Colombia, have at last capitulated, come down from their positions in the mountains of Guires, Tamanaco, &c. and have taken the oath of fidelity to the republic, with the exception of gen. Arizabalo, who prefers to acknowledge the king as his master. The insurgents, by treaty, evacuated their positions and entered the town of Guapo, with drums beating and colors flying, and delivered up their arms, upon the express stipulation that all the Guerilla prisoners were to be set free, their chiefs and officers to retain their arms, and, during their stay in Colombia, to enjoy all the honors which belong to their stations as military officers.

BRITISH REVENUE, &c. A late London paper says—By the returns of the revenue for the years and quarters ending on the 10th October, it appears that there is a general decrease of about £146,000; on the customs for the whole year, there is a deficit of very nearly £400,000, which has been within a trifle compensated during the last quarter by (it is said) a considerable influx of duty on imported corn; but no materials for an exact comparison on that point between the two years or quarters can be held sufficient without having before us the return of what the respective corn duties have yielded. In the excise there has been a falling off upon the quarter considerably more than equivalent to that in the customs for the entire year, being £446,000. But in other branches, as stamps, taxes, and miscellaneous, there appears an improvement both on the year and quarter, viz:—

	Quarter.	Year.
Stamps	£42,000	£129,400
Taxes	34,300	69,500
Miscellaneous	75,000	44,700

In the post-office there is an increase of £9,000 upon the year, but a falling off of £8,000 on the quarter. It appears that the only quarter of the past year which exhibits an improvement in the excise over the corresponding one of the year preceding, is the first—viz. that ending on the 5th of January, which yielded nearly £800,000 above the corresponding quarter ending January, 1828; in each succeeding quarter there has been a failure in the taxes arising from articles of home consumption, a

circumstance not very surprising when we consider the prevalence of idleness, partly forced by the failure of markets, in part voluntary, from the spirit of combination, during the whole summer. It may, of course, be at all times taken for granted, that any cause which throws the industrious classes out of work, reduces in the same ratio the productiveness of the excise revenue. We are happy to learn that in this respect the hopes for the ensuing season have begun to improve; the fine spinners at Manchester, who had been for six months in a "turn out" against the masters, having recently returned to their looms, and the above great centre of the cotton trade having again manifested its usual state of order and activity. There is, we believe, but little doubt that there has arisen in many quarters a more lively demand for the staple manufactures of this country.

MILITIA TRAINING. The legislatures of Vermont and Delaware have nearly abolished their militia laws. In Vermont however, one annual training is provided for, for enrollment and inspection of arms. Much complaint is made in Pennsylvania as to the collection of militia fines, which, when made by distress, are saddled with a bill of costs pretty nearly equal to the sum originally levied—and the people do not know what becomes of the money.

THE INDIANS. Gov. Forsyth, in his late message to the legislature of Georgia; says—"Whatever, in the exercise of a prudent forecast may be determined upon, one provision is required by a due regard to our position as a member of the government of the United States:—a small tax should be imposed upon all the Indians within our territory, that in the next general census they may be enumerated and form a part of our federal representative population."

This is a singular proposition—to tax to obtain power, and yet not allow the taxed any participation in that power.

CANADA—150,000 dollars in specie have lately passed from New York into Canada—supposed to have been forwarded by British agents in that city, for smuggled goods, sold at auction—which is the most convenient thing in the world to cover fraudulent transactions.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Arson. Brenton Bartlett has been convicted in Rhode Island, of setting fire to and destroying a cotton mill belonging to Messrs. Arnold & Earle, to gratify his private revenge against one of the proprietors. The penalty of the law is imprisonment, fine, crop, brand and pillory—over which the court has no discretion.

Texas. Mr. G. B. Cotton is about to commence a newspaper at St. Felipe de Austin, in Texas. A newspaper has been recently commenced at Nacogdoches.

Health of Boston. The number of deaths in this city returned to the health office the week ending the 7th inst. was only *ten*, being the fewest which have been reported in one week, for ten years.

State loan. In the legislature of Pennsylvania, the bill authorising the temporary loan of $1,000,000, passed the house of representatives on Wednesday the 18th inst.

Limestone. We learn, says the Balt. Chronicle, that about 17½ miles from this city, directly on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, an inexhaustible bed of limestone has been cut through. Its existence had been long known, but as there were no roads leading to any market from it, it has hitherto remained unproductive.

Mr. Binns, who for twenty seven years has conducted the "Democratic Press," at Philadelphia, has wholly retired from the duties of an editor, and that paper is merged in another called the "Inquirer," published by Mr. Harding.

Ireland. It is stated, in a recent publication in England, by Mr. Christopher Anderson, that there are in Ireland 3,740,217 persons who understand only the Irish language.

Commerce of Quebec. The Quebec Star says, "in the course of thirty years, the shipping of this port has increased from eighty or ninety vessels in a season, to upwards of eight hundred."

Webster's dictionary. The officers of the Yale college, who have examined this work, are said to have recommended it to the students as being superior to any dictionary of our language. It is now re-published in England.

New York. At one of the fires in this city, last week, three persons were burnt to death, and a fourth is missing, supposed to have shared the same horrid fate.

The U. S. ship Hornet has not been heard of since the 15th of Sept. Great fears are entertained for the safety of this vessel and her crew.

New Orleans. The Cincinnati Advertiser gives a report that five thousand five hundred persons had died in the city during the late season; and that the fever yet raged there at the last advices. [Since ceased.]

Mr. Brown, late minister of the U. S. at Paris, has been splendidly entertained by the merchants and others of Philadelphia. Mr. *Barbour,* late minister at London, has partaken of a great public dinner at Richmond.

Steam. Ten years ago, the navigation of the western waters by steam was supposed to have reached its *ne plus ultra,* and the commander of a boat, who made the passage from New Orleans in twenty days, was complimented with a public dinner at Louisville. The voyage is now often made in less than nine days.

Grand feast for lawyers. The Philadelphia Gazette says—"We understand that one of the effects of the speculations in coal lands, has been the taking out of as many land warrants as will twice cover the whole surface of Schuylkill county.

British East Indies. The editor of the New York Daily Advertiser, in noticing apprehensions expressed that Russia might get possession of British India, says it is much more likely that British India will declare and establish its own independence.

The Despatch line of stages, between Baltimore and Washington, have performed the journey in three hours and thirty five minutes. We have often been from seven to nine hours in getting over this distance, when the roads were in good order!

Buffalo suffered much by fire on the 14th inst. A large block of buildings were destroyed—14 of them were valuable. All the printing materials of the "Journal" were lost.

An actress of the Tremont theatre, Boston, is said to have received a legacy equal to 200,000 dollars, from an English relative. If so, she will make her *exit,* with a "benefit."

Mr. *McLane,* our minister at London, was presented to the king on the 12th ult. and delivered his credentials.

Arson. The Richmond Whig states that the stable of the hon. James Barbour was fired a few days ago, supposed by an incendiary, and 21 horses burnt up. Some English horses, lately imported by col. Barbour, were saved.

The steamboats De Witt Clinton and Victory, were sold at New York, recently, at public auction, the first for $17,750, the latter for $5,000. These boats are said to have cost about $100,000. The steamboat business seems to have been over-done on the Hudson, &c. Persons are transported 160 miles for one dollar, including their meals!

Sam. Patch, famous for his jumps at the falls of the Passaic, (between 70 and 80 feet high), into the water, and since more celebrated for his jumps off a rock at the cataract of Niagara, about 100 feet high,—made his last jump at Rochester on the 13th inst. The falls of the Gennessee river are 100 feet high—a stage was raised 25 feet above them; he sprung off, appeared to lose his balance before he reached the water, and was seen no more. Many thousand persons witnessed this fearful undertaking and were horror-stricken at its termination. Poor Patch is said to have been quite drunk, on the occasion: an attempt was made to prevent the exploit, but he insisted on proceeding. He seems to have lost the control of his limbs. His arms were raised above his head, instead of being as usual by his side, when he went into the water. [His body has been found, and the physicians have discovered that a blood vessel was ruptured.]

Mr. P. P. Barbour, in his late speech in the convention, remarked: "No wise farmer ever tries an *experiment;* he leaves that for others to do." If this be the true characteristic of Virginia farmers; it is well for them

that there are *some* experimental farmers in other parts of the world, otherwise, they would yet, like the Spaniards, in their attachment to old notions, be using the plough described by Virgil in his Georgics. Not an *improved* harrow, hoe, or rake, would ever have touched the soil of the old dominion. Mr. B's speech is a dead set at all improvements. [*Free Press.*

Transylvania university. It is mentioned that one hundred and fifty young gentlemen had already arrived at Lexington, for the purpose of attending the medical lectures in Transylvania university, that more were expected, and there were then one hundred and thirty students in the preparatory and academical department.

Law! It was recently decided at New York that a *dead* turkey, is not a "turkey," in the meaning of the law—and so a person who stole one was acquitted.

The essays signed William Penn, published in the National Intelligencer, are to be translated into the Cherokee language, and will issue in a pamphlet at New Echota, by order of the national council.

The ruble. By an assay made at our mint, the *silver ruble* of Russia is found to be equal to seventy-five cents, at which rate all duties are calculated by our custom house. The paper ruble is settled among merchants by the exchange on London!

The Rio Grande del Norte has been navigated five hundred miles by Mr. Austin's steam boat, the Ariel. The valley of the river appears well peopled, kind and well disposed—and they were much astonished at the appearance of the boat.

The secretary of state returned early last week to the seat of government, from Richmond.

Died, at Paris on the 7th of Oct. *M. Seligman Michael*, grand rabbi of the Israelite persuasion, at the age of 95 years. All the Israelite population of the capital followed his funeral to the cemetry of father La Chaise. Mr. Deutz, the grand rabbi of the central consistory, pronounced his funeral oration on the tomb, in praise of the eminent qualities of the deceased.

——, at his residence in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th inst. *Andrew Mc Farland*, aged 91—a lieutenant in the Pennsylvania line during the revolution.

——, in Jefferson county, Virginia. *George Johnson*, aged 90—a native of Scotland, and a gallant soldier of the revolution. He had the habit, until the time of his death, of celebrating the anniversary of independence by three discharges of his old musket, and drinking to the memory of Washington and his compatriots. He desired to be buried like a soldier, and his request was attended to.

Napoleon Bonaparte. Amongst the private instructions to me (says De Bourienne in his memoirs) by Bonaparte, was the following rather singular order:—At night," said he, "you will enter my bed chamber as seldom as possible. Never awaken me when you have good news to announce. With good news there is no necessity to hurry. When, on the contrary, you are the depositary of evil tidings, rouse me instantly, for on such occasions there is not a moment to be lost." Bonaparte frequently found the beneficial results of this calculation, which, though differing from that generally adopted, was really just.

Appalling scene!—The London Courier, in concluding a report of the trial and condemnation for an attempt to murder, says, the prisoners were led away in different directions, the men on one side and the women on the other. It was altogether a very appalling scene, to witness a whole family, consisting of the husband, wife, son, and daughter all condemned to die at once.

New York election. Among the votes given for assemblymen at the late election, were 7 for Frances Wright, 3 for Russell Cider Comstock, 1 for Bolivar of Colombia, 1 for Charles the tenth of France, 1 for Hoboken Dayton, 1 for Don Pedro of Brazil, 1 for Ferdinand VIIth of Spain, 1 for George the fourth of England, and 1 for general Jackson.

Nashville, Nov. 3. On Saturday last, we were surprised by the introduction into the house of representatives of a resolution to order the release from prison of an individual committed under a sentence of the county court of this county, for contempt in refusing to give testimony before the grand jury. Such a proposition we suspect, is unparalleled in the legislative annals of our country, and, we are happy to add, was very promptly rejected by an overwhelming majority. Not a voice, but that of the mover, was heard in debate in support of the resolution, and but four other members joined him in voting for it.

Dartmouth college. By the catalogue for Oct. 1829, it appears that the number of medical students is 103; of undergraduates, 132; total, 235. In the senior class are 30; junior 32; Sophomore 36; Freshmen 34.

Chesapeake and Delaware canal. It is stated that the tolls received on this canal already amount to $100 per day. On Monday last no less than 20 sloops and schooners past the western locks.

A wasp. Lately in England, a farmer near Banbury, swallowed a wasp, and so rapid was the inflammation that he died in a few hours.

Mr. John Gwinn, of Londonderry, Ireland, lately deceased, bequeathed *forty-five thousand pounds sterling* for the establishment of a school "for the education, clothing, boarding, and apprenticing of male children in the city, and a prescribed adjacent district, without regard to religious distinctions." The sum is vast, considering the cheapness of education and living in that part of Ireland.

[We much suspect that this man must have been a relation of our good neighbor of the "Baltimore Gazette."]

Russian officers. The New York Mercantile states that "the Russian officers who arrived there in the New York from Liverpool, have come to this country for the purpose of practising in our navy, and obtaining practical information of our system of naval tactics.

In a comedy, by Dupeni, bearing the title of "Sancho Panza," the duke says, at the beginning of the third act, "I begin to get tired of Sancho." "So do I," said a wag in the pit, taking his hat and walking out. This sealed the fate of the piece. [*Cousin d'Avelette.*

Riot. A most dreadful combat took place on Tuesday last week, among the canal men at the Great Dam, in Swatara township, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. One of them had a ball shot through his hat, and a number more are said to have been severely wounded by the shillelahs. Peace was at last restored. [The laborers on our canals and roads, chiefly raw foreigners, are hard to convince that they live under a government of laws.]

The greatest man of the present day is a young man, a native of Pitna, in Sweden. He is in his nineteenth year: his stature, though his growth is not yet completed, is nine feet three inches and three lines! and even at eight years of age he had attained a heighth of three feet four inches!

Snow. In Watertown, Jefferson county, New York (about the 16th inst.) snow had fallen to the depth of 18 inches, so as to produce tolerable good sleighing, which, says the Register of that village, appears to be pretty thoroughly used.

The Creeks. Benjamin Marshall, a Creek chief, has just returned from Arkansas, and gives of the soil, climate, and abundance of game, so flattering an account, that all to whom he had made known the true situation and prospects of the country allotted to the Indians, had signified their intention to emigrate; and it was Marshall's opinion that half the Creeks would remove before next fall. [*Georgia Enquirer.*

A Russian's prayers are generally very short, and consist frequently only of the two words "Gospodi Pomolui." (Lord have mercy upon us!) which are sung with beautiful effect in most of their chapels.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

A great fire broke out at Manchester on the 16th Oct. The warehouses of Barnaby & Faulkner were destroyed—and, among the contents, 700 bales of cotton.

The Leicester Herald mentions the following facts:

"A few weeks back, several farmers residing in the parish of Thurmaston were obliged to pay the poor-rates *in wheat*, immediately after it was taken from the fields. Last week the whole of the tenants of the earl of Cardigan, residing in Nottinghamshire, sent in a round-robin to his lordship's steward, stating that it was impossible for them, under the present distressed state of affairs, with no market for their produce, to think of remaining in their farms at the same rents. We have not yet heard

his lordship's answer. A similar document has been forwarded to the steward of sir Justinian Isham, by his tenants; the worthy baronet, in reply, has informed them that he felt for their distressed state, and that he had ordered the whole of their farms to be revalued, and the price regulated according to the present times. He further added, he could not suffer one of his tenants to leave him. Many other farmers are following a similar plan, the poor-rates being in some parishes as high as twenty-eight shillings in the pound annual, *and at the rate of three pounds an acre.*"

The state of trade in the manufacturing towns, generally, appears to have considerably improved. And yet it is said—"The suffering is general. It pervades all orders and classes of men, from the cultivator of a thousand acres to the daily slave who vegetates upon ten pence a day—from the owner of twenty ships to the owner of a herring boat—from the man of ten mines and fifty blast furnaces, to the humble hammerer of sparables."

Ireland contains about 12,000,000 of Irish acres (or 19,000,000 of English); there are about 6,000,000 of Roman Catholics, about 800,000 Presbyterians, and about 600,000 Protestants.

The corporation of York have chosen a Catholic for their high sheriff.

The British vessels of war in the Mediterranean amount to 27, carrying 1,064 guns—9 of them are of the line.

Mr. McLane, our minister to the court of St. James, had a long conference with the earl of Aberdeen on the 16th ult.

James Hamilton, the author of the Hamiltonian system of education, died at Dublin on the 15th of September.

Several experiments with steam carriages, have fully tested their adaptation to rail and ordinary roads, and in consequence the stock of the Manchester and Liverpool rail way has advanced from 38 to 50 per cent. On a recent trial of a carriage invented by Anderson and James, on the Clapham road, it performed at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. It is supposed that on a rail road it would have gone three times as fast as any of the vehicles tried on the Liverpool and Manchester rail road. See page 222.)

Portions of the country have been visited by violent storms, which caused the rivers and creeks to overflow their banks, doing great injury. On the coast, between Sunderland pier and Henderson, within the distance of half a mile, eighteen vessels were stranded, most of which will become wrecks. The loss of vessels on other parts of the coast, was also very considerable.

FRANCE.

This kingdom appears very uneasy. It is said that "twenty insurgent journals are stirring up agitations." Sieur Dubreiul, the publisher of several *dangerous* and *seditious* engravings, such as Napoleon Francis on horseback—The return from Elba—The Dream, &c. has been sentenced to three months imprisonment, and to pay a penalty of 500 francs. He has for a long time defied the scrutiny of the police.

It appears from the *Journal des Debats*, that the count St. Leger de Bemposta, nephew of baron Hyde de Neuville, who has been entrusted with purchasing Greek slaves in Egypt, had obtained permission from the king of France, that fifty of the orphan children, whose parents were massacred at Missolonghi, should be educated in France. He arrived with them at Toulon, after a passage of forty-one days; but the vessel had scarcely appeared, when an order was received to transfer these youth to the *Volage*, to be carried back to their own country. This is commented on as a barbarous act on the part of the ministry, by the Journal.

The Moniteur has published a comparative statement of the revenue, arising from indirect contributions for the first nine months of the last and the current year. This table exhibits an improvement in the latter period of 8,148,000 francs, or about £324,000. The increase in the produce of the customs, showing of course an improvement in foreign trade, constitutes nearly the half of that amount, or about £150,000.

The Osage Indians have appeared on the stage at Marseilles.

One hundred thousand copies of a pamphlet, containing an account of *Lafayette's* late triumphal journey, have been published.

Among other violent measures attributed to the liberal party, it is said to have formed associations to refuse the payment of taxes laid by the new budget in all parts of the kingdom. The plot originated in Paris, according to the royalists, and ranks many eminent men among its supporters: but we suspect it is one of those chimeras which party heat engenders, when argument fails in party purposes. The *Constitutionnel* publishes the letters of some individuals who have joined the Parisian association. One of the writers says, "the obligation on the part of subjects to contribute to the expenses of the state, corresponds with the obligation on the part of the government to observe the fundamental compact; whence it results, that should there be a manifest violation of the charter, the country might refuse to pay the tax from the present moment, though the budget should be legally voted for in 1830."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Turks appear to have been in a miserable state at the moment of making peace. The papers announce the capture of many ports by the Russians. Some of them important—had the war continued. It is said the war indemnity was not inserted in the treaty of peace at the request of the sultan, who was fearful that his influence would be lost when it was known that he was tributary to "Christain dogs"; but in verity, the *influence* of the mighty shah has already dwindled to the briefest span. The Prussian ambassador, it appears, has played an important part in the late kingly game, and displayed quite a Machilvalean spirit.

St. Petersburgh, Sept. 30.—Yesterday, at noon a salute of 101 guns, fired by the fortress of Peter and Paul; announced to the inhabitants of the capital the happy news of the conclusion of peace with the Ottoman porte.

His majesty the emperor has been pleased to send to general count Diebitsch Sabalkansky the following gracious rescript, with the order of St. George of the First class:—

'To our general of infantry, adjutant-general Sabalkansky, commander in chief of the second army.

"The army entrusted to your command has not ceased since the commencement of the present campaign, to distinguish itself by the most brilliant exploits. The total defeat of the main force of the grand vizier at the village of Kulewtscha—the taking of the fortress of Silistria—the ever memorable passage of Mount Balkan—the capture of all the fortresses in the bay of Bourgas and that of the second capital, Adrianople, are deeds which cover the army with imperishable laurels. But not satisfied with this, your distinguished military talents have shown to the world an event which exceeds all expectation, and you did not delay to plant our victorious standards before the very gates of the enemy's capital; and communicating on the right wing with our force in the Archipelago, and on the left with that in the Black sea, at length triumphantly compelled the Ottoman porte to acknowledge its inability to resist the Russian arms, and decidedly to implore clemency.

'These your glorious services to us and to the country, have acquired you our whole favor and especial gratitude, and in testimony of it, we hereby appoint you knight of the first class of the holy martyr and conqueror St. George, the insignia of which we send you, ordering you to wear them according to the statutes.

"Convinced that this honorably acquired recompence will double your zeal in further enduring hardships for the good of the country, we assure you of our imperial favor.

(Signed) "NICOLAS.

"Alexandria, near Peterhof, 12th [24th] Sept. 1829."

The ship United States, 675 tons burden, which was built in New York about three years ago, has been recently purchased by the emperor of Russia. He pronounced her the finest vessel he had ever seen, and intends to use her as a model, after which she will be sent to the Black sea.

The emperor of Russia has published a manifesto, (see page (219) congratulating his subjects on the restoration of peace with the porte, complimenting the army and indicating the course he has pursued. The rejoicings and religious ceremonies at St. Petersburg are of the most splendid character. There was a grand procession and

a military review of 26 battalions of infantry and 29 squadrons of cavalry. The emperor, on the same day, conferred additional honors on the generals employed in the late campaign.—Counts Diebitsch and Paskevitch are raised to the dignity of field marshals.

The sultan has despatched orders from Constantinople to all the pachaliks of the empire, to cease hostilities against the Russians, and to treat the Russian nation as one on the most friendly terms with the porte. The inhabitants of Servia are looking with much confidence for a public declaration putting them in possession of the rights stipulated for them by the treaty of Ackerman.

The Paris Constitutionnel of Oct. 16, says that the English and French ambassadors have remonstrated against the treaty of Sept. 14. It adds that on the 19th, the sultan had not sanctioned the treaty; and that Nicholas will probably modify the conditions prescribed by his general. "One circumstance might rekindle war in these countries—the disobedience of the Pachas—by which England may profit, to annoy the Russians."

The treaty of peace has set the commercial world in active motion, and there is a prospect that over anxious *speculators*, dealers in the calamities of nations and individuals, will pay dearly for their folly; for notwithstanding the agriculture of Turkey has been much embarrassed during the war, the country is not impoverished.

The Marseilles chamber of commerce had received the following notification.

The minister of state, president of the bureau of commerce and of the colonies, informs the chamber under date of the 7th inst. that he is advised that the armistice concluded between the Russian and Turkish armies has given in England a singular activity to the commercial operations preparing for the Levant, speculators supposing that the interruption of the usual communications with Europe has exhausted all that was in the Turkish magazines at the commencement of the war. They are looking out eagerly for all the articles which make part of the commerce in the Levant, and various expeditions were fitting out which would soon be ready for sea.

The minister deemed it advisable to give this intimation, in order that the French merchants nearer Turkey, might take measures to anticipate the English in furnishing supplies to that country.

TURKEY.

The whole population of Turkey, in Europe, Asia, and Africa, is 23,650,000 souls. The annual revenue is only £2,900,000 sterling. Expenditures £2,270,000.* The national debt is between 7 and 8,000,000.

GREECE.

General Dentzel, who succeeded general Church, as commander in chief of the Greek forces, died at Prevesa on the 15th of September. Arrangements have been made, says a London paper, for stationing a larger military force than usual in the Ionian islands and at Malta, as a precautionary measure, until affairs in the East assume a more settled aspect.

EGYPT.

The U. S. sloop of war Warren, with an American merchantman in company, lately visited Alexandria.—They are said to be the first of our vessels in that port, and were regarded with much interest. Ibrahim visited the Warren, and was received with all the honors.

Of the pyramids of Egypt, the largest, that of Cheops, is a square, of 746 feet, (near 14 acres) and its height 461, being 24 feet higher than St. Peter's at Rome, and 117 feet higher than St. Paul's. The quantity of stone which it contains is calculated at six millions of tons, which is three times that employed in the breakwater at Plymouth, Eng. and has been calculated by a French engineer to be sufficient to build a wall round the whole of France, 10 feet high and one foot broad.

NETHERLANDS.

The Journal du Havre of the 23d ult. contains the speech of the king of the Netherlands on the opening of the states general, on the 19th Oct. in which he states that he had taken measures to put an end to the disturbances in India, (Java.)

He informs the states that since their last session, he had formed a contract of marriage for his only daughter with prince Albert, youngest son of the king of Prussia, and that he anticipates that this alliance will bind the two houses still more strongly together, than they have been hitherto commercially connected.

SWITZERLAND.

The villages of Misox and Calanka, in Switzerland, have been nearly destroyed by an inundation of the rivers Moisa and Calancasca. Grono is almost wholly destroyed. At Rogoredo a river now flows in the place where the church of St. Sebastian, and many fine habitations stood. At Cauco, the clergymen and parishoners assembled in the church, gave up all hopes of being saved and recited the prayers for the dead. However, only one young man was drowned. This was in September.

NAPLES.

The *puissant* king of the Two Sicilies was about to visit his son-in-law, Ferdinand, of Spain, and would probably extend his journey to Paris—and perhaps, Vienna.

Many curiosities yet continue to be discovered in Herculaneum and Pompeii. In the latter, a glass-shop was lately found, with more than 500 glass vessels of the most varied descriptions. Some splendid paintings on the walls are just observed in Herculaneum.

SPAIN.

The exportations of silver from Spain have alarmed the government, which is resolved to enforce the most rigorous measures to keep it in the country. This drain of specie is imputed to Spaniards residing in foreign countries—being compelled to leave their own by the oppressions of their rulers.

PORTUGAL.

The *Correio do Porto* of the 21st September, gives the sentence of the twenty-one individuals who went from England to Portugal, on board the Belfast steamboat, in in June of last year. They are condemned to be degraded from their rank, to be decapitated on the Placa Nova, their bodies to be burned, their heads to be exposed on the seacoast where they landed, and their property to be confiscated to the royal treasury.

John Bull seems to wonder whether "Jonathan" will demand satisfaction for the base treatment of the crew of the American whale-ship Galatea, on board Don Miguel's frigate, the Diana. "John" admits that he himself has submitted to the vile doings of the "usurper," but thinks it likely that "Jonathan" may not. We *guess* he won't.

That type of legitimacy, Ferdinand, has acknowledged the usurper Miguel as king of Portugal; in consequence of which great rejoicings took place at Lisbon—and on the nights of the 14th, 15th and 16th Oct. the city was illuminated. But notwithstanding these extorted displays of joy, there is a powerful party opposed to the tyrant who fills the throne, that will not quietly repose beneath the weight of chains. The act of Ferdinand will no doubt be used as a pretext for a recognition by the other powers, among the foremost of which will be the "ancient ally" and guardian of legitimacy, Great Britain. It is remarked, that it is not astonishing that he who dethroned his father should have recognised as king him who has dethroned his niece. The apostolics alone are satisfied.

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

Much excitement prevailed at Martinico, and was extending itself to Guadaloupe, because, of certain differences between the white inhabitants and the free people of color. The rights of these are equal, and some of the former had behaved very improperly. The people of color have the means of defending themselves, but are loath to use them.

INDIA.

The progress of the spirit of meekness and Christian forbearance, introduced by the British into India, is still marked by the destruction of villages and the terror and flight of the inhabitants.—The writhing of the worm is made the pretext for its destruction. British government in India is disgraceful to the age, and in repugnance to humanity.

*We have "just taken the liberty" to make this sum two millions more than we have seen it stated in many papers. The idea of the expenditures of Turkey being only £270,000 cannot be entertained. And if so, the payment of the indemnity to Russia would be a small matter.

BUENOS AYRES.

The affairs of this country seem to have much improved—but disturbances still affect some of the provinces. The people must keep the military in their own department, subject to the law, instead of permitting them to make the law, and then all may be well.

Doubloons were worth 84 dollars in the currency of the country—specie dollars six!

A new senate has been installed and their sittings are to be in private! Gen. Lavalle had gone to Monte Video.

MEXICO.

We noticed in our last certain proceedings of gen. Santa Anna. His victory over the handful of Spaniards at Tampico, will effect wonders. We see that he ventured to dictate to the president, as to his ministers. He has since been borne upon the shoulders of a senseless herd, and they call him Napoleon the second!—the people spitting on the Spanish flag that had been surrendered to him. More evil is a-head for Mexico.

The report of a Spanish invading force from Manilla is contradicted.

RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

Manifesto of his majesty the emperor of Russia.

By the grace of God, we, Nicholas the first, emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, &c.

Thanks to the decrees of Divine Providence, the treaty of perpetual peace between Russia and the Ottoman porte, was concluded and signed at Adrianople on the 2nd (14th) of Sept. by the respective plenipotentiaries of the two empires.

The whole world is sufficiently acquainted with the irresistible necessity which alone could force us to have recourse to arms. In this legitimate war, undertaken for the defence of the rights of our empire, our faithful subjects, incessantly animated by an ardent attachment to the throne and to the country, have eagerly offered to us the tribute of their property to second us with all their efforts, and God has blessed our cause.

Our intrepid warriors have given both in Europe and Asia, by sea and by land, new proofs of their heroic valor. They have triumphed at once over the obstacles presented by nature, and the desperate resistance of the enemy. Hastening from victory to victory they have crossed the chain of the Saganlouch mountains. They saw the summit of the Balkan sink before them, and have stopped only at the very gates of Constantinople. Formidable only to the enemy in arms, they have shewn themselves to the peaceable inhabitants full of clemency, humanity, and mildness.

In these days of combat and glory, constantly free from all desire of conquest, we have never ceased to invite the porte to concur in re-establishing harmony between the two empires. The commanders of our armies, after every victory, hastened by our order to offer to it peace and friendship. Nevertheless, our efforts were always fruitless. It was not till he saw our standards displayed not far from his capital, that the sultan was at length sensible, from our conduct, that our object was not to overturn his throne, but to obtain the execution of the treaties. Being then convinced of the purity of our intentions, he held out his hand to receive that peace which had been so often proposed to him. It promises to Russia happy and prosperous results. The blood of our warriors is redeemed by numerous advantages. The passage of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus is henceforward free and open to the commerce of all the nations of the world. The security of our frontiers, especially on the Asiatic side, is for ever guaranteed by the incorporation with the empire of the fortresses of Anapa, Poti, Akhaltzik, Atizkour, and Akhalkalaki.

Our preceding treaties with the porte are confirmed by it and re-establish in all their force, just indemnities are secured for the expenses of the war, and the individual losses experienced by our subjects. The scourge of the plague, which has so often threatened the southern provinces of Russia, will in future be checked by a double barrier, by means of the establishment of a line of quarantine on the banks of the Danube, agreed to on both sides. Our solicitude has also been extended to the fate of the nations professing our religion, who are subject to the Ottoman dominion. The ancient privileges of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia have been sanctioned, and their welfare consolidated by new advantages. The rights granted to the Servians by the treaty of Bucharest, and confirmed by the convention of Ackerman, were still suspended in their application. These stipulations will henceforward be faithfully observed. The political existence of Greece, determined by Russia in concert with the allied courts of France and England, has been formally recognised by the Ottoman porte.

Such are the fundamental bases of a peace which has happily terminated a sanguinary and obstinate war.

In announcing to all our beloved subjects this happy event, a new gift of the benedictions of heaven bestowed upon Russia, we addressed with them the most ardent thanksgivings to the Almighty who has designed, by his divine decrees, to raise our dear country to such a high degree of glory. May the fruits of this peace be developed and multiplied more and more to the advantage of our beloved subjects, whose welfare will always be the first object of our constant solicitude.

Given at St. Petersburg, the 19th September (1st October), the year 1829, and the fourth of our reign.

MEXICO—TOTAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

"The president of the Mexican United States to the inhabitants of the republic, *greeting*:

"Desiring to signalize in the year 1829 the anniversary of our independence by an act of national justice and beneficence that may turn to the advancement and support of so important a result; that may consolidate more and more public tranquillity; that may co-operate to the aggrandizement of the republic, and return to an unfortunate portion of its inhabitants, those rights which they hold from nature, and that the people protects by wise and equitable laws, in conformity with the 30th Art. of the constitutive act.

"Making use of the extraordinary faculties which have been granted to the executive; I thus decree:—

"1. Slavery is for ever abolished in the republic.

"2. Consequently all those individuals who until this day looked upon themselves as slaves, are free.

"When the financial situation of the republic admits, the proprietors of slaves shall be indemnified, and the indemnification regulated by law.

"And in order that the present decree may have its full and entire execution, I order it to be printed, published and circulated to all those whose obligation is to have it fulfilled.

"Given in the federal palace of Mexico, on the 15th, of September, 1829."

VICENTE GUERRERO,
LAURENZO DE ZAVALA.

THE PROTECTING SYSTEM.

No. 2.

I trust I have satisfactorily proved, that the assumptions and inferences of the Free Trade Advocate, in regard to the diminution of the revenue of the United States, by the tariff, are wholly untenable. I proceed to establish an analogous error in the same work.

The editor states the exports of ten years, "*preceding the embargo*," from 1798 to 1807, inclusive, at an average of $81,670,872, and the exports of 1828, at $72,264,686. And as our population had nearly doubled in the interim, he infers that our exports, but for the tariff, would have increased in the same proportion!

Our population in those ten years, he averages at 6,000,000—and from Watterston's tables, assumes 11,000,000, for 1828—and then logically declares, that had we enjoyed "*a free trade*"—

"We should in that case, have seen our exports amount, in 1828, to 149,729,932, whereas they were, in that year, less than half that amount."

The reader will probably be surprised at the extreme nicety of this statement—and wonder how the editor arrived at the odd 932 dollars, which are added to show the extraordinary precision of the calculator. The result was found by an arithmetical process—

As 6,000,000 : $81,670,872 :: 11,000,000 : $149,729,932.

This is excellent arithmetic—But, with due deference to Mr. Raguet, is far from sound or profound political economy.

It is to be regretted, that a paper regarded as oracular, by so many of our citizens, should propagate such enormous errors, on such plain but important points as this and the one discussed in my first number. They warn our citizens to rigorously scrutinize the abstract reasonings with which the writers on this subject abound; and which are so far mystified as to puzzle and confound readers even of minds above mediocrity. Writers who wander from the straight course, where all is plan sailing, are liable to get greatly out of their reckoning, and to make much lee-way, when they deal in abstractions and metaphysical theories.

A moment's consideration would have satisfied Mr. Raguet that it was extremely illogical to draw any inference from the exports of a neutral nation during a time of almost general warfare, to those of the same nation in a period of general peace—and that independent of the various markets, open to us in his ten selected years, from which we are now excluded, our produce has undergone a great depreciation in price. These points are so plain and so obvious, that it is astonishing that they should have escaped his attention.

It may serve to place this part of the subject in a striking point of light, to state, that, for our export of wheat and flour in 1805—6, and 7, amounting to 871,639 bushels of the former and 2,810,000 barrels of the latter, we received $25,945,000; equal to about eight dollars and seventy-five cents per barrel of flour: whereas, by the British corn laws, and similar laws on the continent of Europe, our exports of those articles, notwithstanding the increase of our population, was reduced, in 1828, to 8,906 bushels of wheat, and 860,809 barrels of flour, and produced but $4,293,669, or less than five dollars per barrel of flour. And, further, that in 1805—6, and 7, for 216,624 hhds. of tobacco, and manufactured tobacco and snuff, to the amount of from 150 to $200,000, we received $18,389,000, or above eighty dollars per hhd.; whereas, in 1828, we received for 96,278 hhds, only $5,269,960, or about fifty-four dollars per hhd. A gentleman who undertakes to illuminate the public mind on this transcendently-important subject, ought to view the whole ground in all its aspects and bearings, to avoid error himself, and what is of more importance, to avoid leading the nation into error. I might go through various other important items, with the same result. It is true, there is a great difference in the amount of cotton on the other side of the question, to the extent of probably $15,000,000 per annum, of which Mr. Raguet may avail himself, in support of his argument; but the difference between a state of war and a state of peace will be sufficient to account for the want of the increase of exports, which he laments, notwithstanding the increase of cotton.

But the whole of the error of the calculation is by no means stated. The reader will be astonished to learn, that of the exports of Mr. Raguet's ten years, more than half were foreign merchandise, with which we supplied the belligerents, as we were the then carriers for a large portion of the civilized world. Of this description we exported, in 1805—6, and 7, no less an amount than $153,105,813, or $57,701,000 per annum; whereas, in 1828, our exports of foreign articles were only $21,595,017. The average of those articles, in Mr. Raguet's ten years, was nearly double, having been $41,400,300.

Unless this gentleman could suppose that the nations of Europe would allow us to continue carriers for them in times of peace, he could not expect our exports to remain stationary, far less to increase, as he says they would have done, had we enjoyed a free trade, in the proportion of 6,000,000 to 11,000,000.

It is very doubtful whether an increase in our domestic exports would materially benefit the country. The markets of every country are glutted with our produce, which is sold at prices far from remunerating. The general distress that pervades nearly all Europe, and from which this country is not exempt, arises principally, if not altogether, from the excess of production beyond consumption. And if the exports of our great staples, cotton, tobacco, or flour, were increased 20 or 30 per cent., it is highly probable, judging from past experience, that the increased quantity would not materially increase the proceeds. Instances have occurred in commerce, in which two and two made only three—that is to say, that an increase of the quantity actually diminished the proceeds; and there are few instances in which a considerable increase of the quantity of our exports produced any thing like a proportionate increase of the proceeds.

In 1824, we exported 756,702 barrels of flour, which produced $4,962,373
In 1825, 813,906 barrels, produced only 4,212,127
In 1822, we exported 83,169 hhds. of tobacco, which produced 6,282,638
In 1823, 99,909 hhds. produced only 6,282,672

The case of the memorable year 1825, sheds strong light on this subject, and demands the most serious attention.

Our export of cotton in 1823, was 173,723,270 lbs.
" " in 1824, 142,369,633 —

In the early part of 1825, it was universally believed here and in Great Britain, that the export of that year would be only equal to that of 1824, and a scarcity was apprehended. Prices accordingly rose to sixteen pence in Liverpool, and to twenty-eight cents in this country—but as soon as it was ascertained that the export of 1825 would be equal to that of 1823, the most ruinous reduction of prices took place. The export was 176,450,457 lbs. There cannot be a doubt, that had it been only 120, 130, or 140,000,000 lbs. the proceeds would have exceeded those of the 176,000,000, and the wide spread ruin that took place would have been in a great measure prevented. So much for glutted markets.

HAMILTON.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

SIR,—You will greatly oblige me, and may perhaps do some service to the public, by inserting in your extensively circulated journal, the following comparative table of the weights and measures of England and France, which were published by the Royal and Central Society of Agriculture of Paris, in their Annuary for 1829, and founded on a report made by Mr. Mathieu to the Royal Academy of Sciences of France, on the bill passed the 17th of May, 1824, relative to the weights and measures termed "imperial," which are henceforward to be used in Great Britain:—

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

English.	*French.*
1 inch, 1-36th of a yard	2.539954 centimetres
1 foot, 1-3d of a yard	3.0479449 decimetres
Yard imperial	0.91438348 metre
Fathom, 2 yards	1.82876696 metres
Pole or perch, 5½ yards	5.02911 metres
Furlong, 220 yards	201.16437 metres
Mile, 1,760 yards.	1609.3149 metres.
French.	*English.*
1 Milimetre	0.03937 inch
1 Centimetre	0.393008 inch
1 Decimetre	3.937079 inches
1 Metre	39.37679 inches 3.2808992 feet 1.093633 yard
Myriametre	6.2138 miles

SQUARE MEASURE.

English.	*French.*
1 Yard square	0.836097 metre square
1 Rod square perch	25.291939 metres square
1 Rood, 1210 yards square	10.116775 ares
1 Acre, 4840 yards square	0.404671 hectares
French.	*English.*
1 Metre square	1.196033 yard square
1 Are	0.098845 rood
1 Hectare	2.473614 acres

SOLID MEASURES.

English.	*French.*
1 Pint 1-8th of a gallon	0.567932 litre
1 Quart, 1-4th of a gallon	1.135864 litre
1 Gallon imperial	4.84345794 litres
1 Peck, 2 gallons	9.0869459 litres
1 Bushel, 8 gallons	36.347664 litres
Sack, 3 bushels	1.09043 hectolitre
1 Quarter, 8 bushels	2.907813 hectolitres.
1 Chaldron, 12 sacks	13.08516 hectolitres.
French.	*English.*
1 Litre	1.760773 pint 0.2200967 gallon

1 Decalitre	2.2009667 gallons
1 Hectolitre	23.009667 gallons

WEIGHTS.

English troy.	
1 Grain (1-24th of a penny-weight)	0.06477 gramme
1 Penny-weight (1-20th of an ounce)	1.53456 gramme
1 Ounce, 1-12th of 1 pound troy	31.0913 grammes
1 Pound troy imperial	0.3730956 kilogramme
English avoirdupois.	*French.*
1 Drachm, 1-16th of an oz.	1.7712 gramme
1 Ounce, 1-16th of a pound	28.3384 grammes
1 Pound avoirdupois imperial	0.4534148 kilogramme
1 Hundred weight, 112 pounds	50.78246 kilogrammes
1 Ton 29 hundred weight	1015.649 kilogrammes
French.	*English.*
1 Gramme	15.438 grains troy 0.643 penny-weight 0.03216 ounce troy
1 Kilogramme	2.68027 pounds troy 2.20548 pounds avoirdupois.

The following table of the present weights and measures of France may, perhaps, be necessary for the proper understanding of the above;—

NEW MEASURES.

Itinerary measures.	*Value.*
1 Myriameter	10.000 metres
1 Kilometre	1.600 metres
1 Decametre	10 metres
1 Metre	Fundamental unity of all weights and measures.—The 1-10,000,000th part of the quarter of the meridian of the earth.
Measures of length.	*Their value.*
1 Decimetre	1-10th of a metre
1 Centimetre	1-100th of a metre
1 Millimetre	1-1000th of a metre
Land measures.	*Their value.*
1 Hectare	10.000 square metres
1 Are	100 square metres
1 Antiare	1 square metre
Cubic measures for liquids.	*Their value.*
1 Decalitre	10 cubic decimetre
1 Litre	cubic decimetre
1 Decilitre	1-10th of a cubic decimetre
Cubic measures for dried articles.	*Their value.*
1 Kilolitre	1 cubic metre, or 1000 cubic decimetres
1 Hectolitre	100 cubic decimetres
1 Decalitre	10 cubic decimetres
1 Litre	cubic decimetre
Solid measures.	*Their value.*
1 Stere	1 cubic metre
1 Decistere	1-10th of of a cubic metre
Weights.	*Their value.*
1 Millier	1.000 kilogrammes (weight of a tun of sea)
1 Quintal	100 kilogrammes
1 kilogramme	Weight of a cubic decimetre of water at the temperature of 4 degrees above melting ice
1 Hectogramme	1-10th of a kilogramme
1 Decagramme	1-100th of a kilogramme
1 Gramme	1-1000th of a kilogramme
1 Decigramme	1-10,000th of a kilogramme.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very humble servant,
J. P. Y., corr. memb. of the soc.

32, Sackville-street, Sept 24.

BRITISH EXPORTS.

Value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported from Great Britain to foreign parts, according to the real or declared value thereof.

Species of exports.	*Years ending 5th Jan.* 1827	1828	1829
Alum	£1,972	£2,290	£1,640
Apparel, slops and negro clothing,	367,920	389,390	419,486
Arms & ammunition	620,600	406,312	335,512
Bacon and hams,	24,494	32,494	26,547
Beef and pork salted,	106,828	87,394	71,684
Beer and ale,	172,575	222,390	239,268
Books printed,	111,517	106,925	101,377
Brass and copper manufactures,	571,149	786,803	678,531
Bread and biscuit,	7,654	8,068	11,547
Butter and cheese,	149,760	145,848	191,397
Cabinet & upholstery wares,	67,136	56,407	59,032
Coals and culm,	143,692	154,042	144,838
Cordage,	144,541	127,832	112,568
Corn, grain, meal and flour,	53,839	70,915	40,591
Cotton manufactures,	10,522,407	13,956 825	13,545,688
yarn,	3,491,268	3,545,568	3,594,945
Earthenware of all sorts,	345,794	437,812	499,743
Fish of all sorts,	194,545	182,084	241,324
Glass of all sorts,	430,121	527,110	492,072
Haberdashery & millinery,	349,949	499,534	485,981
Hardwares & cutlery	1,169,105	1,390,428	1,385,616
Hats, beaver & felt,	186,305	175,293	196,905
of all other sorts	19,898	17,112	23,174
Hops	4,901	7,172	18,641
Horses,	47,419	62,131	65,092
Iron & steel, wrought and unwrought,	1,105,618	1,214,948	1,226,836
Lead and Shot,	239,542	256,181	177,656
Leather, wrought and unwrought,	260,957	280,265	261,735
Saddlery and harness,	101,730	88,434	89,205
Linen manufactures,	1,487,762	1,895,186	2,000,033
Machinery & mill work	228,504	201,551	262,094
Mathematical & optical instruments,	36,791	32,339	19,393
Musical Instruments,	70,391	68,393	56,291
Oil, train, of Greenland fishery,	10,852	18,464	55,585
Painters' colors,	109,562	124,983	138,004
Plate, plated ware, jewelry & watches,	156,196	169,449	181,848
Salt,	113,203	121,039	151,397
Saltpetre, British refined,	23,010	17,942	25,917
Seeds of all sorts,	5,513	5,886	4,774
Silk manufactures,	168,383	236,092	255,755
Soap and candles,	140,544	227,695	226,205
Stationary of all sorts	182.240	193,046	204,362
Sugar, refined,	704,463	963,430	1,038,537
Tin unwrought,	171,034	187,887	147,130
Tin & pewter wares and tin plates,	242,991	301,753	266,634
Tobacco and snuff, British manufactured	11,928	14,981	18,415
Umbrellas and parasols	23,741	38,010	41,220
Whalebone	37,486	45,316	63,582
Woollen manufactures	4,982,908	5,277,861	5,120,226
All other articles	926,357	1,027,003	1,146,792
Total real or declared value of the produce & manufactures of the United Kingdom exported from G. Britain to foreign parts.	30,847,528	36,396,339	36,152,798
Total official value of foreign & colonial merchandise exported from Great Britain to foreign parts	10,066,502	9,806,247	9,928,654

LOCOMOTIVE CARRIAGES.

[*From the Liverpool Mercury, Oct. 9.*]

Our readers are aware that a few months ago a premium of £500 was offered by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester rail way company, for the locomotive carriage of the best construction, and combining in the highest decree the advantages of velocityand draught. On Tuesday last, the experiments to ascertain the merits of different carriages which have been entered for the prize, were commenced, and they have been since continued daily, in order to ascertain, satisfactorily, their different merits. The spot chosen for the experiments was a portion of the rail road, near Rainhill, about ten miles from Liverpool which is on a perfect level, and is therefore, admirably adapted for the purpose. The ground was crowded with spectators from Liverpool and the neighborhood, to the number of 10,000 or 15,000. The following gentlemen were the umpires or judges; J. M. Rastrick, esq. of Stourbridge; N. Wood esq. of Killingworth, and J. Kennedy of Manchester. There were also several gentlemen from different parts of the kingdom eminent for their scientific and mechanical knowledge, on the ground.—The following is a description of the carriages:

No. 1.—Messrs. Braithwaite and Erickson, of London. "The Novelty;" copper and blue; weight 2 tons, 15 cwt.

2.—Mr. Ackworth, of Darlington: "The Sans Pareil;" green, yellow, and black; weight 4 tons, 8 cwt. and 2qr.

3.—Mr. Robert Stephenson, New Castle upon Tyne. "The Rocket;" yellow and black, white chimney, weight 4 tons, 2 cwt.

4.—Mr. Brandeth, of Liverpool; "The Cycloped," weight 3 tons, worked by 2 horses.

5—Mr. Burstall, Edinburg; "The Perseverance;" red wheels; weight 2 tons, 17 cwt.

Of these the four first were exhibited during the day; but Mr. Burstall's did not make its appearance, as it was unfortunately thrown off the wagon on which it was conveyed to the scene of action, and experienced some injury in the fall. The following account of the running on the first day, we take from the Courier of Wednesday:

"The locomotive carriages attracted, of course, the attention of every individual on the ground. They ran up and down the road during the forenoon, more for amusement than emperiment, surprising and even startling the unscientific beholders by the amazing velocity with which they moved along the rails. Mr. Robert Stephenson's carriage attracted the most attention during the early part of the afternoon. It ran without any weight being attached to it, at the rate of 24 miles in the hour, shooting past the spectators with amazing velocity, emitting very little smoke, but dropping red-hot cinders as it proceeded. Cars containing stones were then attached to it, weighing, together with its own weight, upwards of 17 tons, preparatory to the trial of its speed being made.—The precise distance between the point of starting, at or near the weighing shed to the point of returning, was 1¾ miles; but, in the adjudication of distances, we are given to understand the judges allowed a furlong at each end for the acquirment and abatement of speed. The observations we record apply, however to the whole distance. With a load of 12½ tons gross, the Rocket travelled the above space of 1¾ miles, four times forward and backward, equal to fourteen miles, in the space of 75 minutes exclusive of stoppages; but includmg the stoppages, the average rate was 10½ miles per hour. But in the fifth course the rate of speed, with a load augmented by passengers until equal to 13 tons, was full 15 miles an hour.

"Mr. Ackwork, of Darlington, ran his carriage along the course during the day; but no trial of its speed with weights took place yesterday. Mr. Winans' machine, worked by two men, and carrying six passengers, was also on the ground. It moved with no great velocity, compared to the locomotive steam carriages; but with considerable speed considering that it was put in motion by human power. One of its wheels was, we believe, slightly damaged in the course of the afternoon, by Mr. Ackworth's locomotive steam carriage.

"Mr. Braudreth's horse-power locomotive engine exhibited, not in the way of competition, but as exercise.—About fifty persons clung round the wagons, giving a gross weight, with the machine, of about five tons, and with this weight the horses (themselves moving scarcely one mile and a quarter an hour) propelled the wagons and load exactly at the rate of 5 miles an hour. This could scarcely be called a fair trial of the ingenious inventor's machine, nor was it as such considered by the judges; and on the supposition that before our next number this machine will be put in more effective motion, we will not make any comments on an exhibition which was not intended as a conclusive experiment.

"The engine of Messrs. Braithwaite and Erickson, of London, was universally allowed to exhibit, in appearance and compactness, the *beau ideal* of a locomotive engine. Its performance, while exercising without a load, was most astonishing: passing over a space of 2¾ miles in seven minutes and a quarter, including a stoppage. With this delay its rate of speed was about 23 miles an hour. While running, the progress was upwards of 28 miles an hour. The velocity at which it moved surprised and amazed every beholder. It seemed, indeed, to fly, presenting one of the most sublime spectacles of human ingenuity and human daring the world ever beheld. It actually made one giddy to look at it, and filled thousands with lively fears for the safety of the individuals who were on it, and who seemed not to run along the earth, but to fly, as it were on the wings of the wind."

The following are additional particulars:—We have been informed at the rail way office that the course was rather more than a mile and three-quarters, each way, making a total distance each heat of about three miles and a half. Mr. Stephenson's carriage, the Rocket, with wagons and tender attached to it, weighing 12 tons 9 cwt., and the weight on the wheels of the engine being 4 tons 3 cwt., performed four heats in the following periods:

The 1st heat was performed in	13½	minutes.
2d "	22½	"
3d "	15½	"
4th "	17¼	"
	62½	minutes.

Being a distance of fourteen miles. The Rocket performed one heat, without any weights being attached to it, 8½ minutes, being at the rate of 24½ miles in the hour.

Experiments on Wednesday. We have just heard that there was an experiment made on Wednesday, with the carriage of Messrs. Braithwaite and Erichson, preparatory to the grand trial which is to be made on Saturday. The carriage is said to have travelled at the rate of 25 miles in the hour, with three times its own weight.—In consequence of the bursting of bellows of one of the engines, the commencement of the contest was postponed to yesterday.

FURTHER EXPERIMENTS ON THE RAIL ROAD.

Thursday—The powers of Mr. Stephenson's carriage, the Rocket, were this day put to the test in the performance of a journey of seventy miles, with loaded wagons attached to it. This, we are informed, was done at the average rate of eleven miles in the hour, including stoppages, and the time lost after stopping to return, before the recovery of the general speed. On one occasion the distance of thirteen miles was performed within the hour. We have been favored by Messrs. Braithwaite and Erickson with the following paragraph:—

Trial of the locomotive engine.—In consequence of the judges having this day ordered a new set of conditions, or "ordeal which each locomotive engine shall undergo in contending for the premium of £500 at Rainhill," Messrs. Braithwaite and Erickson have with the approbation of the judges, deferred the further exhibition of their engine, "The Novelty," till to-morrow, (Saturday), the 10th, on which day, at 11 it will start at Rainhill, to go 70 miles with its allotted load, in less time than any other engine.

The following regulations have been made with respect to the course:

A 1 ——— 1 B
c d

A line of road, A. B. is fixed upon for the experiment; the space between *c* and *d* being 3 miles. This distance

will be run over ten times, at full speed, each carriage carrying three times its own weight. The space between A. and *c*, at one end, and B. and *d* at the other is allowed for the carriage to slacken speed, to turn, and to regain its maximum state.

This will be a very decisive and satisfactory test of the respective capabilities of the carriages, and the winner will very amply merit the five hundred pounds, which will be the reward of his ingenuity.

The weight of the carriage of Messrs. Braithwaite and and Erickson is said in the newspapers to be 3 tons 15 cwt. In the director's card, however, which we presume to be more correct, it is stated to be only 2 tons 15 cwt. Messrs. Braithwaite and Erickson have pledged themselves to produce another carriage, which shall transport fifteen persons in one hour from Liverpool to Manchester.

—

FURTHER AND MORE INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

From the Liverpool Chronicle, of Oct. 17th.

Saturday—fifth day.—It had been arranged, that the London engine was to start this morning; and accordingly, at the appointed hour, the engine was weighed, and the load assigned to it by the judges. The steam was got up in 54 minutes from the time of lighting the fire. The engine went one trip by way of rehearsal, when the accidental explosion of a small copper tube caused a delay until it could be repaired: by the time matters were adjusted, it was considered too late to commence the running with a view to a decision. Between the occurrence and the repair of this little mishap, Mr. Stephenson's locomotive engine was run twice down the course and back, making in all seven miles. The boilers were filled, the steam got up, and all load was taken off from behind, including even the tender-carriage with the water tank. Thus stripped for the race. The Rocket was started off, and performed the seven miles in the incredibly short space of fourteen minutes, being at the rate of thirty miles an hour. This was a highly interesting exhibition, and gave universal satisfaction.

When the Rocket had run, the Novelty started in order to make a fair experiment of her power, her load being attached. Mr. Vignoles, the engineer, who rode on the Novelty, and timed it, has given the following record of the weights and performances of that engine:—

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Weight of the engine, as ascertained from Pickford's receipt for its carriage per canal from London	2	15	0	0
Water in the boiler, 45 gallons of 282 cubic inches, say 10 lbs. per gallon	0	4	0	2
Weight of the water-tank and stays	0	2	2	0
Water in the tank, 20 cubic feet at 62 lbs.	0	11	0	12
Coke baskets, and sacks	0	0	0	20
Four bushels of coke at 42 lbs.	0	1	2	0
Total weight of working power, including its compliment of fuel and water	3	14	1	6
Persons on the engine—Mr. J. Braithwaite, 10¾ stone, capt. Erickson, 12 stone, and engineman, 12 stone	0	4	0	10
Persons on the wagons—Mr. Vignoles, 9 stone, Mr. A. Braithwaite, 14 stone, Mr. S. Braithwaite, 13 stone, and Mr. Cooper, 11½ stone	0	5	3	21
Load assigned by the judges	6	2	0	0
Total weight of the engine and load	10	6	1	9

Diameter of each of the cylinders of the engine, 6 inches.
Length of the strokes, 12 inches.
Diameter of the wheels, 4 feet 2 one-tenth inches.
Pressure not to exceed 50lbs. per square inch.

The engine was brought up near the starting post a few minutes before three o'clock; and the rate of its speed, loaded as above detailed, is recorded in the following tables, in which the time indicates the moment of her passing each post. The distance between posts 1 and 2, and between posts 8 and 9, is only one furlong. (220 yards), being the space allowed to acquire and check the engines' velocity, after and previous to turning; the distance between all the other posts is precisely a quarter of a mile, (440 yards.)

EASTWARD TRIP.

H.	M.	S.	Strokes per minute.	
2	59	10—starting-post	1	
2	59	51—judges' tent	2	120
3	0	50—bridge mark	3	
3	0	36—grand stand post	4	140
3	2	22—quarter post	5	
3	3	5—quarter post	6	140
3	3	47—10 mile post	7	
3	4	30—judges' post	8	142
3	4	57—turning post	9	

Pressure always under 50 lb. per square inch.

The engine went off from the starting post at the rate of 12 miles an hour, and her velocity rapidly increased during the whole trip.

By the above table it will be seen, that the distance between the 9 and 10 mile marks was performed in 3 minutes and 7 seconds, and the mile between the quarter post, near the grand stand, and the judges' tent at the eastern end of the course, was run in 2 minutes and 54 seconds, while the last half mile was performed in 85 seconds, being at the rate of 21 16th miles per hour. The whole time between the tents of the judges at each end, being exactly 1½ mile, was performed in 4 minutes and 30 seconds, being at the rate of 17½ miles per hour.

The gentleman at the brake of the wheel not being sufficiently experienced, the engine was not checked so soon as it ought to have been on the return, and went beyond the level part of the road, not being stopped until it had got some yards down the eastern inclined plane: upwards of 2½ minutes were lost in consequence. On returning, the following was the record of the

WESTWARD TRIP.

H.	M.	S.	Strokes per minute.	
3	8	7—starting post	9	
3	8	49—judges' tent	8	110
3	9	50—10 mile post	7	
3	10	49—quarter post	6	110
3	11	49—quarter post	5	
3	12	49—grand stand post	4	110
3	13	47—bridge mark	3	
3	14	43—judges' tent	2	110
3	15	28—starting post	1	

Pressure always under 50 lbs. per square inch.

The following calculation was made by Mr. Vignoles and by Mr. Price of Neath Abbey:

The maximun No. of strokes was 142 per minute, while 440 yards were traversed in 43 seconds. Diameter of wheels, 50,1 inches—circumference, 157,4 inches. 157,4 × 142 equal to 621 yards, being the velocity per minute of the circumference of the wheel, or 21 miles, and 300 yards per hour. Then as 60 seconds: 621 yards,: 43 seconds: 445 yards.

Thus the calculated distance of the run, (considering the wheel as a perambulator) agrees, within 5 yards with the space actually passed over, and this difference may arise from the most trifling inaccuracy of noting the time, a quarter of a second at each end being sufficient to produce this discrepancy, so that it may fairly be concluded, that there was no slipping of the wheels at a velocity of nearly twenty-two miles an hour with a load. It should be remembered, that this experiment was made on a dead level, and that the rails could not be said to be wet, although, from the appearance of the morning, they might be called damp.

On returning, the speed was slackened, and it will be perceived, that the rate was nearly uniform. The whole distance of 1½ mile, between the tents of the judges, was performed in five minutes and fifty-four seconds, being at the rate of nearly 15¼ miles an hour. The first mile was precisely at the rate of 15 miles an hour, and the last quarter was done in 56 seconds, being upwards of 16 miles an hour.

There is no doubt, that, on a continued forward journey, the Novelty would have freely travelled at the rate of twenty miles per hour. The average rate of her two trips was very nearly 16½ miles an hour; and, even including the stoppage of almost three minutes at the top of the inclined plane, at the rate of thirteen miles an hour, loaded always.

The Novelty, after this highly interesting experiment, ran down to the grand stand, with empty wagons, and then a large assemblage of ladies and gentleman mounted, among whom we noticed Dr. Traill and his family. The doctor timed the speed of the Novelty while running the full course, and it appears to have averaged twenty-two miles an hour, with forty-five passengers, and at one period carried the same passengers at the inconceivable velocity of thirty-two miles an hour. The Novelty ran over the course twice, the experiments ceased, and the company hastened back to town, to await the races of this week, with an impatience only to be conceived by those who saw with their own eyes what locomotive engines can do.

We understand that the Novelty is the first locomotive engine, Messrs. Braithwaite and Erickson ever constructed, and it was four months after the appearance of the advertisement offering the premium that they first thought of applying the principle of their patent boiler to generate locomotion on a rail way.—This having been determined on, it naturally required some time to digest and dispose the application of the principle, to study the form and arrangement of the engine, and to reduce all these to working drawings. It was only on the 1st of August that the Novelty was put into hand; and on the 29th of September, it arrived by the canal at Liverpool! It was never even tried until two days before the first day's contest.

Monday.—Sixth day.—There was no note of preparation sounded this morning, and although it was considered that some novelty might be witnessed during the day, the result proved it a very *dies non.*

Tuesday.—Seventh day.—The judges were at their stations early this morning, and shortly afterwards Mr. Acksworth's engine was announced as ready for the race, it having been previously weighed and the regular load assigned. The first printed cards having stated the weight of the "Sans Pariel" to be 4 tons 8 cwt. 2qrs., the load assigned to it, according to the conditions, would be 13 tons 5 cwt. 2qrs., making in all 17 tons 13 cwt. for the total of the engine and load. Soon after ten, the "Sans Pariel" started to do her assigned performance of seventy miles; and for two hours this engine performed with great speed and regularity, averaging full fourteen miles an hour, for a distance of upwards of twenty five miles, while dragging that enormous load. One of the pumps which supply the boiler from the tender was out of order which caused a cessation of the race, but this not being considered as tending to effect the velocity of the engine, and the "Sans Pariel" exhibited enough during the day to show that her powers are of a superior order indeed. Mr. Stephenson's engine was also on the ground this day, and excited, if possible, increased interest. The numbers present, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, were considerable, and appeared to be highly gratified with the different exhibitions.

Wednesday.—Eight day.—We may consider the trial of the locomotive engines virtually at an end. In consequence of the number of petty accidents which had occurred to the London engine, "the Novelty," the ingenious inventors, Messrs Braithwaite & Erickson, (rather unadvisedly as we consider) took their engine to pieces after the performance of Saturday, and they only had the joints of the boiler pipe closed this morning. Every engineer knows the effect of a high pressure upon a green joint, but as the Novelty had been entered for this day's contest, the proprietor, determined upon starting. Accordingly at one o'clock the engine set off, and performed about seven miles in a manner highly satisfactory, going at one time at the rate of 24 miles an hour, with its accustomed load, when the green joint of the boiler pipe gave way, as might have actually been expected, and the engine was obliged to stop. It is much to be regretted that the Novelty had not been built in time to have the same opportunity of exercising that Mr. Stephenson's engine had, or that there is not in London, or its vicinity, any rail way where experiments with it could have been tried. It will evidently require several weeks to perfect the working of the machine and the proper fitting of the joints, and under this impression, Messrs. Braithwaite and Erickson have acted wisely in withdrawing, as they have done, from the contest.

In the early part of the day, Mr. Stephenson's engine ascended the Rainhill inclined plane several times with heavy loads of passengers, and did this at a rate of twelve miles an hour; now, considering that the rate of ascent is 1 in 96, or upwards of a third of an inch in a yard, we consider the erection of fixed engines on that and the other inclined plane at Sutton, as quite out of the question, and that before very long we may hear of railways by the sides of our turnpike roads.

Mr. Burstall exercised his engine, but we believe we are correct in stating this gentleman is conscious that his engine is not sufficiently powerful to compete with the other three. He will, however, continue to try its powers.

It is now understood that Mr. Ackworth's engine is overweight for the original conditions. We have however, heard that Mr. A. disputes this point and will try again.

Mr. Brandreth will also exhibit again, but as he can have, under the present circumstances, no chance of succeeding against what has been done, it is probable his appearance will not be as a competitor.

The course is thus left clear for Mr. Stephenson, and we congratulate him with much sincerity on the probability of his being about to receive the reward of £500. This is due to him for the perfection to which he has brought the old-fashioned locomotive engine; but the grand prize of public opinion is the one which has been gained by Messrs. Braithwaite and Erickson for their decided improvement in the arrangement, the safety, simplicity, and the smoothness and steadiness of a locomotive engine; and however imperfect the present works of the machine may be, it is beyond a doubt, and we believe we speak the opinion of nine-tenths of the engineers and scientific men now in Liverpool, that it is the principal and arrangement of this London engine which will be followed in the construction of all future locomotives. The powerful introduction of a blast bellows, the position, of the water tank below the furnaces of the carriages by which means the centre of gravity is brought below the line of central motion, the beautiful mechanism of the connecting movement of the wheels, the absolute absence of all smell, smoke, noise, vibration, or unpleasant feeling of any kind, the elegance of the machinery, in short the *tout ensemble* proclaim the perfection of the principle, and we deeply regret that the want of sufficient time to practice the mere mechanical motion of their engine, has caused Messrs. Braithwaite and Erickson to withdraw, their motives for which we hope will be properly appreciated by the public and by the railway directors, inasmuch as we believe it has been only to devote their whole time and talent to the perfection of their machine.

In awarding the principal prize, we cannot doubt both the inclination and the intention of the directors to purchase the engines which have been exhibited, and to reward with minor prizes the unsuccessful but ingenious competitors.

The opinion which we have heard almost universally expressed by scientific and practical men, who are best competent to judge, is, that the principle of the Novelty is the most complete. We have heard many suggestions as to the best mode of correcting the imperfections of the mere working parts of the machine, but it would ill become us, by repeating them, to pretend to dictate to persons who must know so much better than any others how this may be done, as the ingenious inventers.

In withdrawing so honorably from the competition, Messrs. Braithwaite and Erickson have done themselves the highest credit, and they may rest assured that the scientific would do justice to their efforts, and look with anxiety to a speedy completion of their elegant and compact engine prepared to bear the fiercest "ordeal" which the judges may please to direct. Nor do we think we are mistaken, in believing that the directors of the rail way company will feel pleasure in assigning them a portion of the road where they may practice and exercise their machine, free from interruption or intrusion.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞ From the gathering at Washington, both houses of congress will form a quorum on Monday—and it is probable that the president's message will be handed in on Tuesday.

FEELING IN VIRGINIA. The unfortunate occurrence at Harrisonburg, more particularly mentioned below in an extract from the Virginia "Free Press," has caused some considerable excitement among the "low-land Virginians," and many angry remarks are made which can only render "bad worse." The proceeding had in disrespect to Mr. Leigh, is, however, said to have been caused by certain unkind, if not contemptuous remarks on the western militia, many of whom perished at Norfolk, when called from their mountains to defend the homes of the low-landers, during the last war. It was this that created an intense feeling in the numerous relatives of the numerous dead; for western Virginia suffered dreadfully at the time and place stated. It was a delicate subject, and ought to have been handled with much tenderness, on that account.

We have regarded the proceedings at Richmond with a deep interest—hoping from them wholesome reformations in Virginia, and as leading to the adoption of a new constitution in Maryland. Ultra doctrines, indeed, have been advanced by Messrs. Randolph, Giles, Leigh and others—still the right of opinion, and especially in cases like the present, is sacred; but really, we must confess some degree of astonishment at attempts made to place white freemen in the *same* grade as black slaves, and condemn, as a senseless peasantry, all persons dependent on their "daily labor" for their "daily bread"—who, according to the ordination of Heaven, earn a subsistence by the sweat of their brow. *Franklin* was a journeyman printer, *Arkright* a journeyman barber, yet either might have stood beside the proudest nobles in the world without disparagement to human nature! Indeed, we have regarded the free laboring classes as the "salt of the earth," and sometimes amused ourselves with projecting a transfer of the "well-born" to some island, and having *a nation of lords*. As it would be beneath the dignity of these to *make* any thing, they would eat one another ready-made, and *raw*,—for who would stoop to become a cook?—so there would soon be an end of their lordships. *Washington*, himself a county surveyor, thought it no disgrace that his right hand man, *Greene*, had been a blacksmith; nor did the richly-possessed *Charles Carroll* overshadow *Roger Sherman*, the shoemaker, in the congress that declared independence. Princes may make dukes and lords and *freeholders*, at will—and some of them may assign to such whole herds of men for slaves,—but all the kings in the world cannot make a *Brindley* or a *Fulton*. These are of the class that we have heard called "the Almighty's noblemen," and we are thankful that there are many such to bless *our* land. Some would render all the laboring classes slaves—and this disposition is easily entertained by those who hold real slaves. The grandchild of a person transported to Maryland and sold as a slave, has talked about *rank*! This was to be laughed at—but it is not uncommon, that the sons and daughters of mechanics affect a disgust for mechanics; a half-starved petifogger claims precedence over the substantial tradesman, because that labor is not thought honorable. It is this notion that has been the curse of Virginia—her progress is downward. Her land-holders and slave-holders are in constant opposition to the rise of the laboring people, and the effect is manifested in the reduced power and diminished wealth of the state. The *Franklins* and the *Fultons* with which heaven would bless the state, abandon the places of their birth and seek new homes, carrying with them their intellectual as well as physical power; yielding room to long-talking politicians and hair-splitting philosophers—who think it more important to determine whether the earth from a canal may be thrown to its right or left bank, than that the canal itself should be made at all! The favorite phrase of the aristocracy belongs not to the institutions of our country; and negro-slavery, itself, cannot give force to it, except in the final ruin of the lordlings who hold it. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*—let the cobbler stick to his last, has no part in the republican character of America. To please those who held that saying, a play was got up in England just after the close of our revolutionary war, in which persons, having distinguished places in America were represented as tailors and cobblers and tinkers. John Bull was delighted. He forgot the expenditure of two hundred millions of pounds, and the loss of thirteen provinces inhabited by three millions of people, in his *contempt* of Americans—but John was brought to his reason by a sly Yankee in the gallery, who roared out, "*Great Britain drubbed by tailors and cobblers and tinkers—hurrah!*" Bull then scratched his head, and made the discovery, that he had been laughing at his own expense! And so will all who hold that notion—in the United States.

Speaking of *Franklin*, and with reference to the general subject before us, the following little paragraph aptly presents itself—

Dr. Franklin was once a member of a body in which it was contended that a certain amount of property, (fifty dollars we think,) should be required for voting. The doctor was opposed to it. "To-day," said he, "a man owns a jackass worth fifty dollars, and he is entitled to vote; but before the next election the jackass dies. The man in the mean time, has become more experienced, his knowledge of the principles of government, and his acquaintance with mankind, are more extensive, and he is therefore better qualified to make a proper selection of rulers—but the jackass is dead and the man cannot vote. "Now, gentlemen," said he, addressing himself to the advocates of that qualification,—"pray inform me, in whom is the right of suffrage? In the man, or the jackass?"

We think that every *citizen* possesses an equality of rights—that property, of itself, confers no privilege, and that the power of suffrage can have no other just government than in the performance of *duties*. Taxation without representation *is* tyranny; and a liability to be called out to defend a country, involves what we esteem to be a natural power to intertere in the making of its laws. But these things may be subjected to conventional regulations, their bases being retained; and it is most surely obligatory on law-makers, to take care that the rights of legal voters are not trampled upon by vagabonds, holding no allegiance to the state and refusing the performance of public duties. We think, that illegal voting is an offence that should be punished in the penitentiary—a greater offence, and more injurious to society, than the petty thefts which fill our jails and cause our other prisons to overflow with miserable inhabitants. And, whatever may be the regulation adopted in Virginia, we hope that it will be so fenced about, that honest citizens shall not be virtually deprived of the right of suffrage, by the illegal exercise of it on the part of scoundrels.

The Virginia "Free Press" has the following observations on the occurrences which led to our present remarks:

"We see by the Rockingham Register, that on Friday the 13th inst. the effigy of *B. W. Leigh*, esq. was burnt on the public square in Harrisonburg. This display of indignation and resentment, was caused by the late speech of that gentleman in the convention. The paper containing that speech was appended to the arm of the effigy and consumed with it. It is stated that "although nearly all the male citizens of the place were engaged in this affair, there was no noise. Except the voice of the officer who commanded, nothing was heard.

All appeared to be the effect of a deep, silent, indignant feeling of resentment."

We cannot avoid the expression of our sincere regret, that any of the people of western Virginia should have indulged such feelings as were manifested on that occasion. Although as much opposed to the sentiments of Mr. Leigh, upon the great question of reform, as our neighbors of Rockingham, yet we recollect that freedom of opinion is, in this country, our boast. Extremes will run into each other. The violence of democracy, which deters men from expressing their real opinions, is a despotism in substance, whatever it may be in form. We hold it true, that opinions in politics should be as free and unrestrained, as those of religion, whilst nothing is done to injure the government or disturb the peace of the community.

Until the present crisis shall be passed over, we deem it the duty of all good citizens to be calm, and avoid every thing tending to irritation or excitement."

VIRGINIA CONVENTION. No question of interest had yet been decided, but several, being fully discussed, were laid aside for the present. Chief justice Marshall had appeared in the debate, as to the basis of representation in the senate and house. The details are of great length —the capacious papers at Richmond can hardly contain them, and give the incidental speeches, among which there is another from Mr. Randolph. The "Enquirer" intimates the "possible frustration of all the labors of the convention"—but we earnestly hope that it may not adjourn without accomplishing its purpose—and that a spirit of conciliation may prevail—that neither of the great parties may be too tenacious of their opinions. If nothing shall be done, a bad feeling will grow up and be established, that may produce the most unhappy effects, in ranging parties, as it were, in battle-array against one another—each resisting the other in every shape.

MR. O'CONNELL. We shall be agreeably disappointed if this distinguished individual does not yet give as much trouble to his *friends* as his enemies. His bold mind appears to be wholly untutored in the school of experience. He often sets up his opinions, (like Gessler's cap), as an infallible standard that all must submit to, and his sense of "orthodoxy" in religious matters, should have forbidden the emancipation of his brethren, had the rights of things been measured by *his own* views of them. The intollerant have no claims to toleration, though *justice*, with *mercy*, may yield it, and render to them what they would refuse unto others. The gentleman too—placed by circumstances at the head of a very numerous body of persons, not unfrequently exhibits a degree of vanity that must distress his coadjutors, and unnecessarily offend those in opposition to him, through the operation of the same prejudices that influence himself. We are friends of civil and religious liberty, on the broadest scale; and, in exercising the right of opinion for self-government, we cannot refrain from yielding it to all others. An attachment to our own notions, has in it no principle that should cause us to denounce a like attachment in the minds of our fellow men, endowed by the common CREATOR with common rights. Is it for Mr. O'Connell to condemn, in the sweeping manner below, the liberal party in France, at the head of which stands LAFAYETTE, which is made up of the bone and sinew, the talent and the strength, of a great nation, and contains within it very many of the most enlightened and best men in Europe?—a party two or three times more numerous than all the Catholics of Ireland? What is the duke of Augouleme, the chief of the ultras and heir of the throne, if placed by the side of Lafayette? What would be Mr. O'Connell's *dimensions*, if measured by the long tried and faithful services of the man of two generations and two worlds? He would appear like a political ephemera; and yet he proscribes 15 or 18 millions of people in France as infidels and would-be murderers! We agree with the gentleman in regretting that any portion of the people of France "crouched beneath the hoof of military despotism"—but under what and unto whom do the *other* party "crouch" at this time? The Bourbons were restored by military power; and, without any of the redeeming qualities that softened the dominion of Bonaparte, their yoke is not less burthensome on France. That country is sliding back, so far as the ultras can influence its destiny, to that state of things which caused Englishmen, proudly, to speak of Frenchmen as "slaves," as indeed they were before the revolution. The efforts of the liberals are to preserve all that has been gained in favor of civil and religious liberty—and advance the character of man, as a rational and accountable being;—that of the ultras, to render him a mere machine, to gratify their own lusts and secure their own supremacy, in all things of the church or state: to do, in fact, the very *same* things that Mr. O'Connell thinks it so unjust that the English government and church should do! Such is the difference between *meum* and *tuum*—mine and thine. But we did hope that this distinguished man, seeking liberty for himself and brethren, would have been more willing than he appears, that others should enjoy its blessings. Let Mr. O'Connell, before he extends his views abroad, cause reformation at home, and prevent occurrences like those detailed in the following paragraph, which we copy from the New York "Commercial"—and which, we are sorry to say, are too common in his native land:

"The Irish papers contain further accounts of the disturbances in that country. An attack had been made, by an armed party, on the dwelling of the rev. Mr. M. J. Shaw, in Kilmactrany, county of Sligo: some of the party forced their way into the reverend gentleman's bed-room, and placing a pike at his breast, compelled him to take the following oath, on pain of instant death to himself and all his family:—"To discharge every Protestant servant in his house—to take others that would be named in their stead—to discontinue his schools—not to send for the police, or disclose any of the orders he gave, and if he did not comply, to quit the parish and glebe the next day." The fellows then made Mr. S. open his hall-door, and departed. Sooner than sacrifice the lives of his family, the rev. Mr. Shaw left his parish the next day."

The following is the article that induced the preceding remarks:

In the *Dublin Evening Post* of the 3d October, appeared a letter accusing the editor of that journal and Mr. O'Connell of inconsistency, in supporting the French liberals and Irish Catholics at the same time. Mr. O'Connell has addressed a letter to the journal in question, in which he professes himself a Catholic and a radical, but disclaims being a *liberal*. This letter contains, indeed, some strange statements with respect to the French liberals.

"The liberals (he says) are a party in France—a party which once called themselves jacobins, and have now (for the times are changed) softened their denomination into the more seducing cognomen of liberals. I know that party well—they are not friends to liberty—they have crouched already beneath the iron hoof of military despotism. They are quite ready to crouch again before the throne of the first gilded military adventurer who will join with them in their one great passion—their hatred of Christianity. I know the liberal party well—they do not desire any other liberty save that of crushing religion, and once again embruing their hands in the blood of the clergy.

"Yes, these are the genuine sentiments of the French liberals. Their attacks on the Catholic clergy of France are incessant; ninety-nine out of one-hundred of these attacks are gross calumnies, devoid of any foundation of fact. The falsehood is detected and exposed—What of that? The Liberal Journal never retracts. His only apology is a fresh lie—a new calumny. His only contrition an infidel sneer."

☞ The occasion is apt to give an extract from a late Paris paper. Independent of the hideous system that it exposes, it shews also that others than the liberals can tell "lies."

The keeper of the seals, forced into his last entrenchments, has to day published his famous circular, which at first he carefully concealed and contradicted by means of his subordinates, and which at last he himself denies in the *Moniteur*, in the most equivocal terms. But it would now seem as if under this ministry of violence and cunning, an official contradiction almost always amounted to a positive confirmation. Why, instead of printing yesterday his equivocal disavowal, did he not publish the circular itself, which he is now forced to submit to the control of public opinion? Why did he not make it

known at the time he sent it to the procureurs generaux? It was because it is in the nature of the police to conceal itself in darkness; because it would be nonsense to make a measure of espionage public. People who are watched are not told of it, nor are they informed of the names and descriptions of their observers. The following is the text of this circular, which the energy of public opinion has wrested from the secret port-folio of his excellency.

"*Paris, Sept.* 1, 1829.

M. de Procureur General—I beg you to send me, on the 1st of each month, a report upon the state of opinion in your neighborhood, and of the efforts which may have been made to mislead, and to excite disorder. It is by means of the procureurs-generaux that the government can obtain the most exact information upon this point.—This information the king's procureurs can easily furnish you with, as they have a continual connexion with the mayors and justices of the peace of their arrondissments; and they have, besides, numerous auxiliaries.

The king wishes for the happiness of his people. His government only propose to see that the charter is duly observed, and that the laws are executed. Your fidelity and your zeal will watch over any plots.

Receive, M. le Procureur general, the assurances of my distinguished consideration. CORVOISIER."

We add another, without comment:

It is said that a retired soldier, residing near the plain at Marseilles, called in, a few days ago, the curate of his parish to receive the comforts of religion; if he was not dying, he was at least dangerously ill. The curate arrived, and entered the chamber of the patient, but perceiving on the mantle piece a bust of Napoleon, he scampered off without listening to any thing, as if he had been pursued by an evil spirit, or struck by the head of Medusa. In vain did they try to induce him to return. The brave soldier, saw death approach, and spiritual consolation flying from him, when one of his comrades, a worthy and religious man, conceived the idea of applying to the chaplain of the 6th regiment, who, instead of refusing his advice, immediately went to the dying man's bedside and rendered him all the religious assistance in his power. It is said that this act, in which there is nothing remarkable, has been the cause of a great deal of vexation to the chaplain, as the bishop of Marseilles highly disapproved of it, and even had the intention of sending the poor chaplain to perform a few days' penance, from which he was only excused by making the most humiliating concessions. [*Messager de Marseille.*

☞Congress will meet on Monday next, and we shall have less room allowable for miscellaneous articles than during the recess of that body; but our readers, we think, will bear witness that the efforts made to give them *multum in parvo* have been unremitted: the main object of this work must be attended to; and we shall exert ourselves to keep pace with the publication of important documents and proceedings.

The principles on which this paper is published are too well known to require any remarks from us, at this time. We have always endeavored to avoid transient *politics*; and, if feeling it necessary, at all to meddle with them, to remember that "truth is a victor without violence"—acting on the belief also, that *both* sides of a question should be presented, leaving it to the good sense of our readers to decide between them. But we are not indifferent or luke-warm on great national questions, as our readers well know—nor do we expect that we shall be. To be useful, however, we must be supported by those who correspond in opinion with us; and a small effort on the part of each friend, individually, to extend our circulation, might render important services to the cause in which we are embarked. The opposition that we have to withstand should be seriously thought of—we are assailed from all quarters, and the power exerted against us is mighty; in several instances, it amounts almost to a persecution. But we cannot call upon any to support us who do not feel it their interest or inclination to do so—yet there are others of whom we have a right to expect much. Too many of these do not rightfully esteem the condition in which we are placed, else we think that they would not neglect us. It is very certain that money would not purchase our efforts, humble as they are, for the use of the *other side*; but, it is no less true, that money is indispensably necessary for the zealous and efficient support of our own. This is a matter that we refer to with much feeling. Few persons, perhaps, love money less than we do,—but it is truly mortifying when enough of it is not present for ordinary purposes. We therefore, respectfully, ask a small effort from every friend, that each will promptly pay the small sum that may be due, and each endeavor to forward the name of one new subscriber, with payment in advance. We should thus feel able to meet the contest which we think is a-head, if not with a confidence of victory, with due preparation to combat every inch of ground. With these remarks we submit the case to our friends—who are not insensible of the power of our opponents, and of the means they command to promulgate their erroneous opinions among the people.

Foreign news. An arrival at New York brings London papers to the 31st of October, inclusive; but they contain no items of importance. It is said the sultan was about despatching an ambassador to St. Petersburg with a view of procuring a modification of the treaty, especially in regard to the indemnity, to the payment of which difficulties have presented themselves. The "*separate act,*" has been published; it relates to the government of the principalties of Moldavia and Wallachia, in which Turkey will only have a nominal influence, the hospodars being subject to Russia.

The opposition papers in England are loud in their censures of the Wellington administration, and say that "the voice of public distress" will induce a meeting of parliament previous to the 1st week in January.

The West Indies. An article in the Westminister Review, relating to West Indian slavery, has apparently excited much attention. The following paragraph will not make friends for the writer among the islanders.

"The West Indians have sometimes threatened to transfer their allegiance to America. If the Americans would take them on such terms, it would be policy for Great Britain to offer the Americans a million sterling a year to consent to the arrangement, and she would be a great gainer by the bargain after all.

"A collection of paupers who should utter a threat to leave the parish, would not be half so welcome to put their threats into execution. The people of England are tired of the West Indies, they are tired in the first place of keeping them by public contributions, and they are tired of the insolence with which their misplaced charity has been returned."

[The British West Indies are, indeed, up-held at a large seeming expense to the people of Great Britain, by the *bounty* allowed on their chief commodities, in the shape of discriminatory duties,—besides the cost of government and support of military and naval forces to protect them; but the question occurs, whether these seeming losses are not indemnified by the market that they furnish? *Cheap* or *dear* are only comparative terms. The *value* of every commodity rests on its own *usefulness*, or the *means* by which it may be obtained. Gold may be cheaply exchanged for its weight in bread.

On the main point, Britain may remain at rest. The people of the United States will *not* accept of her West India colonies as members of this republic, or dependencies! Besides other great reasons, there is this—the time is fast approaching when the whole chain of islands, from Cuba in the north, to Trinidad in the south, will be in the occupancy of negroes. At present, the white population maintains power only by artificial, or forced, means. *Science is at war with profit on negro slavery, and will most surely become the victor.* Whatever reduces the value of manual labor, reduces that of slaves, and in a mighty proportion! The plough has superceded the hoe in cultivating the cane; and steam power that of horses and men in the making of sugar—the cotton gin has *extinguished* the employment of some hundred thousand even in our own country, if the present product be compared with the *manner* of it in times past. Who shall arrest the progress of science? *We* regard every shovelfull of earth, cast from the bed of a canal or rail road constructing, as doing something towards the abolition of slavery, in the reduced value of slaves: the same as such canals and rail roads will reduce the value of horses for

draft. The attentive observer of things must be sensible of this, on a mere suggestion of the facts. And hence, perhaps, it has been preferred to *roll* a hogshead of tobacco to market in Virginia, rather than transport ten hogsheads at a less nominal expense, over improved roads and in carriages, or in boats on canals. We have long intended to investigate the important matter here set forth, and collected some facts bearing upon it. The *principle* is just as true as that which gives motion to and preserves the orbits of the planets—if such great and glorious things may be compared with so small and dark a subject.]

WHISKEY. The late tariff bill, by imposing a high duty on molasses and refusing to allow a drawback on spirits distilled from it, was to have accomplished great things for the growers of rye and makers of whiskey. Its present average price does not exeeed twenty-two cents per gallon, delivered at its chief markets, Philadelphia and Baltimore. In catching the "northern weazle," certain politicians have had their fingers bitten. The depression of manufactures in the east, has reduced the demand for flour and corn from New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, to a very considerable amount—and the demand for whiskey has been lessened, as well from necessity, as of increased temperance, in part brought about by new inducements to economy. "Left-handed legislation," like the gun described in Hudibras, which

——"If aim'd at duck or plover,
Bears wide and kicks its owner over,"

very general, defeats its own purpose—and so it should.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES. We might fill several pages with new matter concerning the late trials of the power and speed of locomotive engines in England. On a level rail road, it seems that thirty miles an hour, though pretty heavily laden, will be thought a moderate rate of travelling!—and the motion is so regular that persons may read easily, though they can scarcely distinguish the objects passed. The "Novelty," with *forty-five ladies and gentlemen*, on a steam-excursion, smoothly travelled at the rate of a mile and an half in three minutes. Many will hardly credit this—but the account must be accepted as true; and the apparent danger was not greater than in the ordinary stage-coaches. Who can *measure* the influence of these things on the state of society?

FIRES. There was a great fire at Camden, S. C. on the night of the 24th inst. and one at Boston on Sunday last. The loss in the first estimated at $100,000; in the second at 25 or 30,000.

THE HORNET. Commodore Ridgely, on his arrival at Savannah, entertained strong "hopes of the safety of the U. S. sloop Hornet, as she was spoken at anchor, after the gale, and, although dismasted, declined any offers of assistance as unnecessary. Having specie on board, she may have proceeded to Norfolk or N. York."

[A Pennsacola paper, published since com. Ridgely left their, contains no information relative to this vessel.]

BALTIMORE. There are now twelve or fourteen steam boats plying to and from this city to various places on the waters of the Chesapeake, for the transportation of passengers and goods; and what was lately a journey of several days, from various parts of Maryland or Virginia, is now accomplished, without an effort, in a few hours. Two new and very superior boats will be added in the spring—one, the Charles Carroll, for the Citizens Canal Line, to Philadelphia, and another to ply between Baltimore and Fredericksburg. The splendid boat Independence, on the Union Line, has been running some time, and another for this line has just been launched at Philadelphia. We shall probably, also, have one or more boats employed in towing heavy vessels laden with goods—the winds themselves being disregarded, that more certain steam may be used. If these things be not *over-done*, we shall be much gratified.

"HURE GATE." A grand project is on foot to avoid the dangerous and difficult navigation of this famous pass, near New York, by means of a canal, or ship-channel, across Hellet's cove. Col. Dewit Clinton, has made an able report on the subject, having surveyed the ground, &c. The running feet of the proposed canal will be 2,439—composed of 470 of excavation below high water, 1,369 of high upland with indications of rock, and 600 of salt marsh.

The whole cost of the canal, sufficiently wide and deep to permit the passage of a line of battle ship, col. C. estimates at $162,152—a sum that it is thought would soon be made up of losses sustained, pilotage paid, and the frequent detention of vessels—100, sometimes, being in waiting for a suitable state of the tide or wind; and it is supposed, with this facility, that many vessels from foreign ports would also prefer the navigation of the sound, to reach New York.

LEAD. The present price of this article in England is said to be only equal to about $3 22 or $3 33⅓ per hundred. Lead has been sold in that country as high as $8 88 per hundred. Our mines near Galena, are thought to be the richest in the world, and yet, at $3 per hundred yield no profit. The English miners, just now, are wretchedly oppressed, and miserably poor.

COPPER. It is said that the Turkish sultan has proposed to pay a part of the indemnity to Russia in the products of his empire, and especially in a quantity of copper, the produce of the mines of Beiburt, deposited at Trebisond—for which it is said that the house of Rothschild offered 7,000,000 pounds sterling, some years ago. Copper collected at one place, worth seven millions sterling! If so, and the Russians had not taken Trebisond, the sultan may easily pay up the tribute exacted. But we rather expect its value is less than £700,000, and that there is a "mistake in a figure!"

NAVIGATION AND MANUFACTURES. A writer in the New York Herald, calculates the weight of all the foreign calicoes that have been annually required for the supply of the United States, at 1,600 tons, and supposes that the *foreign* materials used only in the *printing*, *stamping* or *staining* of them, weigh about 1,571 tons—so there appears a greater employment in the amount of *nine* tons, a year, by importing the calicoes instead of making them at home! But many of the dye-stuffs, &c. used are brought much greater distances than if from England, and the larger tonnage is much in favor of the home-printing,—no reference being had to that of coasting vessels!

The account is not offered as accurate—but it is sufficiently so, for general purposes; and it unfolds one of the *mysteries* as to the extent of British navigation, about which so many have so much wondered. It depends upon manufactures. Commerce is the *agent*, not the *source*, of British wealth and power.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. Several meetings have lately been held at Pittsburg by the "Pennsylvania and Ohio canal company." General *Lacock* was called to the chair, and *Benjamin Chew*, jr. esq. acted as secretary. The following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

Resolved, That memorials be presented by the company to the congress of the United States, and to the legislatures of Pennsylvania and of Ohio, praying each of those authorities to subscribe for stock of this company.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to present the memorials to the legislature of Pennsylvania, and another committee to present the memorial to the legislature of Ohio; and that the said committees shall report their proceedings to the standing committee.

Resolved, That the company make application to the Pennsylvania canal commissioners to determine and fix the point at which the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal shall intersect the Pennsylvania canal.

["The Pennsylvania and Ohio canal," we believe, is intended to connect with the great Ohio canal.]

BUSHROD WASHINGTON, one of the judges of the supreme court of the U. States, died at Philadelphia on the 25th ult. after an illness of two months, in the 71st year of his age. He was taken sick while on duty in New Jersey, but finished the business of the circuit court in that state with his accustomed ability. He died at the Mansion House hotel, but his family was with him, and he

had every comfort and attention that could be bestowed. He was appointed to the bench of the supreme court in 1797, by president John Adams, and was always honestly and zealously devoted to the duties of his high office—entirely respected for his integrity, and highly esteemed for his talents. His remains passed through Baltimore on Saturday last for Mount Vernon, to be deposited in the family tomb, in which repose the relicts of the illustrious "father of his country," whose nephew the late judge was.

The Philadelphia bar has passed resolutions highly complimentary to the character of the deceased.

Remarking on his death, the Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday says:—"He was one of those old fashioned judges the value of whom is becoming more appreciated by the public, from the contrast between them and the new set of judges now springing up. Like judges Tilghman and Rush, he was very decided in his political sentiments; and like them he disdained to take any part in what has not inaptly been denominated "small politics." *The very sources of justice are corrupted when judges become demagogues.* A state of feeling is thereby induced, which renders them unfit to act as umpires between man and man. What signifies a judge's independence of the popular will, if he is not also independent of popular passions."

Mrs. *Ann Washington*, consort of the late judge Washington, died on the 28th ult. two days after her lamented husband, in the 60th year of her age. She had started from Philadelphia on her return home, and when only 4 or 5 miles from the city, was taken exceedingly ill, and before the carriage which conveyed her could be driven to a house on the road side, the vital spark had fled. She was devoted to her husband—but had kept herself much secluded from the world, being depressed in spirit by the death of her mother, in 1815—with which she in vain had combatted. Her remains have followed those of the judge to the family vault at Mount Vernon.

PENNSYLVANIA. We regret to learn that the temporary loan of a million of dollars, just authorised by an act of the legislature, on account of the public works, has not been taken. It is added, that it will not be—at present. In consequence, a bill had been introduced to authorise the sale of certain stocks, which with other accessible means, it is thought will reduce the present embarrassments about a million of dollars.

In the house of representatives, Mr. Moore, of Erie, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, the misfortune of intemperance, notwithstanding the laudable exertions of the different temperate societies, seems to prevail to a very serious extent; and whereas, it is the opinion of this body, that an example coming from them as the representatives of the people, would greatly aid the meritorious efforts of those bodies: Therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this house, from this time until the end of the session, will abstain from and make no use of ardent or spirituous liquor.

The house indefinitely postponed the subject, by a vote of 56 to 29.

SUGAR. A planter in South Carolina, from an experiment made, gives it as his opinion, that an acre of "pine land" will produce from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. of sugar. At this rate, the *duty*, or *bounty*, or *tax*, (or whatever else southern politicians may please to call it), on the sugar, annually produced, will amount to 12 or 15 times the capital vested in the land! If the woollen manufacturers were thus "protected," what would the "Columbia Telescope" say of *them?* But we are of those who are willing to leave such things to the domestic competition, and have no doubt that, as with every thing else, the *protected* growers of sugar will furnish it cheaper and cheaper to consumers, until it reaches the lowest point at which it can be made. We would as much oppose a diminution of the duty on sugar, as support a striking out of the one dollar minimum on woollen goods. We wish to keep out the cold, and *sweeten* many of the comforts of life—independently.

"THE EAST ROOM." The following is from the "New York Courier and Enquirer."—The coalition papers tell us that the "East Room" is going to be furnished. This, at the best, is bad authority: but, if it be true, we are happy to hear it. The manner in which Mr. Clay's president kept the East Room was disrespectful to the office of president of the United States. Instead of its looking neat, and clean and tidy, and being decently furnished as the mansion of the president of a great republic ought to be, it was full of cobwebs, a few old chairs, lumbering benches, broken glass, and looked exactly like one of the apartments in Windsor castle, Holyrood palace, or the tower of London, those appendages to kings and monarchs. The head of a republic ought to give an example of the thriftiness and virtuous habits of the people who put him there.

Every plain republican, when visiting Washington, will now find a chair to sit down upon in the "East Room." They won't be kept standing upon their legs, as they do before kings and emperors, and as practised by Mr. Clay's president, till they are so tired as scarcely to know whether they have any legs to stand upon. Unless general Jackson put good, sound, substantial furniture into the "East Room," the reform is not complete in that quarter, and the people won't forgive him for neglecting it.

This is the room which a "distinguished member of congress" saw furnished by Mr. Adams, in "regal magnificence," to the great annoyance of his "republican notions." The room ought to have been furnished long since, but the last president had nothing else than "old chairs and lumbering benches" to put into it. It will be well, however, if the other extreme is avoided—we do not see any propriety in expending from 15 to 20,000 dollars to furnish one room. The comfort of visiters might be as well provided for with a much less sum. "Plain republicans" can sit as easily on chairs costing 15 or 20 dollars a dozen, as 10 or 50 dollars, or more, a-piece. Nor is it necessary that they should have looking-glasses as big as barn-doors, to behold their "*plain*" selves in. But we are not niggardly in such things—a little luxury may be well indulged in the president's house—and, circumstanced as persons, especially *strangers*, are at Washington, we have lost much of the objection that we once had to gatherings of the people at the national house—to see and be seen.

MILITARY ACADEMY. At the United States military academy, at West Point, there are 239 cadets, from the following states and territories in the union:—

New York,	32	District of Columbia,	6
Pennsylvania,	21	N. Hampshire,	6
Ohio,	14	Indiana,	4
Virginia,	13	Rhode Island,	4
Kentucky,	13	Vermont,	3
Maryland,	12	Illinois,	3
N. Carolina,	10	Delaware,	3
Massachusetts,	10	Alabama,	3
Maine,	8	Louisiana,	2
S. Carolina,	8	Michigan,	2
New Jersey,	8	Mississippi,	2
Tennessee,	7	Missouri,	1
Connecticut,	7	Arkansas,	1
Georgia,	6		

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. The Oriskany, N. Y. Manufacturing Company, lately presented Mr. *Clay* a piece of broad cloth, as will be seen by the following correspondence, suitable for a dress, as a manifestation of their sense of his exertions on behalf of American manufactures.

Whitesborough, (Oneida Co.) Sept. 9.

Hon. HENRY CLAY.

In compliance with the resolution of the stockholders, I now have the pleasure of forwarding to you the accompanying piece of broad cloth, manufactured from wool, sheared from my own flock, and to solicit your acceptance of it. Knowing the interest you feel in behalf of the manufactures of this country, it would give me great pleasure were I able to give an encouraging account of our progress. This I cannot do. This establishment has had a capital paid in of $100,000, upon which there has not been five per cent. divided in 18 years; and the whole property would not now bring one quarter of the money invested. We certainly cannot sustain ourselves

unless we receive all the protection we are fairly entitled to, under the last tariff. A remedy should be found against the gross frauds practised at some of our principal custom houses, and the "doller minimum" we think should be stricken out. In hope that the nation may one day see what are its true interests, and who are its real friends, I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. NEWTON DEXTER.

Ashland, 28th Oct. 1829.

DEAR SIR—I have this day received a piece of broadcloth, of the manufacture of the Oriskany Manufacturing Company, transmitted to me by you, as their agent, in pursuance of their unanimous resolution, and also your letter, accompanying it of the 9th ultimo. Its texture and coloring are very fine, and it would bear advantageous comparison with the best piece of French broad cloth. No person would ever desire, on any occasion, to wear a better or more beautiful piece of cloth. I accept the present, with pleasure, and request you to make my respectful acknowledgements to the company.

The pleasure, I must own, is not so lively as it would have been, if their establishment and the other woollen manufactories of the U. States were in a flourishing condition. I regret extremely to hear that that interesting branch of our industry is not prosperous; but I hope that the causes which prevent its full success, will be removed or remedied by the wisdom of congress. If existing laws were fairly executed, facilities to foreigners in the sale of their merchandise subjected to proper restrictions, the dollar minimum repealed and the raw wool not produced in our country were allowed to be imported at a moderate duty, I have no doubt that our woollen manufactories would immediately revive and prosper. I sincerely wish that the next session of congress may not terminate without the adoption of some, if not all, of these measures.

With my thanks for the polite manner in which you have executed the resolution of the company, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, H. CLAY.

S. NEWTON DEXTER, esq.

MEXICO—*interior trade with.* An article from Fayette, Missouri, of Nov. 1, thus notices an arrival from Santa Fe:

From fifteen to twenty of our citizens, consisting principally of those who left here in May last, have just reached their homes in good health and spirits, having realized an average profit on their investments of about 100 per cent. The aggregate amount of their returns, I understand, is computed at $240,000.

Accompanying the traders are several Spanish families of the class who were expelled from the Mexican republic, by an edict of the government, at the commencement of hostilities with Old Spain, and who have chosen a refuge and a home among us. These were escorted by a body of Mexican troops to the boundary line between their government and ours, where major Riley's command was stationed, and thus the protection of a military escort was afforded through the whole extent of country from Santa Fe to our frontier.

I am pained to add that Mr. Samuel Craig Lamme, a merchant of Franklin, and late of Harrison county, Ky. lost his life in this adventure, in a rencontre with the Indians, some distance in advance of the main company. Two Spaniards and one of major Riley's men, are also reported to have been cut off by the Indians.

PORTUGAL. We find the following fact stated in the New York Daily Advertiser.

"It is already known that Mr. Figaniere, late Portuguese consul in N. York, and Mr. Vaughan, who held that office in Philadelphia, on hearing of the recognition of Don Miguel by our government, each promptly transmitted the exequatur to the secretary of state, and that Mr. Rebello, representative of the Brazilian emperor, has left this country, declaring that recognition unfriendly to his master. We understand further, that Mr. Vaughan has since been solicited to resume the consulate, but has explicitly refused: and that the Portuguese consulate for New York has been offered in succession to several highly respectable commercial houses in this city, without success."

[We rather regretted the acknowledgment of D. Miguel, by the president of the United States—but the practice of our government has been to recognize the governments *de facto*, of other countries—not interfering with the "divine rights" of kings, or the *common-sense* rights of the people, of different nations, as to the management of their own affairs. And so we recognize the dey of Algiers, not being disturbed about the "balance of power," nor meddling with other people's business. If Donna Maria shall give her *abominable* uncle a sound drubbing, which we heartily desire that he may receive on his own sweet person,—or hang him, or behead him, as he has done unto thousands—we shall more gladly recognize her again as the sovereign of Portugal.

Miguel is said to have been much offended because that neither the British or French frigate, lying at Lisbon, displayed their flags or fired a gun, on his birth day. The British indeed, on entering the port some days previous, did not even fire the common salute. But Britain and France seem not to know what to do, in this emergency, consistent with their own notions of "legitimacy." If Napoleon was an "usurper," what is the savage Miguel? The divine right of kings at stake!

The American seamen heretofore alluded to, were yet dungeoned at Lisbon—a Portuguese dungeon is the *last* place in this world, for any shew of humanity or justice.]

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Cross eyes. A Dr. D. C. Devine of Charleston, S. C. advertises that he has discovered a complete cure for the "deformity," called "cross eyes." Charges for cure vary from 25 to $100.

Speed. We see it noticed, and it would have been thought *miraculous* a few years ago, that a Baltimore newspaper has been received in Cincinnati in 130 hours, after its publication. The time, perhaps, will soon come, when 36 will be all sufficient!

Highway robbery. The mail stage that left Philadelphia on the 26th inst. on its way to Kimberton, a short distance beyond the Schuylkill, was stopped by three men and robbed. The mail bag carried off contained only newspapers, but the passengers were individually robbed. It happened about 4 o'clock in the morning; and is about the most impudent transaction of the sort that has occurred for several years.

Counterfeits of the $50 notes of the branch of the Farmers bank of Virginia at Lynchburg, are in circulation, and well calculated to deceive.

The emigration to the west seems to have been greater in the last season than ever before; six thousand persons were weekly passing through Indianapolis, for the Wabash country, only.

Exceedingly important. "The princess of Orange, (sister of the emperor of all the Russias), has been made quite ill by the sudden appearance of a chimney sweep, who had mistaken the room!"

Observatory. The city council of New York has resolved to elevate the cupola of the City Hall, and convert it into the uses of an observatory. The turret clock will have four dials, illuminated at night.

Arctic expedition. Capt. Ross, in the Victory steam ship, has been heard from to the 25th July ult. He had been some time in the harbor of Holsteinburg, in Greenland.

Washington monument, at Baltimore. It was *John Comegys* of this city, who, several years ago, originated the project of building this monument; and for a long time he stood alone as its advocate. We well remember the zeal and enthusiasm with which he pursued his purpose to the day of his death.

Difference in laws. The pacha of Egypt, a year or two since, decreed that every able bodied man, twenty-one years of age and upwards, should have at least two wives. The law in North Carolina is, that every man who has two wives shall be hanged. So much for the wisdom of lawgivers! [*Constellation.*

Coal. A plentiful supply has been discovered in Illinois, nearly opposite St. Louis. The mines are very easy of access. St. Louis is furnished with this coal.

Music. The receipts of the last musical festival at Birmingham, amounted to £9,604 1s. 11d. or $42,684 86.

Retort courteous. At a late meeting of the citizens of Aquohee district, Cherokee nation, a committee was appointed to send a statement of their views to the editor of the Phœnix. The committee says:

"We have not been in the *habit of moving from place to place as the white people have*, and we think those of our white brethren who are so anxious to take possession of our lands, might with a little trouble keep on to the west and settle the lands which they recommend to us."

Handel's Messiah. It is said, that in the original MS. of Handel's Messiah there exists a memorandum written in German, by Handel, but very illegibly, stating that he commenced it on the 22nd of August 1741, finished the first part on the 28th; the second part was completed on the 6th of September, and the whole on the 12th! It was first performed, (perhaps tried over), on the 14th. From this it should seem that the greatest work of the greatest composer of church music that ever existed, was completed in twenty-one days from its commencement!

Import of spirituous liquors. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1827, 6,120 pipes of brandy, 2,363 of gin and 6,460 puncheons of rum were imported into New York. During the same period of 1828 the import was 9,452 pipes of brandy, 5,027 gin and 8,841 puncheons of rum: same period this year it is only 3,772 pipes of brandy, 1,601 gin, and 7,078 puncheons rum.

English law. The following instance of the cruel operation of the English criminal law, is given in the September number of the London Magazine. A poor boy was indicted for stealing a piece of gooseberry pudding! When this trumpery case was brought forward, the court appeared to have but one feeling of disgust. The judge said "however much such prosecutions might be regretted, yet the law, now that the indictment had been preferred, must take its course." The jury found the boy guilty. He was recorded for DEATH. At the same time two persons for attempting to strangle and drown a third, were sentenced to only *six months* imprisonment. The same magazine mentions that at the assizes of the preceding month, between two and three hundred individuals were recorded for death.

Good humor. The late lord John Townsend, whose good humor was proverbial, was dining one day at a friend's, where, among other servants, the coachman waited at table. In handing a sauce tureen, honest John unluckily spilt part of its contents over his lordship's clothes, who, instead of showing any displeasure, jocosely said, "John, you should take care never to grease any thing but your wheels."

Constantine, the elder brother of the emperor of Russia, who has a qualified command over Poland, appears to be a furious enemy of all liberal institutions, and a sort of a tyger, that his brother is compelled to keep closely chained: one of the old fashioned princes or nobles of Russia, holding nothing sacred, except according with his own whim of the moment—and yet much attached to his wife, a Polish lady.

Gambling. A young man named Pattison (who removed his case from Baltimore to Anne Arundel county court), was tried at Annapolis last week, for keeping a gaming table, and found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for thirty days.

Indian killed. A late N. York paper says—On Thursday last, one of the Cattaraugus Indians was killed by a wolf within ten miles of Jamestown, Chatauque county, N. Y. The deceased found the wolf in a trap, and going too nigh, it caught him by the neck and cut his throat instantly.

Speedy punishment. A man stole a horse in Sussex county, Delaware, and was arrested on the 17th ult.—he was arraigned and found guilty on the 18th, and sentenced to restore fourfold the value of the said horse—to be set on the *public pillory* for the space of one hour—to be *publicly whipped* with thirty-nine lashes upon the bare back, well laid on, and to be disposed of as a *servant* to the highest and best bidder or bidders, for *seven years*, which sentence was executed on the 19th, including only three days ride from freedom and independence to the whipping post, pillory and slavery.

New Holland. The imports of wool into Great Britain from New Holland for the last year, amounted to nearly two millions of pounds.

PITTSBURG CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The election of a member of congress from the Pittsburg district, to supply the place of Mr. Wilkins, resigned, has assumed more than usual importance from the proceedings had concerning it, a part of which are important as matters of record.

On the resignation of Mr. Wilkins, two large meetings of the people were held. One, made up of persons without respect to political party, nominated Mr. Baldwin, as the great friend of domestic industry; the other, being exclusively friendly to the present administration, nominated Mr. Stevenson, the late member, and who had been defeated by Mr. Wilkins. Shortly after, an anti-masonic convention for Alleghany county was held, and Harman Denny, esq. was invited to be a third candidate. He accepted the nomination, and in reply said—

"With regard to the impression under which the convention has acted, as to my sentiments on the subject of masonry, there is no mistake, and I feel no hesitation in avowing that I believe all such secret associations are entirely useless in a free, enlightened and Christian community; and not only incompatible with the spirit of our political institutions, where every thing is open to investigation, but under the influence of corrupt and designing men, dangerous to liberty and subversive of conscience.

"However innocent and laudable may have been the original object contemplated by the establishment of the masonic order, like all human institutions and combinations, it is liable to be corrupted and perverted.

"I am therefore opposed to the institution of masonry, as one entirely superfluous, and maintaining as it does in the bosom of our republic, the unity—the secrecy and force of despotism."

Mr. Denny was then fully agreed upon as the anti-masonic candidate, and an address to the district drawn up, adopted and published—Messrs. Baldwin and Stevenson being both proclaimed free masons; the first as having been "deputy grand master of the grand lodge—for the western district of Pennsylvania," and the last as a "royal arch." The following are extracts from the address:

"The unhallowed prerogatives of free masonry owe their origin to no charter. In this republic, where all that is powerful and great must spring from the people, we find this institution endeavoring to establish itself beyond their reach and influence. No corporate powers have been granted to this secret association, no investiture of rights has been conferred upon it by any authority known to our government. It has grown up powerful and united, because unrestrained and indulged but to it be it said, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." The political temple of our country contains no secrets, and those who are its door-keepers must; have none; we will deposit the keys of the sanctuary with such as will promptly and with an equal hand dispense its blessings; and not with those who in conferring favors will, like the warriors of old, be guided by the responses of a senseless oracle.

"There are numerous facts in relation to the principles and conduct of the masonic fraternity which are so universally known, as to render it wholly unnecessary for us to dwell upon them. They form, indeed, a portion of the history of a sister state, and have been dwelt upon with alarm and indignation by every freeman of our republic who does not style himself a mason.

"That as freemen of the only true republic on earth, we cannot longer consent to bestow our suffrages upon the members of an institution, the principles and dogmas of which we believe to be at war with our political and civil rights, and destructive of all those social ties by which the author of nature has bound man to his fellow mortal."

Such being the state of the case—

The general committee of correspondence, chosen by the meeting of citizens friendly to the election of Henry Baldwin, esq. to supply the vacancy in congress, occasioned by the resignation of judge Wilkins, held at the court house on the 14th inst. met at John Davis' on Monday the 23d inst. *Benjamin Bakewell*, esq. in the chair, *Robert Burke*, secretary.

The committee appointed to apprise Mr. Baldwin of his nomination and request his concurrence therein, reported the following correspondence:

HENRY BALDWIN, ESQ.

Sir—At a numerous and respectable meeting of the friends of domestic manufactures and internal improvement, without distinction of party, held at the court house on Saturday last, we were appointed a committee to enquire whether you would consent to be considered as a candidate for congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of judge Wilkins.

We are aware, sir, that in making this solicitation we may subject you to great sacrifices, but at a crisis like the present, when the policy which has been adopted to promote the three great interests of our country—the *farming, the mechanical*, and the *manufacturing*—is threatened to be assailed by great talents, combined with the most violent and implacable hostility, we flatter ourselves, that unless such a step be incompatible with your previous engagements, you will comply with the wishes of your fellow-citizens. We are sir, with great respect,

your sincere friends,

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
JOHN ARTHURS,
THOMAS LIGGETT,
JAMES ARTHURS,
JOHN McKEE.

Pittsburg, Nov. 16, 1829.

Pittsburg, November 23, 1829,

To Messrs. *Benjamin Bakewell, Mark Stackhouse, John Arthurs, Thomas Liggett, James Arthurs*, and *John McKee.*

GENTLEMEN—Under the deepest sense of obligation for the confidence of the truly respectable meeting, which you represent, and the personal kindness with which you have communicated their wishes to me; under a strong conviction of public duty to the people of two of the counties of this congressional district, who have on three occasions honored me with their generous support, I should, at all times feel bound to sacrifice my interest, my wishes, and all my private feelings, by the devotion of my time and my every effort, to promote your and their welfare in any public station to which I might be called. If the present was an occasion which to my mind presented an imperious call for my personal services as a representative of the people, it would be obeyed with pride and cheerfulness, let the cost be to me what it might. The one which has been made, is indeed impressive, and leaves me no other freedom of opinion than to express my sentiments to you with candour; and then leave it to your own judgment to decide between the public and myself—their interests and my feeling can be confided to no safer or better hands.

Important as may be the crisis, which you think is approaching, and I will not say that your apprehensions are groundless—I do not think that my election is necessary to avert it. Experience justifies me in believing that an appeal to the patriotism and good sense of the people of this district will not be made in vain; that they will elect as their representative one able and willing to advocate their interests, and protect the rights of the country, without asking of me a sacrifice which would be truly painful if public duty did not render it indispensable.

But, admitting the preference which the meeting and yourselves have been so kind as to express in my favor is merited, I cannot withhold the expression of my opinion that under existing circumstances it would be improper that my name should be presented to the people. A recent occurrence seems to me to indicate the extensive prevalence of a feeling a little consistent with the honor, the justice, the peace, or the welfare of the country, as with the genius of our mild, benign, and free institutions. Men whose character and wealth give them an imposing station in society, have publicly denounced as unworthy of public confidence, and dangerous to the community, the members of an association, which for ages has survived the enmity of inquisitions and of tyrants; and whose principles have been respected amid the wildest excesses of civil discord, of [illegible] party vengeance, and of regal oppression, and [illegible] appeal is about to be made to the people of this district to sanction the proscription. Whether the impulse proceeds from public duty, the spirit of persecution, or the aspirations of ambition, is not [illegible] the free-dom which is accorded to their subjects by the despots of the old world, is to be denied to the citizens of the free republics of the new; if we are to become the victims of proscription, not less ruthless and cruel than unjust and undeserved, it seems to me the duty of every man to pause, and seriously enquire, whether the sacrifice of *free masons*, will appease the angry spirit of the storm, which rages around us—what new victims it may require, and how many of the *civil* and *religious* institutions of the country, may, at no distant day, be destined to disappear before the ambition of candidates. For my part, whether the design or tendency of this new combination is properly appreciated or not, my path seems a plain one; not with my own consent to risk the fearful consequences which may possibly ensue by my being a candidate. If the people of this powerful and respectable district shall think proper to stamp *masons* and *masonry* with the seal of infamy, I hope it never may be attributable to me or my friends; and that the responsibility may rest exclusively on those who have commenced the excitement.

These, gentlemen, are my views, freely submitted to your judgment. Consider me as in your hands; and if, with a full view of the whole ground, you shall be disposed again to urge on me an acquiescence with the wishes of the meeting, mine will no longer be in their way.

Please to accept my sincere thanks for the very friendly manner in which you have acted towards me, both collectively and individually. I am, very respectively, yours, with esteem, HENRY BALDWIN.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That however the committee may desire that the citizens of this district, should have the benefit of Mr. Baldwin's talents and experience to represent them in congress, at the approaching crisis, yet appreciating the views disclosed in his letter to the committee, we can no longer urge him to permit his name to be placed in nomination.

On motion

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the members of the general committee, and published in the different papers of this congressional district.

BENJ. BAKEWELL, *chairman.*

ROBT. BURKE, *secretary.*

A. Murphy, Geo. Cochran, M. Stackhouse, H. Holdship, Aaron Hart, Malon Rogers, John Arthurs, John Keen, Noble Calhoun, Rt. Beatty, Wm. H. Hays, H. Stewart, John Freeman, Isaac Lightner, James Arthurs, Thos. Liggett, W. Graham, jr. John Sheriff, Thos. Bakewell, Joseph Stoner, Jas. Thompson, Wm. Johnson, P. Bateman, Sol. Stoner, J. M'Fadden, John M'Kee, Alex. Miller, John Spear, Jno. M'Allister, John S. Ritchie.

"The Pittsburg Statesman," speaking of these occurences, after noticing the resignation of Mr. Wilkins and the nomination of Mr. Baldwin, says—

"In casting about, for an individual, in whom they were most eminently concentrated, the manufacturers and friends of domestic industry, with a unanimity, as complimentary as it was general, selected the man, who had been *their* friend and advocate, as well as the intimate and confident of one of the most devoted supporters and the proudest champions that the tariff ever boasted.—*Henry Baldwin* was put in nomination, and notwithstanding events of a political character, connected with late party conflicts, had for some time estranged him from *Henry Clay*, yet their united exertions—their former efforts—their zealous co-operation in sustaining *our* claims, and *our* wants, and *our* principles, and the interests of the west, and particularly of *Pittsburg*, were not forgotten. All of the political friends of the latter gentlemen, and a still greater number of his personal admirers, named Mr. Baldwin, as it were, by unanimous consent and common approbation. We had hoped, that under such circumstances, Mr. Baldwin would not hesitate to serve us; now we are told that it is his wish, and that it would be his pride to do so; but that there are obstacles and barriers in the way, that cannot be overcome.—That circumstances and considerations, as delicate as they are

imperious, render it necessary that he shall disappoint the hopes of his friends, by declining the honor of their support for congress! The name of Mr. *Baldwin* is therefore no longer before the public as a candidate!!

"This event, leaves in the field but two competitors. The contest will be between Messrs. *Stevenson* and *Denny*. To support Mr. Stevenson would show in us a destitution of principle and that consistency in political matters by which we profess to be governed. To advocate Mr. *Denny*, under existing circumstances, would require such a sacrifice of pride and spirit and independent feeling as we are not disposed to make. He has, voluntarily, and we think unnecessarily, closed the door against us, as also against those who act with us. We have, therefore, no other course, than to be perfectly and entirely neutral. We regret this state of things, exceedingly; but when we are reduced to the necessity of sacrificing honor or honesty, we can sacrifice neither. We thought, and still think that Mr. Baldwin could serve us best as a representative in congress, and that he is the *only* man that could, at present succeed against Mr. Stevenson. That he *would* have succeeded, there is no question, and we tender to the many gentlemen, throughout the district, who, in reply to our inquiries, have assured us of his election, and who have evinced so prompt an interest in favor of the candidate whose claims we designed to advocate, to accept our sincere thanks. Mr. Baldwin having been prevented from receiving our support, we are all free to act, as our discretion, judgment and prudence shall dictate.

☞With this exposition of facts, we leave the case; with simply expressing our sincere regret, (though without any *personal* or *political* motive to induce it), that ANY circumstance should have arisen to prevent HENRY BALDWIN from taking a seat in the great national council, at the present important period.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

From the New York American.

A case involving a question of great interest to the community was argued and decided in the circuit court of the U. States, before judges Thompson and Betts, during the present week; and we now publish for general information, a brief, but very clear and distinct report, furnished to us by a legal friend.

The suit was a scire facias to revive a judgment in favor of William Konig against William Bayard, deceased; and the object of the proceeding was to obtain an execution against all the lands of which Mr. Bayard was seized at the time the judgment was given or docketed.

One of the terre-tenants, or persons in possession of the lands, pleaded that after the judgment given, and before any execution had been issued thereon, the executors of Mr. Bayard, who was then deceased, under a power given by the will had conveyed to him for valuable consideration the lands of which he was returned terre-tenant: and insisted on this conveyance as a bar to the execution prayed for.

To this plea there was a general demurrer; that is, the facts were admitted, but it was denied that they formed a legal bar to the issuing of the execution.

The question, therefore, arising for the decision of the court was, whether the judgments of the courts of the United States in this state are a lien upon lands as against subsequent purchasers; and if so, when the lien commences or attaches.

The case was very fully argued on the 16th and 17th inst. by Messrs O. Hoffman and J. Duer on the part of the plaintiff, and on the part of the defendant by Messrs. D. S. Jones and P. A. Jay.

It was insisted on behalf of the defendant, that, admitting the power of congress to make the judgments of the United States courts a lien upon land, such power had not in fact been exercised, since no provision to that effect was to be found in any of the acts of congress having a relation to the subject.

That by the process acts of 1789 and 1792, congress had indeed adopted the forms of the executions then issuable from the state courts; but that a regulation confined in its terms to writs and process, could not by implication be extended to judgments.

And lastly, that by the laws of the state, a judgment was not a lien as against purchasers, unless it was regularly docketed, according to the provisions of the statute. That those provisions were not applicable to the courts of the United States; or, if capable of being so applied, had not, in fact, been adopted by any act of congress, or any rule of the courts: and that the mere act of docketing being thus unauthorised, could give no additional efficacy to the judgment.

The positions on which the counsel for the plaintiff principally relied on, were the following:

That as the effect and operation of judgments, in the courts of the United States, are not determined by any general law of congress: they must, of necessity, depend upon the laws of the respective states, and, consequently, as by the laws of this state, the judgments of its courts of record are in lien;—The same effect must be attributed to those of the courts of the United States:

That, by the 14th section of the judiciary act of 1789, the court was expressly authorised to issue any execution which was in conformity to the principles and usages of the law in this state; and that the execution prayed for, being of that character, might be lawfully issued:

That, by the process acts of 1789, and 1792, congress had adopted not only the form, but the effect of executions, from the state courts, and that, unless the execution prayed for should relate to and embrace all the lands, of which Mr. Bayard was seized at the time of the judgment, it would not be the same, either in form or effect, as if issued from a state court:

That express words were not necessary to render a judgment a lien; but, by making the execution relate to the time of the judgment given, or docketed, such a lien was created by necessary implication:

That the docketing of a judgment was a *proceeding* in the suit; and, as such, was adopted and directed by the general terms of the process act of 1792; and that, at any rate, the court had the power to make it a part of their own practice; and that the usage which had prevailed for more than thirty years, was evidence of that practice:

And finally, that it being admitted, that congress had adopted that part of the law of the state, by which lands are made liable to be sold under execution, it was a fair if not a necessary inference, that they had also adopted those provisions of the statute, by which the lands, so liable, are designated—since if the rule furnished by the statute be departed from, no other can be restored to, for ascertaining the lands to which the execution can be applied.

On a subsequent day the counsel for the plaintiff also contended that at common law a judgment is a lien upon lands not only from the time it is given, but, by *relation*, from the first day of the term in which it is rendered, and a number of ancient authorities were cited in support of this position. The writ of *levari facias* was mentioned as a common law execution, which, by affecting the rents and profits, rendered it necessary to ascertain, by some general rule, the lands to which it was to be applied.

On Thursday the 19th inst. judge Thompson delivered the opinion of the court, declaring that judgments in the U. States circuit and district courts in this state are a lien upon lands as against subsequent purchasers, from the time that they are regularly docketed according to the practice of those courts, and that the usage of docketing those judgments, which has prevailed since the year 1795, is sufficient and conclusive evidence of the practice of the courts, altho' no written rule is found by which it was originally authorised.

The plea of the defendant was therefore overruled, and judgment given for the plaintiff, on the demurrer that the execution prayed for should issue.

It was stated by judge Thompson that the opinion of the court in extenso, would be reduced to writing, and delivered to the clerk for the information and use of the bar.

It is understood that the learned counsel for the defendant acquiesced in the opinion of the court, so that this important question may now be regarded as definitively settled.

INTERESTING LAW CASE.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer, of Nov. 25.

In the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, judge *Hopkinson* presiding,

the suit of the post master general against *John Norvell*, one of the sureties of Richard Bache, late post master of Philadelphia, was yesterday brought to a close, after having occupied the close attention of the court and jury for six days. The facts were simply and briefly these:—On the requisition of the post master general, Richard Bache executed, on the 8th of July, 1825, a new bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his office as post master of Philadelphia, under the penalty of thirty thousand dollars. To this bond the names of William Milnor, jr. and John Norvell were attached as sureties. The bond was sent on the post office department by Mr. Bache, at what time does not appear, but on the 21st of September, 1825, a little more than two months after the date of the instrument, it was returned to Mr. Bache by the post master general, accompanied by a letter requiring an additional surety, and declaring that *he had purposely withheld the bond*, or postponed its return, to enable Mr. Bache, by paying up the balance against him, to obtain additional surety without difficulty or embarrassment. Additional surety never was obtained; and the bond remained in the hands of Mr. Bache or his family until after his dismissal from office, in April 1828. Mr. Bache, in the intermediate time, was repeatedly required to return the bond to the department, but always on the condition of furnishing the additional surety, which as the letters generally declared, was indispensably necessary. It appeared also from the account current between the department and Mr. Bache, furnished by the former, that at the date of the new bond, Mr. Bache owed to the department a balance of 26,949 dollars, about 4,500 dollars more than the sum due from him when he was dismissed, and for the recovery of which this suit was instituted. It also appeared, that during the existence of the new bond, Mr. Bache actually paid the department several thousand dollars more than the amount of postages which accrued or became due within that time; that, however, the balances, at the beginning of every quarter after the date of the new bond, were against the late postmaster of this city, varying from 14,000 to 29,000 dollars; and that he was consequently a continuous defaulter the whole time, except when, by appropriating the postages of one quarter to the payment of the balance against him for the antecedent quarter, he was occasionally enabled, towards the end of the second quarter, to extinguish or reduce what was due from him the preceding quarter.

Upon these facts, the counsel for the defendant contended, first, that the acceptance of the new bond by the postmaster general was essentially necessary to render it valid; and that it being manifest from the return of the bond, and from all the other evidence, that the postmaster general never intended to accept it as it was sent on to him, and it not being legally competent for him to alter, substitute, or add to it, without the consent of all the parties, the instrument was null and void. They contended, in the second place, that even if the bond had been accepted, and could be considered as valid, the sureties were released under an act of congress, providing that if the postmaster general shall fail to institute suit for two years after default is made by a deputy postmaster, the sureties cannot thereafter be sued. These two main points led to a discussion of a variety of incidental ones, all of which had a material bearing upon the merits of the case.

Judge *Hopkinson* yesterday morning delivered his charge to the jury, giving at large his views of the law and facts. The jury retired a little before two o'clock, and in a few minutes returned into court *with a verdict for the defendant.*

Mr. *Dallas*, the district attorney of the United States, conducted the cause for the plaintiff; and *John Swift* and *Josiah Randall*, esquires, were the council for the defendant.

We abstain, at present, from any remarks upon this curious and interesting case. Suffice it to say, that the defendant is indebted for the salvation of his family and himself from utter and hopeless ruin, to the intrinsic justice and equity of his cause, to the peculiar zeal and ability of his counsel, and to the intelligence and manly independence of a jury of his peers.

GOVERNOR ELECT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The captain and lieutenant of the first troop of Easton cavalry, in the name of the troop, having tendered their services in escorting Mr. Wolf to the seat of government, for inauguration, received the following reply:

Easton, November 10, 1829.

Gentlemen—Your kind, and to myself highly complimentary, communication of this morning, expressing a desire on the part of the members of the first Easton troop of cavalry, to be permitted to testify their friendship and regard for me in escorting me to Harrisburg when I shall proceed thither, to be inaugurated as governor of this commonwealth, has been attentively considered.

I should certainly be deplorably wanting in gratitude towards my respectable personal and political friends, composing the first Easton troop, did I not feel sensible of this distinguished and highly flattering expression of their friendship and regard, and nothing short of what I deem due to them as well as to myself, as republican citizens, could induce me to deny them the gratification they desire.

It has always appeared to me to be impolitic, if not absolutely dangerous, in a republican government, for the people to flatter the vanity of their public servants, before they have been tried or their fidelity proved, by displays of pomp and show, which can be attended with no possible good, but which may have a pernicious tendency by awakening in the mind of the individual a security in the public confidence calculated to produce a carlessness and indifference in the discharge of public duties, which under other circumstances would not exist. The same objections do not apply with equal force where the individual is about to retire from a public station in which great and important services have been rendered to the republic; but even in the latter case, the satisfaction arising from an upright and conscientious discharge of official duties should be esteemed by him as his highest reward.

The same plain republican habits which have marked my course through life, will be carried by me into the exalted station to which, by the voice of the people of my native state, I have been called: and if, in the course of my administration, I shall be so far favored as to become an humble instrument in the hands of an all bountiful Providence, to advance in some measure the interests of the state or the prosperity and happiness of its citizens, I shall have attained the summit of my most anxious wishes.

The members of the troop will, I feel confident, readily excuse my non-compliance with their request, when I assure them that the desire indicated by them would not accord either with my principles or feelings, and that I am consequently constrained to decline the honor they so kindly intended to confer.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to accept my unfeigned thanks for the kind expressions contained in your communication, in reference to myself as a neighbor and fellow citizen, and permit me to reciprocate similar sentiments in regard as well to yourselves as to the members of the troop, individually and collectively, whom you represent —and believe me to be,

With sentiments of profound respect,
Your ob't. serv't.
GEO. WOLF.

James M. Porter, captain,
John R. Lattimore, 1st lieutenant.

MR. MOORE'S ADDRESS.

[OFFICIAL.]

Mr. Moore's address to the president of the council of government, upon delivering his credential letter, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia.

Mr. president: Permit me, on this occasion, to assure you and the members of the council of government, that I enter upon the performance of the duties of the station assigned me by the government of the United States with an unfeigned distrust of my capacity to discharge them satisfactorily: which distrust is much enhanced by the fact of my succeeding the distinguished gentleman,

(*gen. Harrison,*) who has just addressed you. But I beg you, Mr. President, and the honorable members of the council, to receive my assurance, that while acting in the capacity of minister plenipotentiary from the United States near the republic of Colombia, I shall not suffer any opportunity to escape me of sustaining and perpetuating the friendly and cordial relations which should subsist between the two republics, and of maintaining unimpaired the harmony of intercourse which must be eminently desirable to both countries.

The people of the United States have contemplated with anxious solicitude the sanguinary and protracted conflict in which the republic of Colombia has been engaged. They have seen her emerge from that conflict, and from all the horrors and desolations of a civil war, triumphant and independent, and prepared to assume her station ultimately among the nations of the earth; and they fervently hope that her glorious efforts may be crowned with all the blessings of civil liberty. Assured, from their own experience, that all nations are capable of self-government, they have entertained sanguine hopes that the republic of South America will present to the world additional exemplifications of this great and interesting truth. And in the lofty character, and tried integrity, and ardent patriotism of the distinguished chief now presiding over the destinies of Columbia, they trust will be found a guarantee for the fulfilment of their expectations. But, while communicating the hopes and the wishes of the people of the United States, it is my duty to declare, as instructed by the illustrious and venerable patriot, recently called by them to perform the duties of chief magistrate, that, though sincerely desirous that the people of Colombia, in organizing their government, may be influenced by the example that may be found in their own system of organic law, yet that they will most sedulously abstain from any interference, either direct or indirect, with the internal policy and concerns of this government. That which they ask of all nations, they most willingly accord to all—the undisturbed enjoyment of their own opinions, and their own political institutions.

Be pleased, Mr. President, to receive again, my assurances that, whilst acting in the capacity of minister from the United States at this capital, nothing shall be omitted, on my part, compatible with the duties appertaining to the station which I occupy, calculated to preserve and perpetuate a friendly intercourse between the republic which I have the honor to represent, and the republic of Colombia.

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The following is the account that was given of this address in the "New York Courier and Enquirer," two or three weeks before the preceding "official" was published:

Mr. Moore, our minister at Colombia, was presented to the council of government on the 25th September—at the same time, gen. Harrison had his audience of leave. Mr. Moore in a short address to the council, took occasion to refer to the Panama instructions, and to disclaim, on the part of gen. Jackson, any sentiments and opinions therein conveyed in relation to the Colombian government. He states, that it was the express desire of the president, and indeed his own wish, to abstain from commingling in any of the political questions which may agitate the country, and to confine himself strictly and exclusively to the affairs of his own government, and the interests committed to his care. Such a course is obviously correct and corresponding with the wishes of the people, and cannot fail to give to Mr. Moore the influence he merits.

DINNER TO MR. HOBBIE.

Previous to the departure of the new assistant postmaster general for Washington, he partook of a public dinner given him by a large number of the citizens of Delaware county, New York. On being complimented in a toast, Mr. Hobbie said—

"It is not in the character of the politician, that I receive the salutations of the evening. It is as one of the humble, yet favored sons of Delaware, called on by a voice that it is his pride to obey, to sever the social and political relations with which he has hitherto been bound to her.

Nor am I vain enough to ascribe them to any peculiar merit of mine: I regard them (speaking as I think they do the feeling of Delaware) as bestowed, like the offices of maternal fondness, not so much in reference to the deserts of the object on which they are conferred, as the circumstance of his former dependence and indebtedness to her. And it is to her that I am indebted for all that the partiality of my friends may fancy, as justifying their good opinion of me. It was the liberal affections and social virtues, that characterize her people, which furnished an incentive, a support, and a sphere for my earliest ambition. And it is her pure and practical democracy, that gave and strengthened those political doctrines, by which my course has ever been known and approbated. Our country, gentlemen, was among the first to emerge, as from the primeval deluge, above that tide of error and corruption that covered the nation in 98, and her principles, like her hills, have since towered in their strength and majesty above the waves of political delusion that have broken at one time or another over every other section of the state. It is a matter of just pride, that she is not more distinguished by the rugged grandeur of her scenery, than by the marked and unchanging character of her politics: and that her republicanism has at all times remained pure as the current of her vallies and fresh as the undying foilage of her mountains.

I will conclude, sir, with this sentiment.

The county of Delaware. Permanence to her political character, and prosperity to all her interests.

CHEROKEE LEGISLATURE.

From the Cherokee Phenix.

"On motion of Choonnugkee of Chickamauga district, an old law, making death the penalty for selling any lands in treaty, without the authority of the nation, was committed to writing. The bill was adopted.

Womankiller, of Hickory Log district, who is probably more than eighty years of age, rose and spoke substantially as follows in reference to the bill:

My children,—Permit me to call you so as I am an old man, and have lived a long time, watching the well being of this nation. I love your lives, and wish our people to increase on the land of our fathers. The bill before you is to punish wicked men, who may arise to cede away our country contrary to the consent of the council. It is a good law—it will not kill the innocent but the guilty. I feel the importance of the subject, and am glad the law has been suggested. My companions, men of renown in council, who now sleep in the dust, spoke the same language, and I now stand on the verge of the grave to bear witness to their love of country. My sun of existence is fast approaching to its sitting, and my aged bones will soon be laid under ground, and I wish them laid in the bosom of this earth we have received from our fathers, who had it from the Great Being above. When I shall sleep in forgetfulness, I hope my bones will not be deserted by you. I do not speak this in fear of any of you, as the evidence of your attachment to the country is proved by the bill now before your consideration. I am indeed told, that the government of the United States will spoil their treaties with us and sink our national council under their feet. It may be so, but it shall not be with our consent, or by the misconduct of our people. We hold them by the golden chain of friendship, made when our friendship was worth a price, and if they act the tyrant and kill us for our lands, we shall, in a state of unoffending innocence, sleep with the thousands of our departed people. My feeble limbs will not allow me to stand longer. I can say no more, but, before I sit, allow me to tell you that I am in favor of the bill."

THE PROTECTING SYSTEM.

No. 3.

[This number is chiefly made up of remarks on the "violence and effervescence" that prevailed in South Carolina and Georgia, on the subject of the tariff—with an appeal to the consideration of the people for the preservation of peace, pointing out the horrors of civil commotions. We do not see any *present* good that may result from our publication of these remarks, and we have ourselves spoken pretty much at large on the same subject not

long ago. The concluding paragraphs of this number, however, have much force, and the facts stated cannot be too often urged. EDITORS REGISTER.]

In every country, there are seasons of distress and embarrassment, the result of failures of crops—of improvident speculations—of production outrunning consumption—of the occlusion of foreign markets—and the variety of casualties and contingencies, to which human affairs are liable. These are the seasons of which intemperate or ambitious men avail themselves, to create discontent and sedition—and these are the seasons when the friends of order and of freedom and human happiness ought to exert themselves to allay the fermentation; and to procure a calm and candid hearing for the "small still voice of reason."

Distress and embarrassment prevail to the south, the result of the depreciation of the prices of the great staples of that section of the country. This is absurdly ascribed to the tariff. It might as well be ascribed to the downfall of Napoleon, or the successes of the Russians against the Turks. It may be as surely traced to over production as any effect was ever traced to its cause.

I hope I have satisfactorily proved these positions in the Common Sense Addresses recently published, to which I refer the reader. But as hundreds of persons will never see that pamphlet, who will read this paper I consider myself as justified in touching briefly on the subject here.

The destruction of so many manufacturing establishments by the fatal tariff of 1816, converted thousands and tens of thousands of citizens in various parts of the United States, from manufacturers into farmers—from customers of farmers, into their rivals. This ruinous policy, added to the occlusion of the British markets against our flour, reduced farming to a low ebb, as may be seen from the following statement:—

The export of flour in 1817 and 1818 averaged	$14,669,396
The average of 1819, 20 and 21, was	5,199,995

This reduction of price effected the whole quantity sold in this country, equal to 5,000,000 barrels, making probably a total reduction of the income of our farmers in this one article, to the amount of $20,000,000. Most other farming productions partook of the reduction.

Farming no longer remunerated the labor it required, even without the interest of the capital invested. Farms in the middle states sunk in value from 25 to 50 per cent. Farmers, thus broken down, turned their attention to the culture of cotton wherever soil and climate favoured the change of occupation.

The consequence was, that although the consumption in this country and in Europe, greatly increased from 1819 to 1823; and from the latter year to 1828, yet our production greatly outran consumption. The export of upland cotton was more than doubled in the first period, and increased nearly 250 per cent. in the second beyond that of 1819.

Export in 1819.	Uplands	80,508,270 lbs.	$21,081,769
	Sea Islands	7,488,775	
Export in 1828.	Uplands	161,586,532	$20,445,520
	Sea Islands	12,136,688	
Export in 1827.	Uplands	279,169,317	$29,169,317
	Sea Islands	15,140,798	

Thus, *while the aggregate export of both kinds was very nearly doubled from* 1819 *to* 1823, *the proceeds were reduced*—and while from 1819 to 1828 the export was more than trebled, the proceeds were increased only about 40 per cent. In a word, the planters glutted the markets of the world with their cotton—rendered this most invaluable article a mere drug every where—now vituperate the government as the cause of their sufferings, and threaten a separation for evils the result of a system which they pertinaciously supported!!!

HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, November 9, 1829.

CYLINDER PAPER MACHINE.

One improvement treads so closely on the heels of its predecessor, that the whole seems like one solid line against old habits—however dangerous some of the Virginia political-philosophers think it is to make *experiments*,—and who would rather employ six little horses and two large negroes, to *roll* one hoghead of tobacco to market, than venture the idea of a rail road, or canal, by which several hogsheads might be cleanly carried to market, and in a fourth of the time, by the labor of two good horses, and one white man. But those who stand still, must be distanced. A tortoise may beat an Achilles in a race, by diligence.

A late number of the "Journal of the Franklin Institute," thus notices a patent lately obtained—

For an improvement in the *cylinder paper machine;* Isaac Saunderson, Milton, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, April 18.

A general defect in the paper made upon cylinder machines, is, the inequality of its strength when tried lengthwise and across. This is in consequence of a greater number of fibres running in one direction than in the other, and a consequent want of that perfect interlocking which takes place upon mould-made paper. A part of the present machine is intended to remove this defect. For this purpose there is a "*horizontal whirl wheel*, which plays or revolves under the wing cylinder, so called, upon which the paper forms, and by distributing the current and counteracting the continuous motion of the pulp rising upon the cylinder, improves the quality, and increases the strength of the paper, by casting the fibrous parts of the pulp in every direction, and at the same time throwing the knots and motes on the outward surface of the sheet, (instead of depositing in the body of the paper), from which they can easily be removed without injury to the paper."

The other improvement is "the *sheet forming roller*; this roller is used, put in the place of the *upper water pressing roller*, (so called), of the cylinder paper machines. The sheet is formed on this roller, the circumference of which must be graduated according to the dimensions of the sheet required. The additional kinds of paper that can be made on the cylinder paper machine, by means of the improvement, or invention, of the *sheet forming roller*, and the *counteracting horizontal whirl wheel*, are, press paper, bonnet paper, pasteboard, and band-box paper."

There are eight floats on the horizontal whirl wheel, which are placed obliquely, the more perfectly to agitate the water. The whirl wheel and sheet forming roller constitute the claim.

☞We have heard the opinion of a disinterested and practical man, in relation to this improvement,—and closely examined many specimens of the paper made on the machine so constructed. It would appear, that all the disadvantages that have hitherto attended the machine-manufacture of paper are not only overcome, but that an article is made *stronger* and *better* than the same materials would furnish, when carefully manufactured, after the old fashioned way, by hand. We think that we never saw such strong paper, of the same thickness, as in these specimens—however choice were the materials used. Thus the great and seemingly fatal objection to machine-paper, for many purposes, is completely overcome.

"THE MECHANICAL AGE."

Government contract—for conveying the mail by steam coaches, in Ireland.

The Irish post office have entered into a contract with sir James Anderson, by which he undertakes to convey the mails throughout Ireland at the rate of twelve miles an hour, in coaches impelled by steam, calculated to carry two or three passengers in addition to the coachman and guard. This invention of sir James Anderson, for which he has obtained a patent, has seldom been exhibited out of the yard in which it was constructed; but it is said to bear very little resemblance to the drag coach of Mr. Gurney. The contract between the Irish post office and sir James is understood to be for fourteen years, and the only pecuniary stipulation made by him is, that he shall receive half the money which the government may save by adopting his system. Sir James will commence operations by carrying the mails between Howth and Dublin during the present month. The road is level and good, and the distance not more than nine or ten miles.

It is difficult to conjecture what effects will be produced by the application of steam for the purposes of land carriage. The demand for draught horses must of course

materially diminish; lands now cropped with oats, hay, beans, or other horse provender, will hereafter be cultivated solely for the production of human food; travelling will become more cheap and expeditious; internal commerce or interchange of commodities be facilitated and rendered less costly than heretofore; every particular, in short, relative to trade and intercourse will experience before long an extraordinary revolution.

England from her inexhaustible stores of coal, deposited in all directions upon the very verge of the sea, surely must possess a vast superiority over most other nations, so far as steaming operations are concerned. Coal fit for generating steam is found in France, at considerable distances from the ocean. Russia is already dependent upon Great Britain for coal; as her steam vessels in the Baltic now receive their supplies of fuel from Shields or Sunderland, notwithstanding the heavy export duty. The coal in Sweden is principally of the kind called culm, or kolm, not calculated for steam vessels, owing to its liability to cake or clinker. Portugal, Spain, and Italy have little coal near the sea coast. Austria is almost without a sea port. Will not Great Britain, therefore, derive more benefit from the discovery of steam than any other European nation? In America, it is true, steam navigation prevails to a great extent, but it is principally employed upon the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, and other great rivers and lakes of the interior, where whole forests of pine trees are yearly disappearing from the banks to furnish fuel for steam boats. As these supplies, however, become daily more difficult to procure, the Americans must soon resort to coal as fuel, instead of burning wood as at present, and from the moment that the necessity of this change arises, America will have reached the *ne plus ultra* of steam conveyance. The chief strata of coal yet discovered westward of the Atlantic are situate in Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Canada, and some of the provinces of New England, but in all these countries the coal is of a quality much inferior to the British, and entirely unfit to be used in many manufactures, so that they import coal from Britain for various purposes. In short, coals, though not an exclusive, yet may with propriety be styled a peculiar blessing to Britain, from their great plenty, their acknowledged excellence, and, above all, from their being found in such places as are conveniently situated for exportation.

The discovery of the power of steam was said by Canning to resemble the invention of a new element; and it is wholly beyond human comprehension to estimate what mighty changes in the universe may be produced by this cause alone. Steam navigation formed the first link of this wonderful chain of effect—steam coaches may now be considered the second—to what other purposes it may yet be applied time only can elucidate. With a power so gigantic, perhaps mountains may be levelled—lakes drained—rivers turned—harbors excavated—estuaries opened—isthmuses demolished—straits filled up—and the whole face of nature changed!

☞Some important facts are made known and others suggested in the preceding article, which apply as well to the United States as the British islands. It shews however, no small part of the ignorance profound that so generally prevails in Europe, as to the affairs of the United States. It is only 15 or 16 years since that frames of brigs of a "particular construction," were said to have been sent from England to Canada, to sail up the cataract of Niagara! The writer fixes a *ne plus ultra* of the use of steam in America, because of the destruction of our forests of pine trees, and the want of coal. He knows nothing of the abundance of our *water-power*, and measures our means for the supply of wood by the dimensions of his own little island, the whole circumference of which is less than the length of some of our navigable rivers!—And we have—

"*pools*
"In which to souse Great Britain's island whole!"

With millions heaped on millions of acres of land that will long remain in a forest state; and he is ignorant of the rapid growth of the pine, on lands seemingly fitted for no other purpose than to yield fuel—accessible, and located on important rivers. On the shores of the Chesapeake and its numerous waters, the *new* supplies of fuel are about equal to its demand, though population has rapidly increased and steam-power been wonderfully extended; and so it is, or will be, in many parts of the U. States, until the aggregate population shall amount to perhaps *one hundred millions:* THEN, we think, that the relations between America and Great Britain will be "pretty considerably" changed! But, admitting that the most densely settled parts of our country must depend upon coal, instead of wood, for fuel—may not coal be as cheaply obtained in them as in Britain and Ireland, generally? The coal beds are *not* confined to "Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Canada, and some of the *provinces** of New England." So far from it, these districts as yet supply very small quantities, and the "provinces" are furnished from a *terra incognita*, called Pennsylvania or Virginia, the coal-beds in which, only, probably occupy a greater space than in *all* England, with her "inexhaustible stores." But coal is found abundantly in other states; and, without new discoveries, which, however, seem as if happening every day, we seem to have enough, and at convenient locations, for a *few thousand* years. And what is the progress making for the supply of coal? It is only four or five years since it began to descend the Schuylkill to Philadelphia; but the navigation has been improved, and 100,000 tons will be received in the present year—the quantity, for the next, is expected to exceed 200,000 tons—in 1826, only 16,767 tons. The supplies by the Delaware river, and the canals, from the Lehigh, already large, will soon rival those of the Schuylkill, and from the shores of the Susquehannah, the receptions at Baltimore, &c. will be enormous. Richmond, Va. has long been famous for supplies of coal, as conveniently located as at Newcastle, in England, and in incalculable quantities. The shores of the upper Potomac abound with it, and its transportation will soon be easy and rapid, by the rail road, or canal, both now making. The Laxawana mines are opened to the city of N. York, by the Hudson and Delaware canal, &c. and the parts adjacent, say within the *small* distance of 150 or 200 miles, will be thus supplied, by river navigation or the canals *now* in operation; and, if needed, Buffalo and Montreal, Detroit or Quebec, will speedily be reached by an interior navigation from *Richmond*, the Morris canal, now in much forwardness, only being wanted to complete it. We believe that this canal is just completed and in use—so we have an *interior water communication* from North Carolina to New York, and from thence to *New Orleans* or Montreal, and by the sound, &c. and Blackstone canal, into the heart of Massachusetts, by way of Providence. Thus, and as we happen also to have some coasting vessels, and are thought to know something of navigation, it does not appear that the Atlantic states will suffer for the want of coal: and, as to the western states, as much can be annually delivered on the shores of the Ohio, at from 3 to 5 cents a bushel, as would freight all the military and commercial marine of Great Britain and Ireland! The writer is informed that there are steam boats on our western waters; but it did not occur to him that these might draw millions of tons after them, if required, and return the boats used for transportation, at a small expense. But, with coal thus abundant on many parts of the Ohio river, a river navigable more than twice the distance from the "Land's End" to "John O'Groat's," to say nothing of the Mississippi and Missouri navigation, 4 or 5,000 miles, and some twenty, or fifty, other water-courses, some five, or twenty, times longer than "old father Thames," and as *old* too, as the oldest of British rivers,—wood is yet preferred for steam boats, though coal is used in a *few hundred* steam engines, working on the shores; and we "have a notion" that what moves an engine on the land, may also move it on the water! An engine of an hundred horse power is a small affair in the west! There are some of the power of two hundred horses, using coal. We do not think that coal is imported for *any* of our "manufactures." It is brought hither only in the place of ballast, and to a small amount. And the writer should have mainly recollected, that we *may* do, by rail roads or canals, or river or coasting navigation, or in any other way, whatsoever his countrymen *can* do, as to the transportation of commodities. That on land or at sea, we acknowledge no superiors.

* John Bull is not yet sensible that these are independent states.

MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

We have long been in possession of a conversation that occurred at La Grange between the venerable *Lafayette* and the general, on the subject of his claim to rank, and the course he ought to pursue under the decisions that have been made. On the occasion alluded to *Lafayette* concluded his remarks in nearly the following words:

"A sordid man would, in your position, return to duty from the paltry consideration of pounds and pence. A second rate man, superior to so low a motive, but of limited understanding, would lay down his commission from mere misapprehension of what was fit and proper; and even a magnanimous man, general, equally free from the imputations of imbecility and meanness, might, in the first moment of feeling, determine in favor of the last course, but would ultimately be governed by the first. Accustomed to venerate the laws of his country, he would yield up his particular judgment of their scope and effect, to that of those who must be admitted to be their legitimate interpreters. However pure the feelings that prompted him to discharge himself from his official trust, he would soon perceive that the act might admit of great and dangerous misconstruction—that it involved no less a responsibility than the extinction of subordination, that vital principal of all armies. If such have been your determination, consider, I beseech you, general, consider it maturely. Be assured that your great services and your high rank have put it out of your power to follow, in this matter, the bent of your inclinations. Who so proper, in fact, to set the example of obedience, that great virtue of the soldier, as he who has purchased fame and station with his blood? Who so fit, by a contrary course, to become an instrument of evil, as he whose acts take an irresistible degree of moral authority from their past unexceptionable tenor?"

The effect of this address, joined to mature reflection, the opportunity for which has been given, we are left only to conjecture at. We persuade ourselves, however, that neither has been lost upon the general, and that he who has so nobly served his country, and enforced obedience, will not forget that it is his duty to practice it.

We are favored with a copy of the following correspondence, which will be found specially interesting to our Virginia readers—but every citizen, who knows how to value and to esteem the merit of W. Scott will rejoice that an officer, who has so long graced the republic, is unhesitatingly restored to the service of his country —We understand that general Scott has reported for duty, according to the instructions of the secretary of war:

[*Richmond Enquirer.*

(No 1.)

New York, Nov. 10, 1829.

SIR: I have seen the president's order of the 13th August last, which gives a construction of the 61st and 62d article of war, relative to *rank or command.*

Humbly protesting that this order deprives me of rights guaranteed by those articles, and the uniform practice of the army under them from the commencement of the government down to the year 1828, when the new construction was first adopted against me; in obedience to the universal advice of my friends, who deem it incumbent on me to sacrifice my own conviction and feelings to what may, by an apt error, be considered the repeated decision of the *civil* authority of my country, I have brought myself to make that sacrifice, and therefore withdraw the tender of my resignation now on file in your department.

I also ask leave to surrender the remainder of the furlough, the department was kind enough to extend to me in April last, and to report myself for duty.

&c. &c. WINDFIELD SCOTT.

The hon. J. H. Eaton, secretary of war.

(No. 2.)

War department, Nov. 13, 1829.

SIR:—Your letter of the 10th inst. is received, and I take pleasure in saying to you, that it affords the department much satisfaction to perceive the conclusion to which you have arrived, as to your brevet rights. None will do you the injustice to suppose that the opinions declared by you, upon this subject, are not the result of reflection and conviction; but, since the constituted authorities of the government have, with the best feelings entertained, come to a conclusion adverse to your own, no other opinion was cherished, or was hoped for, but that on your return to the United States, you would adopt the course your letter indicates, and with good feelings resume those duties to your country, of which she has so long had the benefit.

Agreeably to your request, the furlough, heretofore granted you, is revoked from and after the 20th instant. You will accordingly report to the commanding general Alexander Macomb, for duty. &c. &c.

J. H. EATON.

To major general Winfield Scott.

Through the politeness of a friend we are enabled to publish the following document, which decides the question of rank in the case of general Scott:—

Adjutant general's office,
Washington, 20th Nov. 1829.

ORDER, NO. 74.

Bt. Major general Gaines will assume command of the western department.

Bt. Major general Scott will assume command of the eastern department.

Bt. Major general Gaines will continue in the inspection in which he is now engaged, and when completed, will make his report thereof to the general in chief, for his information.

By order of ALEXANDER MACOMB, *major general commanding the army.*

R. JONES, *adj. gen.*

We are further informed that in conformity with the above order, major general Scott has assumed the command of the eastern department of the army.

[*Balt. Amer.*

☞We copy these articles in the order and manner in which they were originally published—for reference. We sometime since heard much about the "illegal suspension of gen. Scott," though the proceedings have been sustained by both houses of congress, and are now re-established; and both general Macomb and general Gaines have precedence over him. Grateful for the services of gen. Scott, we have always regretted the stand that he took—but pleased to notice the forbearance with which both the last and present administration have treated him.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Washington Telegraph.

ORDER, NO. 71.

Adjutant general's office,
Washington, 10th Nov. 1829.

1.—At a general court martial, of which lieutenant colonel *J. B. Mayney*, of the 7th regiment of infantry, is president, held at Cantonment Jesup, in the state of Louisiana, on the 6th of July, 1829, by virtue of order; No. 15, emanating from the head quarters of the western department, first lieutenant *W. S. Colquhoun*, of the 7th regiment of infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, to wit:

CHARGE I.

"*Disobedience of orders.*"

Specification 1st.—In this: That he, the said lieutenant, W. S. Colquhoun, of the 7th regiment U. S. infantry, did, at Cantonment Towson, (A. T.) on the 7th of March, 1828, refuse to consider himself in arrest, when ordered so to do by his commanding officer, captain (now brevet major) R. B. Hyde, of the 7th regiment U. S. infantry; but replied, "damn you, sir, I will not obey your arrest."

Specification 2d.—In this: That he, the said lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun, of the 7th regiment U. S. infantry, did leave Cantonment Towson, (A. T.) on the 21st of April, 1828, after being refused permission by his commanding office, captain (now brevet major) R. B. Hyde, of the 7th regiment U. S. infantry.

CHARGE II.

"*Mutiny.*"

Specification.—In this: That he, the said lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun, of the 7th regiment U. S. infantry, did, at Cantonment Towson, (A. T.) on the 7th of March, 1828, refuse to consider himself in arrest, when

ordered so to do by his commanding officer, captain [now brevet major] R. B. Hyde, of the 7th regiment U. S. infantry, but replied "damn you, sir, I will not obey your arrest," and at the same time struck the said captain [now brevet major] R. B. Hyde, with a stick, which knocked the said captain [now brevet major] R. B. Hyde, down, and drew a knife on the said captain [now brevet major] R. B. Hyde, with an intent to kill, but was prevented by assistant surgeon Thurston, and lieutenant Casey; after which the siad lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun, got a rifle, a pistol and a knife, and followed the said captain [now brevet major] R. B. Hyde, to the hospital, and would have shot the said captain [now brevet major] R. B. Hyde, had the said lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun not have been prevented.

CHARGE III.

"*Breach of arrest.*"

Specification.—In this: That he, the said lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun, of the 7th regiment U. S. infantry, did, on the 21st of April, 1828, leave the limits of Cantonment Towson, [A. T.] the said lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun, being at the time in arrest, and confined to the limits of the said Cantonment.

To which the accused pleaded *not guilty*.

The court, after the most mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, find the accused, lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun, of the 7th regiment U. S. infantry, as follows:

CHARGE I.

1st. specification, *guilty*.
2d. specification, *guilty*.
Guilty of the 1st charge.

CHARGE II.

Specification.—*Guilty*, except the words, "and drew a knife on the said captain [now brevet major] R. B. Hyde, with an intent to kill," and the latter part which says, "and would have shot the said captain [now brevet major] R. B. Hyde, had the said lieut. W. S. Colquhoun not have been prevented."

Guilty of the 2d charge.

CHARGE III.

Specification, *guilty*.
Guilty of the 3d charge.

The court do sentence the accused lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun, of the 7th regiment U. S. infantry, to be cashiered, and disqualified from ever holding any office in the army of the United States.

II.—In conformity with the 65th article of the rules and articles of war, the major general commanding the army has transmitted the whole of the proceedings in the foregoing case, to the secretary of war, to be laid before the president of the United States, for his decision thereon, and has received the following order in the case:

Department of war, November 5th, 1829.

"The proceedings of the general court martial held recently at Cantonment Jesup, before which lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun was put upon trial, for "disobedience of orders, mutiny, and breach of arrest," found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered, have been submitted to the consideration of the president of the United States.

The energy and usefulness of an army consists in its discipline and subordination. The officer who refuses obedience to the laws and stands in opposition to the authority that is above him, is ill suited to control and direct those who are below. Rules and regulations are useless, if the violators of them, without some palliating circumstance, shall avoid the consequences of an infraction. The first duty of every military man is subordination. Without it, an army can claim nothing of efficiency. If a captain may prove insubordinate to his colonel, or a lieutenant to his captain, with equal right may a soldier throw off the respect due from him, to the next grade of officers above, and claim to be the arbiter of his own wrongs. The tendency of such a course if sanctioned, would be to unhinge every thing of regularity, and good order in the army.

The proceedings and judgment of the court are approved, with the exception of that part of the sentence which disqualifies lieutenant Colquhoun from ever holding any office in the army of the United States.

By command of the president. JNO. H. EATON."

III.—First lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun, of the 7th regiment of infantry, consequently ceases to be an officer of the army of the United States from the date of this order.

By order of ALEXANDER MACOMB, *major general commanding the army.*

R. JONES, *adj. gen.*

COTTON CORDAGE.

From the Columbia Telescope.

Copy of a letter from gen. D. R Williams to the secretary of the navy.

Society Hill, 23rd Sept. 1829.

To the secretary of the navy.

I ask leave with this, to present you a small sample of cotton cordage made here, for *bale rope.*

A pound weight of it makes so many more feet in *length* than hemp cordage of the same size; it is cheaper at twenty-five cents a pound than that of hemp at 12½ cents, for the particular purpose for which it is manufactured—a comparison of prices with tarred cordage will of course be much more in its favor. I think you will admit that it is a beautiful piece of cordage. If you shall see proper to test its *strength* with new hemp rope, you will probably find it to be weaker at first, but after both have been so long exposed to the weather as to render that made of hemp useless, that of cotton will probably be still good as cordage.

Cotton fishing lines have been found to be more durable than any other, both in salt and fresh water; in the form of twine, wrought into seines, and used in our rivers, it is alike superior. Coarse shoes made of it, and subject to the greatest exposure, are much more durable than those made with flax thread; indeed every domestic test proves cotton to be more durable than either flax or hemp. Perhaps, it stretches too much to be trusted for standing rigging; but for running, and especially for light sails, it may possibly prove superior to cordage made of any other substance. I have found it to last longer when served with a coat of warm tar.

How has it happened that cotton cordage has not yet been tried, even among our river craft? Is it not wholly owing to a general opinion that it is much more costly? Such I confess was mine, until a gentleman, judging more correctly, ordered three hundred weight of bale rope to be made of cotton yarns; from it has been discovered to be the cheapest cordage with which we can rope our cotton bales.

If, contrary to my hopes, it shall be judged unfit for rigging of any kind, there is a great variety of other purposes on ship board for which small cords are used, and to which it may be advantageously applied.

I am too well satisfied that your private wishes, not less than your public duties, prompt you to the use of this great, though depressed staple of our common country, to suppose it necessary to ask the patronage of your department for it. Yours, respectively,

DAVID R. WILLIAMS.

—

Navy department, Oct. 6, 1829.

SIR: I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 23d ult. together with a small sample of cotton cordage made for "bale rope."

That you may be fully possessed of the views of the department in relation to this great staple of our country for naval purposes, I herewith transmit you a pamphlet containing a correspondence on the use of cotton canvass for the sails of ships of war or merchant vessels, &c.

The sample you have sent me, I frankly acknowledge to be a handsome piece of cordage; and the information you have communicated, in relation to its strength, durability and cost, in comparison with the same article made of hemp, is very acceptable.

A fair experiment shall be made of cotton rope, for such parts of the rigging and outfits of a ship, as may appear most suitable, from the knowledge at present possessed of its qualities. I am, very respectfully, your ob'dt. servant,

JOHN BRANCH.

The hon. David R. Williams, Society Hill, S. C.

BRITISH REVENUE.

Abstract of the net produce of the revenue of Great Britain, in the years and quarters ended on the 10th of Oct. 1828, and the 10th Oct. 1829, showing the increase or decrease on each head thereof.

	Years ended Oct. 10. 1828.	1829.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	16,358,170	15,951,206	—	396,964
Excise	17,905,978	17,904,027	—	1,951
Stamps	6,575,318	6,704,792	129,374	—
Post office	1,387,000	1,396,000	9,000	—
Taxes	4,836,464	4,905,886	69,422	—
Miscellaneous,	556,171	600,848	44,677	—
Total	47,619,101	47,472,659	252,475	398,915
Deduct increase			—	252,473
Decrease on the year			—	146,442

	Quarters ended Oct. 10 1828.	1829.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,664,932	5,028,656	363,724	—
Excise	5,714,399	5,288,237	—	426,162
Stamps	1,705,676	1,747,698	42,022	—
Post office	366,000	358,000	—	8,000
Taxes	466,978	501,306	34,328	—
Miscellaneous,	101,950	179,980	78,030	—
Total	13,019,935	13,083,877	518,104	454,162
Deduct decrease			454,162	—
Increase on the quarter			63,942	—

RUSSIAN STATISTICS.

From the Literary Gazette.

Although we have given some details of the statistics of this mighty empire on former occasions, we owe it to our readers not to withhold further elucidations of so engrossing a subject, at a period when it must be peculiarly desirable to them to possess data of a correct and authentic character. And such, we can assure them, is the nature of the information which we now proceed to lay before them.

The empire of Russia takes precedence of every other nation of Europe, as regards its extent and population. The numbers of the motley race by which it is tenanted, amounted, at the close of 1828, to 62,592,000 souls, of whom the following is a classification by distinct nations.

1.	Sclavonians	54,000,000	of 7 grades.
2.	Finlanders	3,000,000	11
3.	Tartars	2,500,000	10
4.	Caucasians	1,010,000	6
5.	Germans	500,000	2
6.	Mongolians	320,000	3
7.	Esquimaux	90,000	7
8.	Samojeds	70,000	14
9.	Mausurs	65,000	3
10.	Indians	25,000	3
11.	Kamtshadales	12,000	3
12.	Unknown origin	1,000,000	14

62,592,000 of 83 various grades or races of human beings.

In respect of the religious creeds professed by this party-colored multitude, it falls under the subsequent heads, according to an estimate made two years ago:—

Greeks	46,300,000	Lamaites	210,000
Catholics	6,000,000	Reformed church	84,000
Mahometans	3,300,000	Armenians	79,000
Lutherans	2,600,000	Herrnhuthers	10,000
Shamanese	700,000	Menonites	6,000
Jews	600,000	Filiponese	3,000

The population of Russia in Europe, independently of her Polish possessions, (which in 1827 contained 3,850,658 souls), amounted in that year to 44,603,600, which is double that of Great Britain. Relatively to the other states of Europe, it is extremely thin of inhabitants, and stands inferior even to Norway and Sweden in density of population.

In financial respects, the following present general results for the year 1827:—

Revenue (Poland incl've)	r. 138,333,333	=£17,291,600
Expenditure, -	r. 135,484,990	=£16,935,620
National debt, -	r. 300,000,000	=£37,500,000

The military force consists—in infantry, of 23,800 guards and 294,600 of the line; in cavalry, of 68,520; of 24,000 irregulars, 360 pieces attached to the horse, and 752 pieces attached to the foot artillery, forming a total of 47,088. This is the amount of the regular establishment; but, in time of war, like the present, it is greatly augmented by levies under the imperial ukase. The Polish army consists of 50,000.

The Russian navy, at the beginning of 1828, comprised 50 ships of the line, 35 frigates, and above 100 other large vessels, besides floating batteries, gun-boats, galliots, &c.—the whole manned by somewhat more than 50,000 sailors. This establishment has of late been considerably increased.

The whole empire does not present above 1,840 cities and towns, 1,210 strong places, and 227,400 villages and hamlets. Among the first mentioned are Petersburgh, 525,000; Moscow, 260,000; Warsaw, 126,443; Kiew, 40,000; Sandomn, 30,000; Odessa, 40,000; Riga, 47,000; Tula, 36,000; Kaluga, 25,000; Kasan, 50,000; Astrachan, 36,000; and Irkutzk, 30,000.

THE RISING AND FALL OF THE FUNDS.

From the Gazette de France.

In order to appreciate and compare the respective credit of the divers governments with relation to each other at the two epochs of 1815 and 1829, we must trace the progressive and retrogade steps which these credits have made during the last 15 years, and this is not a very arduous and difficult undertaking.

The credit of every government is daily manifested and measured upon the change of all commercial towns; and for this purpose nothing remains to be done than to collect the scattered elements, and from their juxta position to deduce conclusions and salutary lessons and councils. It is for this object that I have formed the following tables. Their basis is indisputable.

I have diligently collated them from both French and foreign journals of all parties without distinction, that insert the prices of stocks at Paris, London, Amsterdam, Vienna and Berlin, by which their correctness may be ascertained, and call them—

A SCALE OF PUBLIC CREDIT OF THE DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS.

1. *Constitutional and monarchical governments.*		Former prices.		Present prices.	
England	5 per cent.	83	to 90	Paid off	
	4 ditto	72	75	ditto	
	3½ ditto	63	70	90	100
	3 ditto	56	62	88	89
France	5 ditto	55	70	107	110
	3 ditto	60	68	80	82
Holland	2½ ditto	36	40	58	60
Brazil	6 ditto	75	80	58	60
2. *Pure monarchies.*					
Austria	5 per cent.	60	70	100	101
Russia	6 ditto	65	75	99	100
Prussia	5 and 6 do.	60	70	95	104
Naples	5 ditto	65	70	85	87
Sicily	5 ditto	65	70	90	93
Denmark	3 ditto	55	60	68	70
Spain (Royal Loan)	5 ditto	50	55	70	75
Ditto (Rente Perpet.)	5 ditto	42	45	48	52
3. *Republican and revolutionary governments.*					
The U. S. of America	3 per cent.	66	70	76	78
	*5½ ditto	90	95	102	103
	6 ditto	100	105	115	117
Hayti	6 ditto	80	83	35	40
Buenos Ayres	6 ditto	75	80	19	21
Mexico	6 ditto	75	80	18	20
Colombia	6 ditto	85	90	15	16
Chili	6 ditto	75	80	15	16
Spanish cortes	5 ditto	70	75	6	10

*This is a mistake. We have 4½ and 5 per cent. stocks, but none paying an interest of 5½. The "present" prices of the 3 per cents. are 86 to 87, of the 4½ per cents. *par*, of the 5 per cents. 101 to 102, of the 6's, 101 to 101½. The two last being low, because of the expectation that they will be speedily paid off. The 6 per cents. stocks of the city of Baltimore are worth 111—Maryland 5 per cents. 102.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOURTH SERIES. No. 16—VOL. I.] BALTIMORE, DEC. 12, 1829. [VOL. XXXVII. WHOLE NO. 952

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞A sufficient number of members being present, congress commenced its session on Monday last, by electing its officers, &c. and on the following day the message of the president, which will be found in the following pages, was communicated to both houses. It was brought from Washington to Baltimore by an express furnished by Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, in the short space of *one hour and thirty-five minutes*, being at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour. A second express, which brought copies of the message to the editors of the daily papers in Baltimore, travelled the distance, in a light wagon, in two hours and a quarter; and it is stated by the editor of the New York "Evening Post," that the contractors for carrying the mail on the great mail route, volunteered their services to the postmaster general to run the message, in the least possible time, by express, through all the Atlantic states, from Maine to New Orleans, free of expense; and that he accepted their offer. It was calculated to deliver it in New Orleans, (barring accidents), in six days after leaving the capitol in Washington.

The message was received in Philadelphia in nine hours and a quarter from Washington, and in New York at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning—it reached Fredericktown, in this state, in *three* hours and twenty minutes.

☞Many miscellaneous articles have been excluded by the president's message and proceedings of congress.

THE HORNET. The fate of this vessel is still involved in uncertainty. Some hopes were entertained, that, if dismasted, as reported, she would have been enabled to reach Pensacola; but up to the 21st ult. no intelligence of her had reached that place.

THOMAS B. REED, esq. a senator in congress from Mississippi, died at Lexington, Ky. on the 26th ult. of a pulmonary disease. He was on his way to Washington to take his seat in the senate. Mr. R. was a gentleman of fine talents, and highly esteemed by his friends.

MORE MAIL ROBBERIES. About three o'clock on Sunday morning last, the Reading and Pottsville mail stage was stopped at the corner of the Ridge road and Turner's lane, about two miles from Philadelphia, by three armed men. There were ten passengers in the stage, who were ordered out one by one, tied with their own handkerchiefs by the ruffians, and then robbed of their money and watches. The mail bags were cut open and their contents taken out, as were the contents of the passengers trunks; the most valuable portions of which were carried off, and the remainder scattered along the turnpike. Some of the letters and papers have been returned to the Philadelphia post office.

The perpetrators of this daring act are believed to be the same gang which robbed the Kimberton mail last week. Mr. Reeside, the agent of the general post office, has offered a reward of 500 dollars for the apprehension and conviction of one or either of them.

The Cumberland Advocate states that the stage containing the U. S. mail, was attacked on Tuesday night last, near Frostburg, in Alleghany county, Md.; the mail was taken therefrom and carried into the woods some distance from the road, where it was found next morning by some gentlemen who went in pursuit of the robbers. There was a large hole cut in the leather bag, but the canvass which contained the packages was uninjured.

THE MAIL. The transportation of the mail in coaches, at this time, amounts to 6,507,818 miles in one year; and on the 1st of January next it will be increased to 6,785,810 miles. The whole yearly transportation of the mail, in coaches, sulkies, and on horseback, amounts to about 13,700,000 miles.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION. The following resolution was adopted in committee of the whole on Saturday last, and will, for the present, close the discussion on the basis of representation. Mr. Madison has several times addressed the assembly, and been listened to with the greatest attention; we will hereafter publish his remarks.

Resolved, That the legislature shall have power to rearrange the representation in both houses of the general assembly once in every — years upon a fair average of the following ratios, viz. 1st. Of white population: 2nd. Of the federal numbers.

The convention has transferred its sittings to the Presbyterian church, in consequence of the meeting of the legislature, which commenced its session on Monday last. Gov. Giles' message is solely confined to local interests, and he recommends an "increasing spirit of mutual conciliation and concession" to the parties interested in remoddling the constitution.

LANCASTER, PA. There were two celebrations of the election of Mr. Wolf, at Lancaster. We are entirely ignorant about what parties differed, and why there should have been *two* of them on the occasion. One is called the "democratic celebration," by the "democratic citizens" of the county, at the "Democratic gardens," "in honor of the glorious triumph of democracy;" and it is said that the "democrats assembled" met as brethren of the great "democratic family" to reorganize the "democratic party" and resume the "democratic name"—acknowledging no other than the "democratic," and rallying only under the "democratic flag."

The Lancaster Intelligencer of the 24th gives four columns of toasts drunk at this meeting, and apologizes that the *remainder* are omitted "for want of room." But in the toasts already published, amounting to the goodly number of about 110, the word "democrat" or democratic" is used about *eighty* times, and "aristocratic" very frequently. The toasts have mainly reference to local matters, not understood by us—except that they shew a strong attachment to Mr. Ingham, secretary of the treasury, and much opposition to general Barnard, one of the senators from Pennsylvania.

P. S. We have the remainder of the toasts in the "Intelligencer" of the 1st inst. They fill four columns more, of about thirty toasts each—total reported to be drunk at this dinner, *two hundred and thirty!* This may not be the precise number, for we counted them by columns, and applied multiplication to them; so the number is given with sufficient accuracy for all ordinary purposes. By the same rule, the word "democrat" or "democratic," was used in the additional toasts about 64 times—total, *one hundred forty-four times*—"12 times 12.—Cocker!"

These last toasts more clearly indicate the political character of the meeting. It would seem to have been one of Mr. Calhoun's friends, as a candidate for the presidency, and as if opposed to Mr. Buchanan, the member of congress from the district, gen. Bernard, one of the senators, to a distinguished citizen of western Pennsylvania and gen. Porter, as shewn in these toasts:

"The federal faction in this state now secretly organizing an opposition to Jackson, to be called the "republican party." Wonder whether they mean to run a certain disappointed expectant for the secretary of the treasury, as next *vice president?* Wonder, also, whether our own "distinguished member" will ever be sent to the *United States senate?*"

"General George B. Porter, the unfortunate victim of ingratitude! How could the ungrateful general Jackson overlook his mighty efforts in his behalf—his eloquent Yellow Springs' speech—his letter to the six delegates—and, oh! most ungrateful of all! how could he resist the powerful influence the "distinguished member" exerted in his favor!"

We have not seen an account of the proceedings of the other party—nor are *we* a party to either of the meetings; but *the drinking of two hundred and thirty toasts at one sitting*, is a circumstance that ought to be REGISTERED, as the *ne plus ultra* of things of the sort.

NEW YORK. A writer in the Philadelphia Aurora, speaking of education, says—"The state of N. York, acting in belief that knowledge is power, now takes the lead in the great and important concern of educating her immense population.

"In 1816 she had but forty thousand, but in 1828 no less than 468,205 of her children attended her common schools, which were under the supervision of forty-nine thousand school officers, and for the support of which the sum of 568,986 dollars was expended; all which is independent of her colleges, academies and numerous private schools, and it is no exaggeration to say, that within that state, six hundred thousand children from 4 to 16 years of age, are now receiving instruction at an annual expense of one million of dollars, and I will venture to assert that no stock in that state will finally produce a more certain or greater interest than this sum invested in knowledge and virtue.

"Her canals are great: very productive, but her excellent extensive public schools are infinitely greater, and are the brightest diamonds in her escutcheon."

FINANCES OF GEORGIA. The annual treasury report was submitted to the legislature on the 7th ulimo. The receipts for the year ending 31st October, 1829, were, $271,611 08—the amount remaining in the treasury on 1st Nov. 1828, was $631,529 36—making a total of $903,140 44. The expenditures of the last political year, (including $517,088 46, paid to the Central Bank), were $712,063 94. Remaining in the treasury, $191,076 50. The appropriations for county academies amounted to $14,302 44—poor school fund, $742 58.

COMMERCE OF FRANCE. The number of vessels cleared at all the principal ports of France for the first nine months of 1829, was 776—same months of 1828, 724—do. of 1827, 604. Arrivals in 1820, 1,139—do. 1828, 978—do. 1827, 993. Quantities of various merchandize imported during the first nine months of the current and two preceding years:—

	Sugar.			*Coffee.*		
Years.	*Hhds. from colonies.*	*Bags from Bourboun, &c.*	*Cases from Brazil and Havana.*	*Casks from W. India colonies.*	*Bags Bourbon.*	*Bags Hayti.*
1829	126,700	220,020	21,532	17,262	29,681	75,197
1828	109,800	192,892	17,905	16,813	43,483	93,273
1827	98,200	128,883	25,380	12,705	44,683	114,668

	Bales U. S. cotton.	*Bales Brazil do.*	*Bales Egypt.*	*Total other sorts.*	*Ashes casks.*	*Cocoa bags.*
1829	165,358	17,307	209,667	13,210	15,543	16,369
1828	121,797	11,620	180,435	29,200	11,904	33,582
1827	136,240	18,023	238,807	62,423	12,013	30,790

	Tea boxes.	*Tobacco hhds.*	*Rice tes. Am.*	*Pepper bags.*	*Indigo casks.*	*cerooms.*
1829	10,179	858	19,080	35,542	6,453	2,167
1828	8,266	2,123	17,991	64,817	7,650	2,050
1827	13,841	5,075	7,455	35,985	5,355	1,607

DUTIES ON CORN. The fluctuations in the amount of the duty on foreign wheat during the last twelve months, have been very extraordinary. The duty has been as low as 1s per quarter, and as high as 26s 8d within that time. The following table of these fluctuations is interesting and curious:—

		s.	d.			s.	d.
16	week's duty at	1	0	6 weeks	at	21	8
1	ditto	" 2	8	1 ditto	"	20	8
1	ditto	" 6	8	1 ditto	"	22	8
5	ditto	" 10	8	1 ditto	"	24	8
10	ditto	" 13	8	1 ditto	"	25	8
5	ditto	" 16	8	1 ditto	"	26	3
3	ditto	" 18	8				

[*Liverpool Albion.*

[We insert the preceding for reference—to show the forced, or *artificial* state of things in "FREE TRADE" England!

COMMUNICATION WITH THE PACIFIC. In giving the annexed notice of a monthly communication established with Panama, we state that Mr. B. Burrows, through whose enterprise this has been effected, sails himself tomorrow for Carthagena, and thence will proceed to Panama; and that, in the course of the ensuing year, he expects to establish monthly packets between Lima and Panama. When that is completed, the communication between New York and Lima may be effected in forty days. [*New York American.*

Notice to the public. A regular monthly communication is now established from this city to *Panama*, in the Pacific ocean; and all letters post paid, directed to my care, will be forwarded to Panama monthly, free of expense; from which place they will be sent by the American consul to their destination.

Vessels, by touching off the port of Panama, without expense, can be certain of their letters reaching New York in about thirty days, and can receive letters from the United States in this short period of time. It will be very important to whaling and sealing vessels to become acquainted with this information; and editors are requested to give publicity to the same.

SILAS E. BURROWS.

New York, November, 1829.

FRENCH MINISTERS. Since the restoration in 1815, there have been in France—

7 ministers of justice—
8 ministers of the interior—
8 ministers of finance—
9 ministers of foreign affairs—
11 ministers of war,
9 ministers of the marine.

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The names of all which are given in the statement before us—the most of which are already forgotten even in France—*except by those who have held or hunted offices.* Many have been the triumphs of the *ins* and *outs!* Now, one set was in all its glory feeding on the treasury, and then another, and yet another succeeded!

In the same time we have had—

4 secretaries of state—Messrs. Monroe, Adams, Clay and Van Buren.
4 secretaries of the treasury—Messrs. Dallas, Crawford, Rush and Ingham.
3 secretaries of the navy—Messrs. Crowninshield, Southard and Branch.
5 secretaries of war—Messrs. Crawford, Calhoun, Barbour, Porter and Eaton.
3 attorneys general—Messrs. Rush, Wirt and Berrien.

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Five of these are the present incumbents, Messrs. Van Buren, Ingham, Eaton, Branch and Berrien.

Three, Messrs. Monroe, Adams and Calhoun, retired from the departments because that the two first were elected president and the last vice president of the United States.

One, Mr. Crawford, retired because of bad health.

One, Mr. Barbour, resigned on being appointed minister to Great Britain.

Two, Messrs. Crawford and Rush, were transferred from one department to those regarded as having higher rank.

Two, Messrs. Dallas and Crowninshield retired of their own wish—and

Five only, the present incumbents, were brought into office, and all in March last, because of a change in the administration or policy of the country; and yet the period takes in a part of the administration of Mr. Madison, the whole of those of Messrs. Monroe and Adams, and a part of that of gen. Jackson.

Six offices in France, however, are compared with only 5 in the United States—but the changes in the first were *radical*; only in the appointments of the present president, in the last.

PORTUGAL. An attempt to destroy, by poison, the soldiery of the 13th regiment, stationed at Madeira, has re-

cently been discovered; the poison was communicated through the bread furnished by the contractor—one hundred soldiers instantly felt its effects, but none had died at the latest dates. They were suspected of *constitutionalism*. This event has caused great excitement in the island,—the troops have revolted, and treat the authorities with but little respect—misery and distress prevails.

COLOMBIA. The interior is said to be quiet. The rebellion in the province of Antioqua, headed by gen. Cordova, was quelled by a detachment of troops sent against him by Bolivar. In a skirmish, previous to the surrender of his partisans, gen. Cordova was killed.

The secretary of foreign affairs has received the definitive treaty of peace, concluded with Peru on the 22d of September. It has been submitted to the council of state for ratification. The armistice between the two armies expired about the period the treaty was concluded. On the 31st of August Don Augustin Gamarra was elected provisionary president, and gen. Lafuente vice president of the republic of Peru.

Since the above was written, a letter has been received at Washington which states that gen. *Paez* was about to proclaim Venezuela "separate, free and independent of the rest of Colombia." The Colombian press has been relieved of its shackles, and a free discussion of the principles of men and measures is desired by the government, under a pledge that, however strong the expressions used, they will pass without censure.

The *Iris de la Paz*, journal of Bolivia, contains a decree, dated 16th July, 1829, of general Santacruz, "grand marshal president of the republic of Bolivia," by which he establishes all authority and responsibility in himself, and organizes the state upon fine promises of protection of the Catholic religion, independence and liberty. He avers in the preamble, that the republic was disorganized in every department and interest, and that his first duty was to save it from utter ruin.

General Harrison arrived at Carthagena, from Bogota, on the 10th Nov. He was to take passage in the sloop of war Natchez, for the U. S. which was daily expected to arrive at that place.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

SEPARATE ACT.

Relating to the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

In the name of Almighty God! The two high contracting powers, at the same time that they confirm all the stipulations of the separate act of Ackermann, relative to the forms to be observed on the election of the hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, have recognised the necessity of giving to the administration of those provinces a more durable basis, and one more in harmony with their true interests. With this view it has been, and is definitively resolved, that the reign of the hospodars shall not as formerly be limited to 7 years, but they shall be invested with the dignity for life, except in the case of a free and unconstrained abdication, or of an explusion in consequence of crimes committed as detailed in the said separate act.

The hospodars are to administer the internal government of their provinces, with the assistance of their divan, according to their own pleasure, but without permitting themselves any fraction of the rights guaranteed to the two countries by treaties or hattif scherifs, nor shall their administration be disturbed by any command tending to the violation of those rights.

The sublime porte obliges itself conscientiously to keep watch that the privileges granted to Moldavia and Wallachia shall in no way be violated by the neighboring governors, and that these shall in no way be allowed to interfere in the affairs of those two provinces; also to prevent the inhabitants of the right bank of the Danube from making excursions upon the territory of Moldavia and Wallachia. All isles situated nearest to the left bank of the Danube are to be considered as part of the territory of those provinces, and to the point where it enters the Ottoman territory to the point of its confluence with the Pruth, the channel of the Danube is to form the boundaries of the two principalities.

To provide the more securely for the more inviolability of the Moldavian and Wallachian territory, the sublime porte engages to retain no fortified point upon the left bank of the Danube, not to permit any settlement there of its Mahometan subjects. It is accordingly irrevocably fixed that no Mahometan shall ever be allowed to have his residence in Moldavia or Wallachia, and that only merchants provided with firmans shall be admitted for the purpose of buying, on their own account, such articles as may be required for the consumption of Constantinople.

The Turkish cities situated on the left bank of the Danube are to be restored to Wallachia, to remain incorporated with that principality; and the fortifications previously existing on that bank are never to be repaired. Mahometans possessing landed property either in those cities, or upon any point left of the Danube, provided they have not unfairly become possessed thereof (*non usurpes sur des particuliers*) shall be bound to sell such property to natives within 18 months.

The government of the principalities being entitled to all the priveleges of independence in their internal administration, it shall be lawful for the same to draw sanatary cordons, and to establish quarantine stations along the line of the Danube, and wherever else it may seem necessary; nor shall any strangers, be they Christians or Mahometans, have a right to consider themselves above an exact compliance with such quarantine regulations. For the execution of the quarantine duty, the protection of the frontiers, the maintainance of order in the cities and in the open country, and for the purpose of obedience to their decrees, the government of each principality shall be permitted to maintain a sufficient military force. The numerical force of these troops is to be determined by the hospodars and their respective divans, upon the basis of former examples.

The sublime porte animated by an earnest wish to secure to the two principalities every species of prosperity which they are capable of enjoying, and being aware of the abuses and oppression occasioned by the contributions for the supply of Constantinople, and the victualling of the fortresses of the Danube, renounces, in the most complete and unconditional manner, its rights in this respect. Moldavia and Wallachia are accordingly for ever relieved of all those contributions of corn, provisions, cattle, and timber, which they were formerly bound to furnish. Nor shall in any case laborers be demanded from those provinces for any forced service (*corvee*). In order, however, in some degree to indemnify the grand seignorial treasury for the losses which may be sustained by this renunciation of rights, Moldavia and Wallachia are bound, independently of the yearly tribute paid under the denomination of Kharadsh Idiye, and Rakiabiye, by virtue of the hattif scherif of 1822, to pay the sublime porte yearly, a pecuniary indemnity, the amount of which is hereafter to be determined. Moreover, upon every fresh nomination of a hospodar, in consequence of death, resignation, or deposition, the principality where that event occurs shall be bound to pay to the sublime porte, a sum equal to the yearly tribute of the province. With the exception of these sums, no tribute or present of any kind shall, under any pretext whatever, be demanded from the hospodars.

In consequence of the abolition of the above special contributions, the inhabitants of the principalities are to enjoy an unlimited freedom of trade for all the productions of their soil and industry (as stipulated by the separate act of the treaty of Ackermann), the same not to be liable to any other restraint, except such as the hospodars, with the consent of their divans, may consider necessary to the due provisioning of the country; they shall be allowed to navigate the Danube with their own vessels, being provided with passports from their own government, and it shall be lawful for them to proceed for the purpose of trade to the other harbors and ports of the sublime porte, without suffering any persecution from the collectors of the Kharadsh, and without being exposed to any other act of oppression whatever.

Duly considering, moreover, all the burdens which it has been necessary for Moldavia and Wallachia to support, the sublime porte, animated by a proper feeling of humanity, consents to release the inhabitants from the yearly tribute, payable to the treasury for the space of two years, to be reckoned from the day of the total evacuation of the principalities by the Russian troops.

Finally, the sublime porte, animated by the wish to secure in every possible way the future prosperity of the two principalities, binds itself to confirm every administrative measure which, during their occupation by the Russian army, may have been decreed, in conformity to a wish expressed in the assemblies of the principal inhabitants of the country, such decrees serving thenceforward as the basis of the internal administration of those provinces: provided always that such decrees do not in any way infringe upon the rights of sovereignty vested in the sublime porte.

On this account we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of his majesty the emperor and padishah of all the Russias, have conjointly with the plenipotentiaries of the sublime Ottoman porte, regulated and fixed the points respecting Moldavia and Wallachia, the same being a continuation of article 5 of the treaty of peace concluded at Adrianople, between us and the Ottoman plenipotentiaries.

Done at Adrianople, 2d (14th) September, 1829.
(Signed) Count ALEXIS ORLOFF.
Count F. V. PAHDEN.

Confirmed in the original copy by
Count DIEBITSCH SABALKANSKY,
Commander-in-chief of the 2d army.

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE.

In 1653 the postage of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was farmed of the parliament by John Manley, esq. for £10,000 per annum, and received its first organization from Cromwell, as a general post office. Three years afterwards Charles II, confirming the regulations of the protector, settled the revenue from it on the duke of York, the produce in 1665 being £21,500. Ten years afterwards this amount was doubled, and it still continued to increase until the reign of William and Mary, when it was considerably influenced by the hostile or tranquil state of the country. The revenue, which during the eight years of war only averaged £67,222 a year, produced in the succeeding four years of peace on an average, £82,319 annually. A similar effect was experienced during the reign of Anne, when the war postage was £60,000 and in years of peace about £90,000. This disproportion has been reversed, and the last years of war were those in which the post office were the most productive. On the union of England with Scotland, in 1710, a general post office was established, which included, besides Great Britain and Ireland, the West India and American colonies. This extension of the post office increased the revenue to £111,461. What proportion of this sum was produced by the respective countries does not appear; but there is reason to believe that it was almost entirely Irish and English, for even so late as between 1730 and 1740 the post was only transmitted three days a-week, between Edinburgh and London; and the metropolis on one occasion *only sent a single letter*, which was for an Edinburg banker named Ramsay. The most remarkable event in the history of the post office, previously to its present removal and scale of magnificence, is the plan suggested by Mr. Palmer, in the year 1784, of sending the letters by the coaches instead of the old custom of transmitting them by post-boys on horseback. From this moment the prosperity of the post office commenced; and the revenue which at first was not more than £5,000 a year, and which after the revolution of two centuries only produced, £146,400 annually, yielded 30 years afterwards, a net revenue of nearly 1,700,000. Nor was it only by increasing the revenue that Mr. Palmer's plan was beneficial, for answers are returned to letters in half the time, and with a degree of punctuality never experienced before; the expense is at less rate per mile than on the old plan; and when the plan has been so far carried into effect, that the mail coaches had travelled above 40,000,000 miles, not a single robbery had been committed or a passenger insulted.

FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Balance of cash in the treasury 1st. Nov. 1828		$93,343 59¾
Product of taxes	2,298 81½	
Of the executors of John Haywood, (late treasurer),	1,599 26	
Balances—sales of land near Raleigh	1,291 37	
Of J. McRae, money loaned	2,000 00	
Bonds for sale of lands and negroes	9,581 60	
Rent of public land	100 00	
Interest	532 93	
		17,403 97½
Tax on bank of Newbern, 1 per centum on the stock	6,182	
Cape Fear	5,928	
Dividend on stock, state bank 2½ per cent. for 12 mo.	6,910	
Cape Fear—4 per cent.	40	
Newbern 4 per cent.	620	
		7,570 00
Buncome turnpike company		400
Amount of taxes received of sheriffs, the revenue of 1828, payable in the treasury 1st October, 1829, and not otherwise appropriated.		64,337 55
An aggregate of		195,165 12½
Deduct disbursements at the treasury from the 1st of November, 1828, to the 1st of November, 1829, for which vouchers have been delivered to comptroller, and by him allowed,		121,151 00
Shewing the balance of cash remaining in the public treasurer's hands to the first of Nov. 1829, to be		$74,014 12½

The disbursements during that period, and thus deducted, consist of the following items:

General assembly	39,704 63
Executive department	3,046 77
Treasury department	2,606 25
Comptroller's department	1,278 70
Department of state	1,374 50
Adjutant general's office	223 05
Public printers	900 00
Executive council	87 00
Judiciary	23,878 51
Arsenal	200 00
Sheriffs for settling taxes	937 50
Congressional elections	527 31
Electoral elections	1,396 07
Electors	391 47
Repairs of state house	279 47
Public library	112 50
State bank of N. Carolina for deferred payment	3,356 24
Pensioners	880 00
Miss Udney M. Blakeley	600 00
Surveying and selling Cherokee lands	1,165 50
Romulus M. Saunders, commissioner	47 48
Roanoke Navigation Company 1st 2d and 3d instalments, as directed to be paid by resolution of 1828	15,000 00
Governor's house	748 50
Expenses for surveying and selling land and negroes of the late public treasurer	3 00
Contingencies	4,476 31
Treasury notes burnt	17,781 89
Money burnt	130 35
Bogue banks	18 00
	$121,151 00

The *internal improvement fund* shews an aggregate of $21,289 70½—of which 6,559 00 remained from the last year. The disbursements of the present amounted to $12,949 22⅔—balance on hand 8,440 48. This fund is made up of dividends in certain shares of bank stock specially appropriated, and sales of certain lands that belonged to the Cherokees.

The *literary fund* shews a general aggregate, in hand, of 17,029 24⅓—a small balance of the agricultural fund being added to it.

From the foregoing estimates, (says the public treasurer), the cash remaining in the public treasury to the first of Nov. 1829, and for which the treasurer is accountable, consists of the following sums:

Amount of cash on hands as public treasurer,		$74,014 12¼
Ditto	treasurer of the board of internal improvement,	8,440 48
Ditto	ditto literary fund,	16,308 18
Ditto	ditto agricultural fund,	721 06½
	Aggregate	99,483 84¾

There has been deposited in the banks of this state, and remains to the credit of the public treasurer to the 1st of November, 1829, the following sums:

State bank of N. Carolina at Raleigh,	$43,840 92	
Bank of Newbern do.	22,260 43	
Bank of Cape Fear at Fayetteville,	12,269 80	
	$78,371 15	
Treasury notes remaining in the vaults,	21,112 69¾	
		$99,483 34

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

From the Norfolk Herald.

Those who have not taken a ride on the banks of the canal for the last three or four years have an enviable treat in store, and we would advise them to draw upon it forthwith. We availed ourselves of an opportunity which offered on Friday week, to take a jaunt with one of the directors of the company, to see this beautiful work, and, not having made a similar *reconnoizance*, since 1824, we were struck with surprise at the magnitude of the work that has been done, and the many improvements which have been made since that period; nor were we less astonished that an object so dear to the interests and so worthy of the admiration of the people of Norfolk, should have excited so little of their curiosity —hundreds of them never having seen it up to this day, though it would only cost them a ride of 8 or 9 miles to procure that gratification.

The magnitude of the work cannot be conceived by those who have not actually seen it. The basin at Deep creek is a beautiful sheet of water half a mile in length and fifteen feet above the level of tide water: the locks constructed of stone in the best style of workmanship. For nearly two miles the left bank is piled up with cypress and juniper shingles, pales, and other lumber, the stories of the contiguous swamp. We were fortunate in passing along the banks when a larger number of vessels than usual were on the canal; it was a cheering sight. Eight of these, schooners and sloops of from 30 to 50 tons, belonging to the adjoining district in North Carolina, and were employed in the transportation of lumber to the northern market—formerly by the tedious, hazardous, and expensive sea route, but now through the short, safe, and expeditious channel of the canal. Three of these vessels were returning from Baltimore and Alexandria; the remainder were bound for those ports, unless they could find purchasers at Norfolk. Two of the transportation company's boats were, at the same time, descending the canal, with produce from the Roanoke. The advantage of this canal to the eastern section of North Carolina is immense. It not only affords them a safer and more expeditious navigation than that through Ocracock, but the choice of a greater number of markets for their produce: and it will be the means of increasing their coasting trade, and the sale of their productions beyond calculation.

We pursued our journey along the canal 11 miles, over a road that McAdam himself could not improve, when we came to the junction of the North West canal, the cutting of which is in active progress. This canal connects North West river, (which empties into Currituck sound, in North Carolina), with the main canal, requiring a cut of six miles, and will open an avenue to market for the vast stores of timber in that section, so important for naval purposes, besides the various other products of the country. We traced the whole line of this new work to its outfall at N. W. river, commencing at which, two miles of the canal have been cut, 24 feet in width, to contain 4 feet water; beyond this there remains about a mile to cut entire, at the end of which space commences the old waste ditch of the D. S. canal, 12 feet wide, which will be followed and enlarged to the proper dimensions; this continues 2½ miles further to the locks, from which to the main canal, about three quarters of a mile, the cutting is complete. There are now 240 hands employed on this canal, and the work that has been done is highly creditable to the directors of the company, and those who have had the immediate superintendence of it. The work is expected to be finished and in operation by the 1st of July next.

[One important matter concerning this canal is not mentioned. At either end there is a water-power of fifteen feet fall; and as a scarcity of water for the uses of the canal cannot be apprehended, what noble sites are here presented for manufactures, especially those of cotton. We cannot suppose that this valuable power will long remain unoccupied, particularly that part which is near Norfolk.]

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS—1ST SESSION.

LIST OF MEMBERS

Of the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

SENATE.

Maine.	*North Carolina.*
Peleg Sprague,	James Iredell,
John Holmes.	Vacant.
New Hampshire.	*South Carolina.*
Samuel Bell,	*Robert Y. Hayne,*
Levi Woodbury.	William Smith.
Massachusetts.	*Georgia.*
Nathaniel Silsbee,	†George M. Troup,
Daniel Webster.	*John Forsyth.*
Connecticut.	*Kentucky.*
Calvin Willey,	†George M. Bibb,
Samuel A. Foot.	John Rowan.
Rhode Island.	*Tennessee.*
Nehemiah R. Knight,	Hugh L. White,
Asher Robbins.	†Felix Grundy.
Vermont.	*Ohio.*
Dudley Chase,	Benjamin Ruggles,
Horatio Seymour.	Jacob Burnet.
New York.	*Louisiana.*
Nathan Sanford,	Edward Livingston,
E. B. Dudley.	Josiah S. Johnston.
New Jersey.	*Indiana.*
†Theo. Frelinghuysen,	William Hendricks,
Mahlon Dickerson.	James Noble.
Pennsylvania.	*Mississippi.*
William Marks,	Powhatan Ellis.
Isaac D. Barnard.	Vacant.
Delaware.	*Illinois.*
John M. Clayton,	John McLean,
Vacant.	Elias K. Kane.
Maryland.	*Alabama.*
Ezekiel F. Chambers,	**William R. King,*
Samuel Smith.	*John McKinley.*
Virginia.	*Missouri.*
Littleton W. Tazewell.	David Barton,
John Tyler.	*Thomas H. Benton.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Maine.	
John Anderson	James W. Ripley
Samuel Butman	Joseph F. Wingate
*George Evans	One vacancy.
Rufus McIntire	
New Hampshire.	
*John Broadhead	Jonathan Harvey
*Thomas Chandler	*Henry Hubbard
*Joseph Hammons	*John W. Weeks.
Massachusetts.	
John Bailey	*George Grennell, jr.
Isaac C. Bates	James L. Hodges

B. W. Crowninshield	*Joseph G. Kendall
John Davis	John Reed
Henry W. Dwight	Joseph Richardson
Edward Everett	John Varnum.
Benjamin Gorham	
Rhode Island.	
Tristam Burges	Dutee J. Pearce.
Connecticut.	
Noves Barber	Ralph J. Ingersoll
*William W. Ellsworth	*William L. Storrs
*Jabez W. Huntington	*Ebenezer Young.
Vermont.	
*William Cahoon	Rollin C. Mallary
Horace Everett	Benjamin Swift.
Jonathan Hunt	
New York.	
†William G. Angel	Michael Hoffman
*Benedict Arnold	*Perkins King
*Thomas Beekman	*James W. Lent
*Abraham Bockee	John Magee
*Peter J. Borst	Henry C. Martindale
C. C. Cambreleng	*Thomas Maxwell
*Timothy Childs	†Robert Monell
*Henry B. Cowles	*Ebenezer F. Norton
†Hector Craig	*Gershom Powers
*Jacob Crocheron	†Robert S. Rose
*Charles G. De Witt	†Ambrose Spencer
John D. Dickenson	Henry R. Storrs
Jonas Earll, jr.	*James Strong*
*George Fisher	Phineas L. Tracy
*Isaac Finch	John W. Taylor
*Jehiel H. Halsey	Gulian C. Verplanck
*Joseph Hawkins	*Campbell P. White.
New Jersey.	
*Richard M. Cooper	Issac Pierson
Lewis Condict	James F. Randolph
*Thomas H. Hughes	Samuel Swann.
Pennsylvania.	
James Buchanan	*George G. Leiper
*Thomas H. Crawford	*Wm. McCreery
Richard Coulter	*Alem Mar
*Joshua Evans	Daniel H. Miller
*James Ford	*Henry A. Muhlenburg
Chauncey Forward	William Ramsey
Joseph Fry, jr.	*John Scott
Innes Green	†Thomas H. Sill
*John Gilmore	*Samuel A. Smith
†Joseph Hemphill	John B. Sterigere
*Peter Ihrie, jr.	*Philander Stephens*
*Thomas Irwin	Joel B. Sutherland
Adam King	One vacancy.
Delaware.	
Kensey Johns, jr.	
Maryland.	
*Elias Brown	*Richard Spencer
Clement Dorsey	Michael C. Sprigg
*Benjamin C. Howard	George C. Washington
†George E. Mitchell	Ephraim King Wilson.
*Benedict I. Semmes	
Virginia.	
Mark Alexander	*Phillip Doddridge*
Robert Allen	*William F. Gordon*
William S. Archer	Lewis Maxwell
William Armstrong	*William McCoy*
John S. Barbour	*Charles F. Mercer*
Philip P. Barbour	Thomas Newton
*Thomas T. Boulden	*John Roane*
Nathaniel H. Claiborne	Alexander Smyth
*Richard Coke, jr.	Andrew Stevenson
*Robert Craig	John Talliaferro
Thomas Davenport	*James Trezvant.*
North Carolina.	
Willes Alston	*Robert Potter
Daniel L. Barringer	*Wm. B. Shepperd
Samuel P. Carson	Aug. H. Shepard
Henry W. Conner	*Jesse Speight
*Edmund Deberry	Lewis Williams
Edward Dudley	One vacancy.
Thomas H. Hall	
South Carolina.	
*Robert W. Barnwell	George McDuffie
*James Blair	William D. Martin
*John Campbell	William T. Nuckolls
Warren R. Davis	Starling Tucker.
William Drayton	
Georgia.	
*Thomas T. Foster	Wiley Thompson
Charles E. Haynes	*James M. Wayne
*Henry C. Lamar	*Richard H. Wilde.*
Wilson Lumpkin	
Kentucky.	
Thomas Chilton	*John Kincaid
James Clarke	Joseph Lecompte
*Nicholas D. Coleman	Robert P. Letcher
Henry Daniel	Chittendon Lyon
*Nathan Gaither	Charles A. Wickliffe
†Richard M. Johnson	Joel Yancey.
Ohio.	
Mordecai Bartley	William Russell
*Joseph H. Crane	James Shields
William Creighton, jr.	William Stanberry
James Findlay	†John Thompson
*John M. Goodenow	Joseph Vance
*William W. Irwin	Samuel Findlay Vinton
*William Kennon	Elisha Whittlesey.
Tennessee.	
John Bell	*Cave Johnson
John Blair	Prior Lea
David Crockett	James K. Polk
Robert Desha	†James Standifer.
Jacob C. Isacks	
Indiana.	
†Ratliff Boon	†John Test.
Jonathan Jennings	
Louisiana.	
Henry H. Gurley	*Edward D. White.
*W. H. Overton	
Alabama.	
*Clement C. Clay	*R. E. B. Baylor.
*Dixon H. Lewis	
Illinois.	Joseph Duncan.
Missouri.	*Spencer Pettis.
Mississippi.	*Thomas Hinds.
Michigan.	*John Biddle.
Arkansas.	Ambrose H. Sevier.
Florida.	Joseph M. White.

Those members in *italics*, were absent on the calling of the roll on the 1st day of the session. *New members. † Members of a previous congress but not of the last.

SENATE.

December 7, 1829. The *president* pro tempore of the senate, Mr. *Smith*, of Md. took the chair at 12 o'clok, and was informed by the secretary that a quorum was present.

Mr. *White* presented the credentials of *Felix Grundy*, of Tennessee, vice *J. H. Eaton*, resigned, which having been read, Mr. Grundy was qualified, and took his seat.

George M. Troup, elected a senator in congress from the state of Georgia, vice *Cobb*, resigned; rose to state that he had inadvertently omitted to bring his credentials.

The *president* pro tem. observed, that the production of the credentials was not absolutely necessary; and stated a similar case which had previously occured. Mr. *Troup* was then qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. *White*, it was

Ordered—That the secretary inform the house of representatives, that a quorum of the senate is assembled, and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. *White*, it was

Ordered—That when the senate proceed to the nomination of the standing committees, the chairman of the committee on finance shall be nominated by the committee, and not according to the rule of the last session.

A message was received from the house of representatives, informing the senate that a quorum had assembled; and that *Andrew Stevenson*, of the state of Virginia, had been re-elected speaker of the house.

A message was received from the house of representatives, communicating a resolution, that a committee be appointed on the part of the senate, to join a committee appointed by the house of representatives, to wait on the president of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of the two houses is assembled, and ready to receive from him any communications he may be pleased to make to them.

On motion of Mr. *White*, it was

Ordered—That the senate concur in the foregoing resolution.

On motion of Mr. *White*, it was

Ordered—that the senate now adjourn, and meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

December 8. Mr. *Benton*, from Missouri, attended. Mr. *Forsyth*, of Georgia, the successor of Mr. Berrien, also attended, and was qualified.

Mr. *White* reported from the joint committee, that they had, according to order, waited on the president of the United States, who replied that he would, to-day, at 12 o'clock, make a communication to each house of congress.

On motion of Mr. *Holmes*, it was

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to cause the members of the senate to be furnished with such newspapers as they may respectively direct: *Provided*, that the expense for each member, during the present session, does not exceed the price of three daily papers.

On motion of Mr. *Holmes*, it was

Ordered, That the hour for the daily meeting of the senate, be 12 o'clock, until otherwise ordered.

The *president* of the United States transmitted, by his private secretary, Mr. Donelson, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow citizens of the senate
and of the house of representatives:

It affords me pleasure to tender my friendly greetings to you on the occasion of your assembling at the seat of government, to enter upon the important duties to which you have been called by the voice of our countrymen. The task devolves on me, under a provision of the constitution, to present to you, as the federal legislature of twenty-four sovereign states, and twelve millions of happy people, a view of our affairs; and to propose such measures as, in the discharge of my official functions, have suggested themselves as necessary to promote the objects of our union.

In communicating with you for the first time, it is, to me, a source of unfeigned satisfaction, calling for mutual gratulation and devot thanks to a benign Providence, that we are at peace with all mankind; and that our country exhibits the most cheering evidence of general welfare and progressive improvement. Turning our eyes to other nations, our great desire is to see our brethren of the human race secured in the blessings enjoyed by ourselves, and advancing in knowledge, in freedom, and in social happiness.

Our foreign relations, although in their general character pacific and friendly, present subjects of difference between us and other powers, of deep interest, as well to the country at large as to many of our citizens. To affect an adjustment of these shall continue to be the object of my earnest endeavors; and notwithstanding the difficulties of the task, I do not allow myself to apprehend unfavorable results. Blessed as our country is, with every thing which constitutes national strength, she is fully adequate to the maintenance of all her interests. In discharging the responsible trust confided to the executive in this respect, it is my settled purpose to ask nothing that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong; and I flatter myself, that, supported by the other branches of the government, and by the intelligence and patriotism of the people, we shall be able, under the protection of Providence, to cause all our just rights to be respected.

Of the unsettled matters between the U. States and other powers, the most prominent are those which have, for years, been the subject of negotiation with England, France and Spain. The late periods at which our ministers to those governments left the U. States, render it impossible, at this early day, to inform you of what has been done on the subjects with which they have been respectively charged. Relying upon the justice of our views in relation to the points committed to negotiation, and the reciprocal good feeling which characterizes our intercourse with those nations, we have the best reason to hope for a satisfactory adjustment of existing differences.

With Great Britain, alike distinguished in peace and war, we may look forward to years of peaceful, honorable, and elevated competition. Every thing in the condition and history of the two nations is calculated to inspire sentiments of mutual respect, and to carry conviction to the minds of both, that it is their policy to preserve the most cordial relations: Such are my own views, and it is not to be doubted that such are also the prevailing sentiments of our constituents. Although neither time nor opportunity has been afforded for a full development of the policy which the present cabinet of Great Britain designs to pursue towards this country, I indulge the hope that it will be of a just and pacific character; and if this anticipation be realized, we may look with confidence to a speedy and acceptable adjustment of our affairs.

Under the convention for regulating the reference to arbitration of the disputed points of boundary under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, the proceedings have hitherto been conducted in that spirit of candor and liberality which ought ever to characterise the acts of sovereign states, seeking to adjust, by the most unexceptionable means, important and delicate subjects of contention.—The first statements of the parties have been exchanged, and the final replication, on our part, is in a course of preparation. This subject has received the attention demanded by its great and peculiar importance to a patriotic member of this confederacy. The exposition of our rights, already made, is such, as, from the high reputation of the commissioners by whom it has been prepared, we had a right to expect. Our interests at the court of the sovereign who has evinced his friendly disposition, by assuming the delicate task of arbitration, have been committed to a citizen of the state of Maine, whose character, talents, and intimate acquaintance with the subject, eminently qualify him for so responsible a trust. With full confidence in the justice of our cause, and in the probity, intelligence, and uncompromising independence of the illustrious arbitrator, we can have nothing to apprehend from the result.

From France, our ancient ally, we have a right to expect that justice which becomes the sovereign of a powerful, intelligent and magnanimous people. The beneficial effects produced by the commercial convention of 1822, limited as are its provisions, are too obvious not to make a salutary impression upon the minds of those who are charged with the administration of her government.—Should this result induce a disposition to embrace, to their full extent, the wholesome principles which constitute our commercial policy, our minister to that court will be found instructed to cherish such a disposition, and to aid in conducting it to useful practical conclusions. The claims of our citizens for depredations upon their property, long since committed under the authority, and, in many instances, by the express direction, of the then existing government of France, remain unsatisfied; and must, therefore, continue to furnish a subject of unpleasant discussion, and possible collision, between the two governments. I cherish, however, a lively hope, founded as well on the validity of those claims, and the established policy of all enlightened governments, as on the known integrity of the French monarch, that the injurious delays of the past will find redress in the equity of the future. Our minister has been instructed to press these demands on the French government with all the earnestness which is call for by their importance and irrefutable justice; and in a spirit that will evince the respect which is due to the feelings of those from whom the satisfaction is required.

Our minister recently appointed to Spain has been authorized to assist in removing evils alike injurious to both countries, either by concluding a commercial convention, upon liberal and reciprocal terms; or by urging the acceptance, in their full extent, of the mutually beneficial provisions of our navigation acts. He has also been instructed to make a further appeal to the justice of Spain, in behalf of our citizens, for indemnity for spoliations upon our commerce, committed under her authority—an appeal which the pacific and liberal course observed on our part, and a due confidence in the honor of that government, authorize us to expect will not be made in vain.

With other European powers, our intercourse is on the most friendly footing. In Russia, placed by her territorial limits, extensive population, and great power, high in the rank of nations, the United States have al-

ways found a steadfast friend. Although her recent invasion of Turkey awakened a lively sympathy for those who were exposed to the desolations of war, we cannot but anticipate that the result will prove favorable to the cause of civilization, and to the progress of human happiness. The treaty of peace between these powers having been ratified, we cannot be insensible to the great benefit to be derived by the commerce of the United States, from unlocking the navigation of the Black Sea—a free passage into which is secured to all merchant vessels bound to ports of Russia under a flag at peace with the porte. This advantage, enjoyed upon conditions, by most of the powers of Europe, has hitherto been withheld from us. During the past summer, an antecedent, but unsuccessful attempt to obtain it, was renewed under circumstances which promised the most favorable results. Although these results have fortunately been thus in part attained, further facilities to the enjoyment of this new field for the enterprize of our citizens are, in my opinion, sufficiently desirable to ensure to them our most zealous attention.

Our trade with Austria, although of secondary importance, has been gradually increasing; and is now so extended, as to deserve the fostering care of the government. A negotiation, commenced and nearly completed with that power, by the late administration, has been consummated by a treaty of amity, navigation and commerce, which will be laid before the senate.

During the recess of congress, our diplomatic relations with Portugal have been resumed. The peculiar state of things in that country, caused a suspension of the recognition of the representative who presented himself, until an opportunity was had to obtain from our official organ there, information regarding the actual, and, as far as practicable, prospective condition of the authority by which the representative in question was appointed.—This information being received, the application of the established rule of our government, in like cases, was no longer withheld.

Considerable advances have been made, during the present year, in the adjustment of claims of our citizens upon Denmark for spoliations; but all that we have a right to demand from that government, in their behalf, has not yet been conceded. From the liberal footing, however, upon which this subject has, with the approbation of the claimants, been placed by the government, together with the uniformly just and friendly disposition which has been evinced by his Danish majesty, there is a reasonable ground to hope that this single subject of difference will speedily be removed.

Our relations with the Barbary powers continue, as they have long been, of the most favorable character. The policy of keeping an adequate force in the Mediterranean as security for the continuance of this tranquillity, will be persevered in; as well as a similar one for the protection of our commerce and fisheries in the Pacific.

The southern republics, of our own hemisphere, have not yet realised all the advantages for which they have been so long struggling. We trust, however, that the day is not distant, when the restoration of peace and internal quiet, under permanent systems of government, securing the liberty, and promoting the happiness of the citizens, will crown, with complete success, their long and arduous efforts in the cause of self-government, and enable us to salute them as friendly rivals in all that is truly great and glorious.

The recent invasion of Mexico, and the effect thereby produced upon her domestic policy, must have a controlling influence upon the great question of South American emancipation. We have seen the fell spirit of civil dissension rebuked, and, perhaps, forever stifled in that republic, by the love of independence. If it be true, as appearances strongly indicate, that the spirit of independence is the master spirit, and if a corresponding sentiment prevails in the other states, this devotion to liberty cannot be without a proper effect upon the counsels of the mother country. The adoption, by Spain, of a pacific policy towards her former colonies—an event consoling to humanity, and a blessing to the world, in which she herself cannot fail largely to participate—may be most reasonably expected.

The claims of our citizens upon the South American governments, generally, are in a train of settlement; while the principal part of those upon Brazil have been adjusted, and a decree in council, ordering bonds to be issued by the minister of the treasury for their amount, has received the sanction of his imperial majesty. This event, together with the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty negotiated and concluded in 1828, happily terminates all serious causes of difference with that power.

Measures have been taken to place our commercial relations with Peru upon a better footing than that upon which they have hitherto rested; and if met by a proper disposition on the part of that government, important benefits may be secured to both countries.

Deeply interested as we are in the prosperity of our sister republics, and more particularly in that of our immediate neighbor, it would be most gratifying to me, were I permitted to say, that the treatment which we have received at her hands has been as universally friendly as the early and constant solicitude manifested by the United States for her success, gave us a right to expect. But it becomes my duty to inform you that prejudices, long indulged by a portion of the inhabitants of Mexico against the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, have had an unfortunate influence upon the affairs of the two countries, and have diminished that usefulness to its own which was justly to be expected from his talents and zeal. To this cause, in a great degree, is to be imputed the failure of several measures equally interesting to both parties; but particularly that of the Mexican government to ratify a treaty negotiated and concluded in its own capital and under its own eye. Under these circumstances, it appeared expedient to give to Mr. Poinsett the option either to return or not, as, in his judgment, the interest of his country might require; and instructions to that end were prepared; but, before they could be despatched, a communication was received from the government of Mexico, through its charge d'affairs here, requesting the recall of our minister. This was promptly complied with; and a representative of a rank corresponding with that of the Mexican diplomatic agent near this government was appointed. Our conduct towards that republic has been uniformly of the most friendly character; and having thus removed the only alleged obstacle to harmonious intercourse, I cannot but hope that an advantageous change will occur in our affairs.

In justice to Mr. Poinsett, it is proper to say, that my immediate compliance with the application for his recall, and the appointment of his successor, are not to be ascribed to any evidence that the imputation of an improper interference by him, in the local politics of Mexico, was well founded; nor to a want of confidence in his talents or integrity; and to add, that the truth of that charge has never been affirmed by the federal government of Mexico, in its communication with this.

I consider it one of the most urgent of my duties to bring to your attention the propriety of amending that part of our constitution which relates to the election of president and vice president. Our system of government was, by its framers, deemed an experiment; and they, therefore, consistently provided a mode of remedying its defects.

To the people belongs the right of electing their chief magistrate: it was never designed that their choice should, in any case, be defeated, either by the intervention of electoral colleges, or by the agency confided, under certain contingencies, to the house of representatives. Experience proves, that, in proportion as agents to execute the will of the people are multiplied, there is danger of their wishes being frustrated. Some may be unfaithful: all are liable to err. So far, therefore, as the people can, with convenience, speak, it is safer for them to express their own will.

The number of aspirants to the presidency, and the diversity of the interests which may influence their claims, leave little reason to expect a choice in the first instance: and, in that event, the election must devolve on the house of representatives, where, it is obvious, the will of the people may not be always ascertained; or, if ascertained, may not be regarded. From the mode of voting by states, the choice is to be made by twenty-four votes; and it may often occur, that one of these may be controlled by an individual representative. Honors and offices are at the disposal of the successful candidate,

Repeated ballotings may make it apparent that a single individual holds the cast in his hand. May he not be tempted to name his reward? But even without corruption—supposing the probity of the representative to be proof against the powerful motives by which he may be assailed—the will of the people is still constantly liable to be misrepresented. One may err from ignorance of the wishes of his constituents; another, from a conviction that it is his duty to be governed by his own judgment of the fitness of the candidates: finally, although all were inflexibly honest—all accurately informed of the wishes of their constituents—yet, under the present mode of election, a minority may often elect a president; and when this happens, it may reasonably be expected that efforts will be made on the part of the majority to rectify this injurious operation of their institutions. But although no evil of this character should result from such a perversion of the first principle of our system—*that the majority is to govern*—it must be very certain that a president elected by a minority cannot enjoy the confidence necessary to the successful discharge of his duties.

In this, as in all other matters of public concern, policy requires that as few impediments as possible should exist to the free operation of the public will. Let us, then, endeavor so to amend our system, that the office of chief magistrate may not be conferred upon any citizen but in pursuance of a fair expression of the will of the majority.

I would therefore recommend such an amendment of the constitution as may remove all intermediate agency in the election of president and vice president. The mode may be so regulated as to preserve to each state its present relative weight in the election; and a failure in the first attempt may be provided for, by confining the second to a choice betwen the two highest candidates. In connexion with such an amendment, it would seem advisable to limit the service of the chief magistrate to a single term, of either four or six years. If, however, it should not be adopted, it is worthy of consideration whether a provision disqualifying for office the representatives in congress on whom such an election may have devolved, would not be proper.

While members of congress can be constitutionally appointed to offices of trust and profit, it will be the practice, even under the most conscientious adherence to duty, to select them for such stations as they are believed to be better qualified to fill than other citizens; but the purity of our government would doubtless be promoted by their exclusion from all appointments in the gift of the president in whose election they may have been officially concerned. The nature of the judicial office, and the necessity of securing in the cabinet and in diplomatic stations of the highest rank, the best talents and political experience, should, perhaps, except these from the exclusion.

There are perhaps few men who can for any great length of time enjoy office and power, without being more or less under the influence of feelings unfavorable to a faithful discharge of their public duties. Their integrity may be proof against improper considerations immediately addressed to themselves; but they are apt to acquire a habit of looking with indifference upon the public interests, and of tolerating conduct from which an unpractised man would revolt. Office is considered as a species of property; and government, rather as a means of promoting individual interests, than as an instrument created solely for the service of the people. Corruption in some, and in others, a perversion of correct feelings and principles, divert government from its legitimate ends, and make it an engine for the support of the few at the expense of the many. The duties of all public officers are, or, at least, admit of being made, so plain and simple, that men of intelligence may readily qualify themselves for their performance; and I cannot but believe that more is lost by the long continuance of men in office, than is generally to be gained by their experience. I submit therefore to your consideration, whether the efficiency of the government would not be promoted, and official industry and integrity better secured, by a general extension of the law which limits appointments to four years.

In a country where offices are created solely for the benefit of the people, no one man has any more intrinsic right to official station than another. Offices were not established to give support to particular men, at the public expense. No individual wrong is therefore done by removal, since neither appointment to, nor continuance in, office, is matter of right. The incumbent became an officer with a view to public benefits; and when these require his removal, they are not to be sacrificed to private interests. It is the people, and they alone, who have a right to complain, when a bad officer is substituted for a good one. He who is removed has the same means of obtaining a living, that are enjoyed by the millions who never held office. The proposed limitation would destroy the idea of property, now so generally connected with official station; and although individual distress may be sometimes produced, it would, by promoting that rotation which constitutes a leading principle in the republican creed, give healthful action to the system.

No very considerable change has occurred, during the recess of congress, in the condition of either our agriculture, commerce, or manufactures. The operation of the tariff has not proved so injurious to the two former, or as beneficial to the latter, as was anticipated. Importations of foreign goods have not been sensibly diminished; while domestic competition, under an illusive excitement has increased the production much beyond the demand for home consumption. The consequences have been low prices, temporary embarrassment, and partial loss. That such of our manufacturing establishments as are based upon capital, and are prudently managed, will survive the shock, and be ultimately profitable, there is no good reason to doubt.

To regulate its conduct, so as to promote equally the prosperity of these three cardinal interests, is one of the most difficult tasks of government; and it may be regretted that the complicated restrictions which now embarrass the intercourse of nations, could not by common consent be abolished, and commerce allowed to flow in those channels to which individual enterprise—always its surest guide—might direct it. But we must ever expect selfish legislation in other nations; and are therefore compelled to adapt our own to their regulations, in the manner best calculated to avoid serious injury, and to harmonize the conflicting interests of our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the existing tariff, believing that some of its provisions require modification.

The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries; and the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point, are controlling in regard to those articles which are of primary necessity in time of war. When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry, affecting its value, and by which its capital may be transferred to new channels, must always be productive of hazardous speculation and loss.

In deliberating, therefore, on these interesting subjects, local feelings and prejudices should be merged in the patriotic determination to promote the great interests of the whole. All attempts to connect them with the party conflicts of the day are necessarily injurious, and should be discountenanced. Our action upon them should be under the control of higher and purer motives. Legislation, subjected to such influences, can never be just; and will not long retain the sanction of a people, whose active patriotism is not bounded by sectional limits, nor insensible to that spirit of concession and forbearance, which gave life to our political compact, and still sustains it. Discarding all calculations of political ascendancy, the north, the south, the east, and the west, should unite in diminishing any burthen, of which either may justly complain.

The agricultural interests of our country is so essentially connected with every other, and so superior in importance to them all, that it is scarcely necessary to invite to it your particular attention. It is principally as manufactures and commerce tend to increase the value of agricultural productions, and to extend their application to

the wants and comforts of society, that they deserve the fostering care of government.

Looking forward to the period, not far distant, when a sinking fund will no longer be required, the duties on those articles of importation which cannot come in competition with our own productions, are the first that should engage the attention of congress in the modification of the tariff. Of these, tea and coffee are the most prominent: they enter largely into the consumption of the country, and have become articles of necessity to all classes. A reduction, therefore, of the existing duties, will be felt as a common benefit; but, like all other legislation connected with commerce, to be efficacious, and not injurious, it should be gradual and certain.

The public prosperity is evinced in the increased revenue arising from the sales of the public lands; and in the steady maintenance of that produced by imposts and tonnage, notwithstanding the additional duties imposed by the act of 19th May, 1828, and the unusual importations in the early part of that year.

The balance in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1829, was five millions nine hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-one cents. The receipts of the current year are estimated at twenty-four millions six hundred and two thousand two hundred and thirty dollars, and the expenditures for the same time at twenty-six millions one hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars; leaving a balance in the treasury, on the 1st of January next, of four millions four hundred and ten thousand and seventy dollars and eighty-one cents.

There will have been paid, on account of the public debt, during the present year, the sum of twelve millions four hundred and five thousand and five dollars and eighty cents; reducing the whole debt of the government, on the first of January next, to forty-eight millions five hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and six dollars and fifty cents, including seven millions of five per cent. stock, subscribed to the bank of the United States. The payment on account of the public debt, made on the first of July last, was eight millons seven hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents. It was apprehended that the sudden withdrawal of so large a sum from the banks in which it was deposited, at a time of unusual pressure in the money market, might cause much injury to the interests dependent on bank accommodations. But this evil was wholly averted by an early anticipation of it at the treasury, aided by the judicious arrangements of the officers of the bank of the United States.

This state of the finances exhibits the resources of the nation in an aspect highly flattering to its industry; and auspicious of the ability of government, in a very short time, to extinguish the public debt. When this shall be done, our population will be relieved from a considerable portion of its present burthens; and will find, not only new motives to patriotic affection, but additional means for the display of individual enterprise. The fiscal power of the states will also be increased; and may be more extensively exerted in favor of education and other public objects: while ample means will remain in the federal government to promote the general weal, in all the modes permitted to its authority.

After the extinction of the public debt, it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff, upon principles satisfactory to the people of the union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the government without a considerable surplus in the treasury, beyond what may be required for its current service. As then the period approaches when the application of the revenue to the payment of debt will cease, the disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of congress; and it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet to be decided. Considered in connexion with the difficulties which have heretofore attended appropriations for purposes of internal improvement; and with those which this experience tells us will certainly arise, whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the general government; it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption of some plan which will reconcile the diversified interests of the states, and strengthen the bonds which unite them. Every member of the union, in peace and in war, will be benefitted by the improvement of inland navigation and the construction of highways in the several states. Let us then endeavor to attain this benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all. That hitherto adopted has, by many of our fellow-citizens, been deprecated as an infraction of the constitution; while by others it has been viewed as inexpedient. All feel that it has been employed at the expense of harmony in the legislative councils.

To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several states according to their ratio of representation; and should this measure not be found warranted by the constitution, that it would be expedient to propose to the states an amendment authorising it. I regard an appeal to the source of power, in cases of real doubt, and where its exercise is deemed indispensable to the general welfare, as among the most sacred of all our obligations. Upon this country, more than any other, has, in the providence of God, been cast the special guardianship of the great principle of adherence to written constitutions. If it fail here, all hope in regrad to it will be extinguished. That this was intended to be a government of limited and specific, and not general powers, must be admitted by all; and it is our duty to preserve for it the character intended by its framers. If experience points out the necessity for an enlargement of these powers, let us apply for it to those for whose benefit it is to be exercised; and not undermine the whole system by a resort to overstrained constructions. The scheme has worked well. It has exceeded the hopes of those who devised it, and become an object of admiration to the world. We are responsible to our country, and to the glorious cause of self-government, for the preservation of so great a good. The great mass of legislation relating to our internal affairs, was intended to be left where the federal convention found it—in the state governments. Nothing is clearer, in my view than that we are chiefly indebted for the success of the constitution under which we are now acting, to the watchful and auxiliary operation of the state authorities. This is not the reflection of a day, but belongs to the most deeply rooted convictions of my mind. I cannot therefore, too strongly or too earnestly, for my own sense of its importance, warn you against all encroachments upon the legitimate sphere of state sovereignty. Sustained by its healthful and invigorating influence, the federal system can never fall.

In the collection of the revenue, the long credits authorized on goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope are the chief cause of the losses at present sustained. If these were shortened to six, nine, and twelve months, and warehouses provided by government, sufficient to receive the goods offered in deposite for security and for debenture; and if the right of the United States to a priority of payment out of the estates of its insolvent debtors were more effectually secured—this evil would, in a great measure, be obviated. An authority to construct such houses, is, therefore, with the proposed alteration of the credits, recommended to your attention.

It is worthy of notice, that the laws for the collection and security of the revenue arising from imposts, were chiefly framed when the rates of duties on imported goods presented much less temptation for illicit trade than at present exists. There is reason to believe that these laws are, in some respects, quite insufficient for the proper security of the revenue, and the protection of the interests of those who are disposed to observe them. The injurious and demoralizing tendency of a successful system of smuggling is so obvious as not to require comment, and cannot be too carefully guarded against. I therefore suggest to congress the propriety of adopting efficient measures to prevent this evil, avoiding, however as much as possible, every unnecessary infringement of individual liberty, and embarrassment of fair and lawful business.

On an examination of the records of the treasury, I have been forcibly struck with the large amount of public money which appears to be outstanding. Of the sum thus due from individuals to the government, a considerable portion is undoubtedly desperate; and, in many instances, has probably been rendered so by remissness in the agents charged with its collection. By proper ex-

ertions, a great part, however, may yet be recovered; and, whatever may be the portions respectively belonging to these two classes, it behoves the government to ascertain the real state of the fact. This can be done only by the prompt adoption of judicious measures for the collection of such as may be made available. It is believed that a very large amount has been lost through the inadequacy of the means provided for the collection of debts due to the public, and that this inadequacy lies chiefly in the want of legal skill, habitually and constantly employed in the direction of the agents engaged in the service. It must, I think, be admitted, that the supervisory power over suits brought by the public, which is now vested in an *accounting* officer of the treasury, not selected with a view to his legal knowledge, and encumbered as he is with numerous other duties, operates unfavorably to the public interest.

It is important that this branch of the public service should be subjected to the supervision of such professional skill as will give it efficiency. The expense attendant upon such a modification of the executive department, would be justified by the soundest principles of economy. I would recommend, therefore, that the duties now assigned to the agent of the treasury, so far as they relate to the superintendence and management of legal proceedings, on the part of the United States, be transferred to the attorney general; and that this officer be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as the heads of the other departments—receiving like compensation, and having such subordinate officers provided for his department, as may be requisite for the discharge of these additional duties. The professional skill of the attorney general, employed in directing the conduct of marshals and district attorneys, would hasten the collection of debts now in suit, and hereafter save much to the government. It might be further extended to the superintendence of all criminal proceedings, for offences against the United States. In making this transfer, great care should be taken, however, that the power necessary to the treasury department be not impaired: one of its greatest securities consisting in a control over all accounts, until they are audited or reported for suit.

In connexion with the foregoing views, I would suggest, also, an inquiry, whether the provisions of the act of congress, authorizing the discharge of the persons of debtors to the government, from imprisonment, may not, consistently with the public interest, be extended to the release of the debt, where the conduct of the debtor is wholly exempt from the imputation of fraud. Some more liberal policy than that which now prevails, in reference to this unfortunate class of citizens, is certainly due to them, and would prove beneficial to the country. The continuance of the liability, after the means to discharge it have been exhausted, can only serve to dispirit the debtor; or, where his resources are but partial, the want of power in the government to compromise and release the demand, instigates to fraud, as the only resource for securing a support to his family. He thus sinks into a state of apathy, and becomes a useless drone in society, or a vicious member of it, if not a feeling witness of the rigor and inhumanity of his country. All experience proves, that oppressive debt is the bane of enterprise; and it should be the care of a republic not to exert a grinding power over misfortune and poverty.

Since the last session of congress, numerous frauds on the treasury have been discovered, which I thought it my duty to bring under the cognizance of the United States' court for this district, by a criminal prosecution. It was my opinion, and that of able counsel who were consulted, that the cases came within the penalties of the act of the 17th congress, approved 3d March, 1823, providing for the punishment of frauds committed on the government of the United States. Either from some defect in the law or in its administration, every effort to bring the accused to trial under its provisions proved ineffectual; and the government was driven to the necessity of resorting to the vague and inadequate provisions of the common law. It is therefore my duty to call your attention to the laws which have been passed for the protection of the treasury. If, indeed, there be no provision by which those who may be unworthily entrusted with its guardianship, can be punished for the most flagrant violation of duty, extending even to the most fraudulent appropriation of the public funds to their own use, it is time to remedy so dangerous an omission. Or, if the law has been perverted from its original purposes, and criminals, deserving to be punished under its provisions, have been rescued by legal subtilties, it ought to be made so plain, by amendatory provisions, as to baffle the arts of perversion, and accomplish the ends of its original enactment.

In one of the most flagrant cases, the court decided that the prosecution was barred by the statute which limits prosecution for fraud to two years. In this case all the evidences of the fraud, and indeed all knowledge that a fraud had been committed, were in possession of the party accused, until after the two years had elapsed. Surely the statute ought not to run in favor of any man while he retains all the evidences of his crime in his own possession; and, least of all, in favor of a public officer who continues to defraud the treasury, and conceal the transaction for the brief term of two years. I would therefore recommend such an alteration of the law as will give the injured party and the government two years after the disclosure of the fraud, or after the accused is out of office, to commence their prosecution.

In connexion with this subject, I invite the attention of congress to a general and minute inquiry into the condition of the government; with a view to ascertain what offices can be dispensed with, what expenses retrenched, and what improvements may be made in the organization of its various parts, to secure the proper responsibility of public agents, and promote efficiency and justice in all its operations.

The report of the secretary of war will make you acquainted with the condition of our army, fortifications, arsenals, and Indian affairs. The proper discipline of the army, the training and equipment of the militia, the education bestowed at West Point, and the accumulation of the means of defence, applicable to the naval force; will tend to prolong the peace we now enjoy, and which every good citizen—more especially those who have felt the miseries of even a successful warfare—must ardently desire to perpetuate.

The returns from the subordinate branches of this service exhibit a regularity and order highly credible to its character; both officers and soldiers seem imbued with a proper sense of duty, and conform to the restraints of exact discipline with that cheerfulness which becomes the profession of arms. There is need, however of further legislation, to obviate the inconveniences specified in the report under consideration; to some of which it is proper that I should call your particular attention.

The act of congress of the 2d March, 1821, to reduce and fix the military establishment, remaining unexecuted as it regards the command of one of the regiments of artillery, cannot now be deemed a guide to the executive in making the proper appointment. An explanatory act, designating the class of officers out of which this grade is to be filled—whether from the military list, as existing prior to the act of 1821, or from it, as it has been fixed by that act—would remove this difficulty. It is also important that the laws regulating the pay and emoluments of officers generally, should be more specific than they now are. Those, for example, in relation to the paymaster and surgeon general, assign to them an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, but are silent as to allowances which, in certain exigencies of the service, may be deemed indispenable to the discharge of their duties. This circumstance has been the authority for extending to them various allowances, at different times, under former administrations: but no uniform rule has been observed on the subject. Similar inconveniences exist in other cases, in which the construction put upon the laws by the public accountants may operate unequally, produce confusion, and expose officers to the odium of claiming what is not their due.

I recommend to your fostering care, as one of your safest means of national defence, the military academy.—This institution has already exercised the happiest influence upon the moral and intellectual character of our army; and such of the graduates as, from various causes, may not pursue the profession of arms, will be scarcely less useful as citizens. Their knowledge of the military art will be advantageously employed in the militia service; and in a measure, secure to that class of troops the

advantages which, in this respect, belong to standing armies.

I would also suggest a review of the pension law, for the purpose of extending its benefits to every revolutionary soldier who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort. These relicks of the war of independence have strong claims upon their country's gratitude and bounty. The law is defective, in not embracing within its provisions all those who were, during the last war, disabled from supporting themselves by manual labor. Such an amendment would add but little to the amount of pensions, and is called for by the sympathies of the people, as well as by considerations of sound policy. It will be perceived that a large addition to the list of pensioners has been occasioned by an order of the late administration, departing materially from the rules which had previously prevailed. Considering it an act of legislation, I suspended its operation as soon as I was informed that it had commenced. Before this period, however, applications under the new regulation had been preferred, to the number of one hundred and fifty-four: of which, on the 27th March, the date of its revocation, eighty-seven were admitted. For the amount, there was neither estimate nor appropriation; and besides this deficiency, the regular allowances, according to the rules which have heretofore governed the department, exceed the estimate of its late secretary, by about fifty-thousand dollars: for which an appropriation is asked.

Your particular attention is requested to that part of the report of the secretary of war which relates to the money held in trust for the Seneca tribe of Indians. It will be perceived that, without legislative aid, the executive cannot obviate the embarrassments occasioned by the dimunition of the dividends on that fund; which originally amounted to one hundred thousand dollars, and has recently been vested in United States' three per cent. stock.

The condition and ulterior destiny of the Indian tribes within the limits of some of our states, have become objects of much interest and importance. It has long been the policy of government to introduce among them the arts of civilization, in the hope of gradually reclaiming them from a wandering life. This policy has, however, been coupled with another, wholly incompatible with its success. Professing a desire to civilize and settle them, we have, at the same time, lost no opportunity to purchase their lands, and thrust them further into the wilderness. By this means they have not only been kept in a wandering state, but been led to look upon us as unjust and indifferent to their fate. Thus, though lavish in its expenditures upon the subject, government has constantly defeated its own policy; and the Indians in general, receding further and further to the west, have retained their savage habits. A portion, however, of the southern tribes, having mingled much with the whites, and made some progress in the arts of civilized life, have lately attempted to erect an independent government, within the limits of Georgia and Alabama. These states, claiming to be the only sovereigns within their territories, extended their laws over the Indians; which induced the latter to call upon the United States for protection.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to sustain those people in their pretensions? The constitution declares, that, "no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state," without the consent of its legislature. If the general government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate state within the territory of one of the members of this union, against her consent, much less could it allow a foreign and independent government to establish itself there. Georgia became a member of the confederacy which eventuated in our federal union, as a sovereign state, always asserting her claim to certain limits; which having been originally defined in her colonial charter; and subsequently recognised in the treaty of peace, she has ever since continued to enjoy, except as they have been circumscribed by her own voluntary transfer of a portion of her territory to the United States, in the articles of cession of 1802. Alabama was admitted into the union on the same footing with the original states, with boundaries which were prescribed by congress. There is no constitutional, conventional, or legal provision, which allows them less power over the Indians within their borders, than is possessed by Maine or New York. Would the people of Maine permit the Penobscot tribe to erect an independent government within their state? and unless they did, would it not be the duty of the general government to support them in resisting such a measure? Would the people of New York permit each remnant of the Six Nations within her borders, to declare itself an independant people under the protection of the United States? Could the Indians establish a separate republic on each of their reservations in Ohio? and if they were so disposed, would it be the duty of this government to protect them in the attempt? If the principle involved in the obvious answer to these questions be abandoned, it will follow that the objects of this government are reversed; and that it has become a part of its duty to aid in destroying the states which it was established to protect.

Actuated by this view of the subject, I informed the Indians inhabiting parts of Georgia and Alabama, that their attempt to establish an independent government would not be countenanced by the executive of the United States; and advised them to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, or submit to the laws of those states.

Our conduct towards these people is deeply interesting to our national character. Their present condition, contrasted with what they once were, makes a most powerful appeal to our sympathies. Our ancestors found them the uncontrolled possessors of these vast regions. By persuasion and force, they have been made to retire from river to river, and from mountain to mountain; until some of the tribes have become extinct, and others have left but remnants to preserve, for a while, their once terrible names. Surrounded by the whites, with their arts of civilization, which, by destroying the resources of the savage, doom him to weakness and decay; the fate of the Mohegan, the Narragansett, and the Delaware, is fast overtaking the Choctaw, the Cherokee, and the Creek. That this fate surely awaits them, if they remain within the limits of the states, does not admit of a doubt. Humanity and national honor demand that every effort should be made to avert so great a calamity. It is too late to inquire whether it was just in the United States to include them and their territory, within the bounds of new states whose limits they could control. That step cannot be retraced. A state cannot be dismembered by congress, or restricted in the exercise of her constitutional power. But the people of those states, and of every state, actuated by feelings of justice and regard for our national honor, submit to you the interesting question, whether something cannot be done, consistently with the rights of the states, to preserve this much injured race?

As a means of effecting this end, I suggest for your consideration, the propriety of setting apart an ample district west of the Mississippi, and without the limits of any state or territory, now formed, to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes, as long as they shall occupy it: each tribe having a distinct control over the portion designated for its use. There they may be secured in the enjoyment of governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier, and between the several tribes. There the benevolent may endeavor to teach them the arts of civilization; and by promoting union and harmony among them, to raise up an interesting commonwealth, destined to perpetuate the race, and to attest the humanity and justice of this government.

This emigration should be voluntary: for it would be as cruel as unjust to compel the aborigines to abandon the graves of their fathers, and seek a home in a distant land. But they should be distinctly informed that, if they remain within the limits of the states, they must be subject to their laws. In return for their obedience, as individuals, they will, without doubt, be protected in the enjoyment of those possessions which they have improved by their industry. But it seems to me visionary to suppose, that, in this state of things, claims can be allowed on tracts of country on which they have neither dwelt nor made improvements, merely because they have seen them from the mountain, or passed them in the chase. Submitting to the laws of the states, and receiving, like

other citizens, protection in their persons and property, they will, ere long, become merged in the mass of our population.

The accompanying report of the secretary of the navy will make you acquainted with the condition and useful employment of that branch of our service, during the present year. Constituting, as it does, the best standing security of this country against foreign aggression, it claims the especial attention of government. In this spirit, the measures which, since the termination of the last war, have been in operation for its gradual enlargement, were adopted; and it should continue to be cherished as the offspring of our national experience. It will be seen, however, that, notwithstanding the great solicitude which has been manifested for the perfect organization of this arm, and the liberality of the appropriations which that solicitude has suggested, this object has, in many important respects, not been secured.

In time of peace, we have need of no more ships of war than are requisite to the protection of our commerce. Those not wanted for this object, must lay in the harbors, where, without proper covering, they rapidly decay; and, even under the best precautions for their preservation, must soon become useless. Such is already the case with many of our finest vessels; which, though unfinished, will now require immense sums of money to be restored to the condition in which they were, when committed to their proper element. On this subject there can be but little doubt that our best policy would be to discontinue the building of ships of the first and second class, and look rather to the possession of ample materials, prepared for the emergencies of war, than to the number of vessels which we can float in a season of peace, as the index of our naval power. Judicious deposites in navy yards, of timber and other materials, fashioned under the hands of skillful workmen, and fitted for prompt application to their various purposes, would enable us, at all times, to construct vessels as fast as they can be manned; and save the heavy expense of repairs, except to such vessels as must be employed in guarding our commerce. The proper points for the establishment of these yards are indicated with so much force in the report of the navy board, that, in recommending it to your attention, I deem it unnecessary to do more than express my hearty concurrence in their views. The yard in this district, being already furnished with most of the machinery necessary for ship building, will be competent to the supply of the two selected by the board as the best for the concentration of materials; and, from the facility and certainty of communication between them, it will be useless to incur, at these depots, the expense of similar machinery, especially that used in preparing the usual metallic and wooden furniture of vessels.

Another improvement would be effected by dispensing altogether with the navy board, as now constituted, and substituting, in its stead, bureaus similar to those already existing in the war department. Each member of the board, transferred to the head of a separate bureau, charged with specific duties, would feel, in its highest degree, that wholesome responsibility which cannot be divided without a far more than proportionate diminution of its force. Their valuable services would become still more so when separately appropriated to distinct portions of the great interests of the navy; to the prosperity of which each would be impelled to devote himself by the strongest motives. Under such an arrangement every branch of this important service would assume a more simple and precise character; its efficiency would be increased, and scrupulous economy in the expenditure of public money promoted.

I would also recommend that the marine corps be merged in the artillery or infantry, as the best mode of curing the many defects in its organization. But little exceeding in number any of the regiments of infantry, that corps has, besides its lieutenant colonel commandant, five brevet lieutenant colonels, who receive the full pay and emoluments of their brevet rank, without rendering proportionate service. Details for marine service could as well be made from the infantry, or artillery—there being no peculiar training requisite for it.

With these improvements, and such others as zealous watchfulness and mature consideration may suggest, there can be little doubt that, under an energetic administration of its affairs, the navy may soon be made every thing that the nation wishes it to be. Its efficiency in the suppression of piracy in the West India seas, and wherever its squadrons have been employed in securing the interests of the country, will appear from the report of the secretary, to which I refer you for other interesting details. Among these, I would bespeak the attention of congress for the views presented in relation to the inequality between the army and navy as to the pay of officers. No such inequality should prevail between these brave defenders of their country; and where it does exist, it is submitted to congress whether it ought not to be rectified.

The report of the postmaster general is referred to as exhibiting a highly satisfactory administration of that department. Abuses have been reformed; increased expedition in the transmission of the mail secured; and its revenue much improved. In a political point of view, this department is chiefly important as affording the means of diffusing knowledge. It is to the body politic what the veins and arteries are to the natural—conveying rapidly and regularly, to the remotest parts of the system, correct information of the operations of the government, and bringing back to it the wishes and feelings of the people. Through its agency, we have secured to ourselves the full enjoyment of the blessings of a free press.

In this general survey of our affairs, a subject of high importance presents itself in the present organization of the judiciary. An uniform operation of the federal government in the different states is certainly desirable; and, existing as they do in the union, on the basis of perfect equality, each state has a right to expect that the benefits conferred on the citizens of others should be extended to hers. The judicial system of the United States exists in all its efficiency in only fifteen members of the union: to three others, the circuit courts, which constitute an important part of that system, have been imperfectly extended: and to the remaining six, altogether denied. The effect has been to withhold from the inhabitants of the latter the advantages afforded (by the supreme court) to their fellow citizens in other states, in the whole extent of the criminal, and much of the civil authority of the federal judiciary. That this state of things ought to be remedied, if it can be done consistently with the public welfare, is not to be doubted; neither is it to be disguised that the organization of our judicial system is at once a difficult and delicate task. To extend the circuit courts equally throughout the different parts of the union, and, at the same time, to avoid such a multiplication of members as would encumber the supreme appellate tribunal, is the object desired. Perhaps it might be accomplished by dividing the circuit judges into two classes, and providing that the supreme court should be held by those classes alternately—the chief justice always presiding.

If an extension of the circuit court system to those states which do not now enjoy its benefits should be determined upon, it would, of course, be necessary to revise the present arrangement of the circuits; and even if that system should not be enlarged, such a revision is recommended.

A provision for taking the census of the people of the United States will, to ensure the completion of that work within a convenient time, claim the early attention of congress.

The great and constant increase of business in the department of state forced itself, at an early period, upon the attention of the executive. Thirteen years ago, it was, in Mr. Madison's last message to congress, made the subject of an earnest recommendation, which has been repeated by both of his successors; and my comparatively limited experience has satisfied me of its justness. It has arisen from many causes, not the least of which is the large addition that has been made to the family of independent nations, and the proportionate extension of our foreign relations. The remedy proposed was the establishment of a home department—a measure which does not appear to have met the views of congress, on account of its supposed tendency to increase gradually, and imperceptibly, the already two strong bias of the federal system towards the exercise of authority not delegated to it. I am not, therefore, disposed to revive

the recommendation; but am not the less impressed with the importance of so organizing that department, that its secretary may devote more of his time to our foreign relations. Clearly satisfied that the public good would be promoted by some suitable provision on the subject, I respectfully invite your attention to it.

The charter of the bank of the United States expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils resulting from precipitancy in a measure involving such important principles, and such deep pecuniary interests, I feel that I cannot, in justice to the parties interested, too soon present it to the deliberate consideration of the legislature and the people. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this bank are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow citizens; and it must be admitted by all, that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.

Under these circumstances, if such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the government, I submit to the wisdom of the legislature whether a national one, founded upon the credit of the government and its revenues, might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and, at the same time, secure all the advantages to the government and country that were expected to result from the present bank.

I cannot close this communication without bringing to your view the just claim of the representatives of commodore Decatur, his officers and crew, arising from the re-capture of the frigate Philadelphia, under the heavy batteries of Tripoli. Although sensible, as a general rule, of the impropriety of executive interference under a government like ours, where every individual enjoys the right of directly petitioning congress; yet, viewing this case as one of a very peculiar character, I deem it my duty to recommend it to your favorable consideration. Besides the justice of this claim, as corresponding to those which have been since recognized and satisfied, it is the fruit of a deed of patriotic and chivalrous daring, which infused life and confidence into our infant navy, and contributed, as much as any exploit in its history, to elevate our national character. Public gratitude, therefore, stamps her seal upon it; and the meed should not be withheld which may hereafter operate as a stimulus to our gallant tars.

I now commend you, fellow citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on his merciful Providence for the maintenance of our free institutions; and with an earnest supplication, that, whatever errors it may be my lot to commit, in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved on me, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your counsels.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The message having been read,

On motion by Mr. *Rowan*, it was

Ordered, That 4,500 copies of the message, with 1,500 copies of the documents, be printed for the use of the senate.

The senate then adjourned.

December 9. A resolution was received from the house of representatives, directing the appointment of two chaplains, of different religious denominations, to serve during the present session; in which the senate, on motion of Mr. *White*, concurred.

On motion of Mr *Woodbury*, the senate proceeded by ballot to the election of a chairman of the committee on finance; when Mr. *Smith*, of Md. was elected without opposition.

The *president*, (Mr. Smith of Md.) then announced the appointment of the standing committees, as follows:

On foreign relations—Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Sanford, Mr White, Mr. Bell, and Mr. King.

On finance—Mr. Smith, of Md. Mr. Smith of S. C. Mr. Silsbee, Mr. King, and Mr. Johnston.

On commerce—Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Silsbee, Mr. Sanford, and Mr. Forsyth.

On manufactures—Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Knight, Mr. Seymour, and Mr. Bibb.

On agriculture—Mr. Marks, Mr. Willey, Mr. Noble, Mr. McLean, and Mr. Seymour.

On military affairs—Mr. Benton, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Troup, Mr. Hendricks, and Mr. Livingston.

On the militia—Mr. Barnard, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Dudley, and Mr. Noble.

On naval affairs—Mr. Hayne, Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Woodbury, and Mr. Webster.

On public lands—Mr. Barton, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Kane, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. McKinley.

On private land claims—Mr. Burnet, Mr. Barton, Mr. Kane, Mr. Grundy, and Mr. Sprague.

On Indian affairs—Mr. White, Mr. Troup, Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Dudley, and Mr. Benton.

On claims—Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Bell, Mr. Chase, Mr. Foot, and Mr. McLean.

On the judiciary—Mr. Rowan, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Webster, Mr. Hayne, and Mr. Frelinghuysen.

On the post office and post roads—Mr. Bibb, Mr. Burnet, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Seymour.

On Pensions—Mr. Holmes, Mr. Foot, Mr. Chase, and Mr. Chambers.

On the District of Columbia—Mr. Chambers, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Sprague.

On the contingent fund—Mr. Kane, Mr. Iredell, and Mr. Knight.

On engrossed bills—Mr. Marks, Mr. Willey, and Mr. Grundy.

On motion of Mr. *Hendricks*, it was

Resolved, That a select committee, to consist of five members, be appointed on the subject of roads and canals, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Dudley, and Mr. Ruggles, were appointed to be the committee.

On motion of Mr. *Sanford*, it was

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to consider the state of the current coins, and to report such amendments of the existing laws concerning coins, as may be deemed expedient.

Mr. Sanford, Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Iredell, and Mr. Tazewell, were appointed to be the committee.

Mr. *Ellis* having announced the death of his colleague, the hon. *Thomas B. Reed*, of Mississippi, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the members of the senate, from a desire of showing every mark of respect to the memory of the hon. *Thomas B. Reed*, deceased, late a senator of this body, from the state of Mississippi, will go into mourning for one month by wearing crape on the left arm.

Resolved, That as an additional evidence of respect to the memory of the hon. *Thomas B. Reed*, the senate do now adjourn.

Adjourned accordingly.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 7. At 12 o'clock, the clerk proceeded to call over the names of the members, there being 194, the clerk announced that a quorum was present; that the first step was to proceed to the election of speaker, and that the officers of the house would wait on members for their ballots. The ballots having been deposited, the clerk requested Mr. *Ripley*, of Maine, Mr. *Condict* of New Jersey, and Mr. *Polk*, of Tennessee, to act as tellers.

The ballots having been counted, the tellers declared the following to be the result:

The whole number of members voting, 191—necessary to a choice, 96.

For *Andrew Stevenson*, 152—scattering, 39.

So that *Andrew Stevenson* was declared to be duly elected speaker of the house.

Mr. *Stevenson* being conducted to the chair by Mr. *Newton*, addressed the house in the following terms:

Gentlemen: I receive this renewed and distinguished proof of the continued confidence and approbation of my country; with feelings of deep sensibility and unaffected gratitude; and since it is your pleasure that I should again preside over your deliberations, I accept the trust with an earnest hope that the choice of the house may not prove injurious to its interests, or detrimental to its honor.

Of the importance and responsibility of this high office, it is unnecessary to speak. It has justly been regarded,

both in relation to its elevation and the nature and extent of its duties, as one of the most delicate and responsible trusts under the government! Indeed, the great increase of legislative business, both of a public and private nature, (occupying, as it does, so large a portion of the year), the number of this house, and the habit of animated, protracted, and frequent debate, have, of late, tended very much to render the duties of the chair peculiarly arduous to the individual who fills it, and of increased importance to the public.

How far it will be in my power to meet the expectations of the house, by an able and enlightened discharge of the duties of this high station, it is not for me to say. Distrustful of my own abilities, I can promise but little else than zeal and fidelity: I shall shrink from the performance of no duty, however painful; shun no responsibility, however severe; my time and talents shall be devoted to your service; and, in pursuing the manly and steady course which duty directs, I shall, at least, be cheered and sustained by a consciousness of the purposes, and a confidence in the principles, which I shall bring with me into this arduous service. On your part gentlemen, I shall expect and need your kind and cordial co-operation and that general confidence, without which all the efforts of authority would be nugatory: and I entreat you to afford me that aid and support, in maintaining the established rules and orders of the house, so necessary to the character and dignity of its deliberations, and the despatch of the business of the nation.

In assembling again to consider the condition of our beloved country, I seize the occasion to offer you my cordial congratulations upon its prosperity and happiness, and the still more exalted destinies that await it. Whilst our relations with foreign powers are distinguished by alliances and good will, which serve but to render our friendship more valuable to each, and more courted by all; our situation at home, under the influence of virtuous and patriotic councils, is peaceful, united, and happy. How long these blessings are to be enjoyed by us, and secured to our children, must depend upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, the preservation of our union, and the virtuous, liberal and enlightened administration of our free institutions.

That our confederate republic can only exist by the ties of common interest, and brotherly attachment; by mutual forbearance and moderation, (collectively and individually), and by cherishing a devotion to liberty and union, must be apparent to every candid mind; and as our fathers united their councils and their arms; poured out their blood and treasure in support of their common rights; and by the exertions of *all*, succeeded in defending the liberties of *each*, so must we, if we intend to continue a free, united, and happy people, profit by their councils and emulate their illustrious example.

How much will depend upon the conduct and deliberations of the national legislature, and especially of this house, it is not needful that I should admonish you. I need not, I am sure, remind you, gentlemen, that we are here the guardians and representatives of our entire country, and not the advocates of local and partial interests.

That national legislation, to be permanently useful, must be just, liberal, enlightened and impartial. That ours is the high duty of protecting all, and not a part; of maintaining inviolably the public faith; of elevating the public credit and resources of the nation; of expending the public treasure with the same care and economy that we would our own; of limiting ourselves within the pale of our constitutional powers, and regulating our measures by the great principles contained in that sacred charter, and cherishing in our hearts the sentiment, that the union of the states cannot be too highly valued, or too watchfully cherished.

These are some of the great landmarks, which suggest themselves to my mind, as proper to guide us in our legislative career. By these means, gentlemen, we shall not only render ourselves worthy of the high trust confided to us, but we shall endear to our people the principles of their constitution and free institutions, and promote a sentiment of union and action auspicious to the safety, glory, and happiness of our beloved and common country!

The speaker then proceeded to swear in the members having himself been first sworn.

Mr. *Ramsay*, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That Matthew St. Clair Clarke, clerk to the late house of representatives, be appointed clerk to this house.

Mr. *Johnson*, of Kentucky, said that he was informed that there would possibly be several other individuals who would be candidates for the office of clerk. He therefore proposed to postpone the election to 12 o'clock on Thursday, to enable members to make up a judgment upon the information which they might in the meantime receive of the characters of the various candidates. This officer, he said, was the chief controlling executive officer of this body; his situation was one highly confidential and responsible. It was due to the members, and to the candidates, that a better opportunity should be afforded for selection from amongst the latter than he at least had enjoyed. He had himself intended to move that on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, the house would proceed to the election of a clerk, and with this view he moved to postpone until Thursday next the consideration of the resolution now under consideration.

Mr. *Ramsay* asked what was the house in the meantime to do for a clerk? Could the house proceed in its business without that officer? In offering the resolution, Mr. R. said he had only followed the example, set by former congresses of electing the clerk immediately after the choice of speaker. And he asked that the question of postponement should be taken by yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were accordingly ordered upon the question.

In reply to a question put to the chair, whether the late clerk would be considered in service until an election of clerk took place; the speaker answered that he presumed that he would.

Mr. *Cambreleng*, of N. York, suggested the postponement of the election to to-morrow instead of Thursday.

Mr. *Johnson* proposed Wednesday, as the medium between to-morrow and Thursday. The object of his motion for postponement, and the only object of it, was to obtain time to make up his mind upon information which he might receive as to the relative merits of the several candidates for this office. To-morrow the message of the president might be expected to be received, and the other officers of the house also were to be elected; so that the election of clerk could not well be made until Wednesday, to which day, therefore, he now moved to postpone the consideration of Mr. Ramsay's motion.

Mr. *Burges*, of Rhode Island, said that if the old clerk could continue to act as clerk for several days, without an election, why not for the whole session? When was his service to end?

The *speaker* said that that was a matter for the discretion of the house.

Mr. *Burges* said that the mere necessity of the case made it proper that the clerk to the last house should act in organizing the present. But, when the house had gone so far as to choose a speaker, it appeared to him that the necessity was over, and that the house would be without a clerk unless one should be immediately chosen. Without a clerk thus chosen, he did not see how the house was to make any record of its transactions.

Mr. *Alston*, of North Carolina, thought that no difficulty could arise from a postponement of the consideration of the resolution. He thought the resolution improper in itself, and when the gentleman from Kentucky rose, he was about to have risen himself and propose that the house should proceed to an election by ballot. He preferred that the whole question should lie upon the table for the present, and that whenever the house should proceed to the election of clerk, it should be by ballot. As to the old clerk continuing to act, Mr. A. said it had been the universal practice that the old clerk should continue to act until another should be appointed.

Mr. *Ramsay* expressed his willingness, if it would meet the views of his friend, so to modify his resolution as to propose that the house should now go into an election of a clerk.

Mr. *Buchanan*, of Pennsylvania, said he trusted that such a course would be pursued as that the house should at once go into an election by ballot. And perhaps his colleague was wrong in now proposing a different course. It had been the practice, Mr. B. knew

where no opposition to the old clerk was intended, to re-appoint him by resolution. The gentleman from Kentucky, however, had stated that he believed that there were other candidates for the office. Mr. B. said he did not know the fact: but, if there were, the proper course was, as usual in such case, to proceed to ballot for a clerk. He should himself vote to lay the resolution on the table, and then to proceed to an election by ballot.

Mr. *Ramsay* then withdrew his resolution in favor of Mr. *Clarke*, and moved, in lieu thereof that the house do now proceed to the election of a clerk.

Mr. *Johnson*, of Ken. moved to amend this last motion so as to go into an election on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, instead of this day.

On this question the house divided—ayes 54, the noes being a large majority.

The motion to proceed directly to a balloting was then agreed to. Mr. *Ramsay* then nominated Mr. *Clarke*, and Mr. *Johnson* nominated *Virgil Maxcy*, of Maryland.

The votes having been collected, and counted by Mr. *Ramsay*, Mr. *Johnson* and Mr. *Buchanan*, it appeared that the whole number of votes for clerk was 192—97 being necessary to a choice: and that of these votes there were—

For M. St. C. Clarke	135
Virgil Maxcy	54
Scattering	3

So *Matthew St. Clair Clarke* was elected clerk of the house of representatives, and was forthwith sworn into office.

On motion of Mr. *Miller* of Pennsylvania, it was resolved, *nem. con.* that *John Oswald Dunn* be appointed sergeant at arms to the house.

On motion of Mr. *Taylor*, of New York, it was ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, to inform that body that a quorum of this house has assembled; that *Andrew Stevenson* has been elected speaker thereof; that it is now ready to proceed to business, and that the clerk do go with said message.

On motion of Mr. *Taylor*, also, it was further ordered, that the rules and orders established by the late house of representatives be deemed and taken to be the rules and orders of proceeding to be observed in this house until a revision or alteration shall have taken place.

On motion of Mr. *Drayton*, of S. Carolina, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed on the part of this house, to join such committee as have been, or may be, appointed on the part of the senate, to wait upon the *president* of the United States, and inform him that quorums of the two houses have assembled, and that congress are ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make.

A motion having been made for the usual order for furnishing members with newspapers—

Mr. *Wickliffe*, of Kentucky, objected to it. He said, that the subject of furnishing, at the public expense, papers for the private convenience of the members of this house, was referred to a committee last session, and that that committee had, in its report, recommended a discontinuance of the practice. His mind, he said, had undergone no change on this subject. He was of opinion that the application of the public means to this object was not justifiable. But, in order to test the question, he moved to lay the resolution on the table.

This motion was negatived; and the resolution for continuing the usage, was agreed to without a division.

On motion of Mr. *Miller*, the house then proceeded to the election of a doorkeeper. The late venerable (though now infirm) doorkeeper, capt. *Benjamin Burch* was nominated, in a very appropriate manner, by Mr. *Tucker*, of South Carolina. Several other persons were nominated by different members. The ballots having been counted by tellers named by the speaker, Mr. Tucker reported that Mr. Burch had received 136 votes, (a large majority of the whole number), and was consequently chosen.

On motion, it was then resolved *nem. con.* that *Overton Carr* be appointed assistant doorkeeper to this house

And then

The house adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, Dec. 8. Mr. *Crockett*, of Tennessee, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. *Drayton*, from the committee appointed on the part of this house, to join the committee appointed on the part of the senate to wait on the president of the U. States, &c. reported that the committee had waited on the president accordingly, and that the president answered that he would make a communication to congress this day.

On motion of Mr. *Taylor*, it was

Resolved, That two chaplains, of different denominations, be elected by congress, one by each house, to serve during the present session, who shall interchange weekly.

A message was received from the president of the U. States, by the hands of his private secretary, *A. I. Donelson*, (see proceedings of the senate), which having been read, ten thousand copies thereof were ordered to be printed for the use of the house, and then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 9. Mr. *Bartley*, of Ohio, attended to day. After the house was organized Mr. *Condict* moved the following order:

Ordered, That the standing committees be now appointed, pursuant to the rules and orders of the house.

Mr. *Buchanan* said there was an unusual number of new members, and it was proper, and according to the practice of the house, that the speaker should have time and opportunity to make himself acquainted with them, before he proceeded to the appointment of the committees. He would, therefore, move for the present to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. *Cambreleng* asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania to withdraw his motion. If the order were now passed, the house could adjourn until after to-morrow, with a view to allow the speaker time to make the appointments.

The *speaker* intimated that he could not be able to obtain a sufficient acquaintance with the members in the course of to-morrow.

Mr. *Mallary* suggested that such an adjournment should take place as would enable the speaker to make his selection. It was obvious that the speaker would require time for that purpose.

It was suggested by the speaker that the committees could not be announced before Monday.

Mr. *Buchanan* said, that if the resolution be laid on the table till to-morrow, the house might then adjourn till Monday; and it was with this view that he had made his motion.

The question was then taken, and decided in the affirmative. The resolution was therefore laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. *J. W. Taylor*, it was ordered that the house do, to-morrow at 12 o'clock, proceed to the election of a chaplain on its part.

Mr. *Verplanck*, submitted a resolution authorising the purchase of fifty copies of the laws of the U. S. to complete the sets in the library, which having been ordered to lie on the table, the house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The senate, yesterday, after the reference of various subjects to committees, adjourned till Monday next.

In the house of representatives, yesterday, the Rev. *Reuben Post* was elected chaplain. The resolution ordering the standing committees to be appointed, was taken up and agreed to; and the house, on motion of Mr. *H. R. Storrs*, agreed to adjourn till Monday. The house then, on motion of Mr. *Polk*, of Tennessee, resolved itself into the committee of the whole on the state of the union, and took up the message of the president. Mr. *Polk* then moved a series of resolutions, referring the various parts of the message to the appropriate committees. The resolutions being agreed to, the committee rose, and reported the same to the house, when a brief discussion took place on one or two of the resolutions. Some slight modifications were made; and the resolutions were then agreed to. The house then adjourned till Monday, to allow time to the speaker to select his committees.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ In the course of a week or two, and with some extra exertion, we shall get through with the most weighty and important of the public documents submitted to congress—but until then, we cannot give up much space to other articles, though very many that we earnestly wish to insert, are waiting; and sundry communications remain unattended to.

It so happens that mechanical necessity, compels us to postpone the report of the post-master general, though in type, because of its length, that the treasury report may have a place. This necessity, however, permits the publication of Mr. Madison's speech in the Virginia convention.

We are specially desirous to insert the able and excellent inaugural address of gov. Wolf, of Pennsylvania.—He is a thorough and powerful friend of internal improvement and domestic manufactures; and has no doubt of the right, or duty, of congress to promote the one or protect the other. We are told that every member of the Pennsylvania delegation in congress holds the same opinions.

An able report has also been made to the house of representatives in support of the tariff, in consequence of certain resolutions of the state of Mississippi, transmitting to the legislature, by the late gov. Shulze. This we shall make room for.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. A severe indisposition, which closely confined the senior editor to his room, and from which he has yet only partially recovered, preventing him from reading, or even of having read to him, the president's message, until it was nearly a week old—else, perhaps, some few remarks upon it might have been offered in our last paper; but all our readers know that it is not our practice to accompany documents of this sort with much comment. They are intended for the public judgment—and should be suffered to meet it fairly and unprejudiced.

We observe that, in many papers, this message is spoken of in terms of praise so high as to defeat its purpose; and in others, condemned in a manner not less repulsive. We do not think it the best message *ever* transmitted to congress—nor the worst. It contains much useful information and important practical suggestion, while it propounds certain things rather to be taken as the opinions of the president, which he wished and had a right to make known,—than as expected to result in the establishment of them, by the authorities having power to give them effect. Of the latter class, are the remarks concerning the election of the chief magistrate—for it is not to be supposed that the small states or the slave-holding states, will give up to *the "people"* the power that they possess; and, without a surrender of both these, it is impossible that the right of choice can be *secured* to a "majority" of the people. Of the present 261 electoral votes, about 72 have no sort of regard for or relation to "the people"—48 belonging to the *states*, without respect to population, and 24 being on account of negro slaves: and it can easily happen, that one candidate for the presidency may have a majority of nearly *sixty* of the electoral votes—a large majority out of 261, and yet the other, and unsuccessful candidate, have a considerable majority of the people in his favor. Such are the compromises of the constitution, and they cannot be done away. We wish, however, that the chance of election was taken from the house of representatives: the power, we have long thought, would be better vested in the legislatures of the several states, each state having one vote, and restricted to a choice of one of the two highest of the candidates, as suggested in the message. The recommendation to limit the service of the chief magistrate to a single term, is in conformity with a favorite idea of the people; but the term should not be less than six years.

We are not able to go into an examination of the chief points of the message—and if we were, could not afford the room which a fair and liberal commentary upon them would require. They will, however, chiefly come up for discussion in the course of events.

The remarks on the tariff set at naught the prophecies as to its dreadful effects on the revenue. During the present year, the late law has been in full operation; but the amount of duties whether received, or accrued, demonstrate that most simple principle of political economy,—that desire presses on the means of obtaining; and that encouraged industry is the best of all assurances for consumption. The partial exclusion of one commodity by the successful manufacture of it at home, only opens the way for the greater consumption of some other, desired to gratify the taste or fancy of individuals. We regard the sentiments expressed as friendly to domestic industry. The recommendation of a revision of the laws, to prevent smuggling, is good; and we hope that the attention of congress will chiefly be given to secure the honest payment of the real duties on goods entered at the custom-houses. All other smuggling is of small amount, compared with the sums lost to the revenue, from the impracticabilty, perhaps, of executing the present laws, at a port like New York: at which importations are accumulated, no doubt, with a view of coercing a rapidity in business fatal to that caution and care that would be exerted under different circumstances. The recommendation that discussions of the tariff should be kept separated from the "party conflicts of the day" is praise-worthy. We wish that such *had been* the case in 1828! It would have prevented the waste of many millions of dollars, to the agriculturalists and manufacturers, without advancing the cost of goods to consumers, and have ended that desperate struggle which England is yet making to hold the *command* of our market. This command must cease; but its abolition will be brought about by heavy and useless sacrifices on our part, because of the imperfection of our laws.

An extinction of the public debt being full in view, it is again enquired, what shall be done with the surplus revenue? This part of the message claims particular attention. It favors, we think, what have been called, by way of distinction, the "Virginia doctrines," or a rigid construction of the constitution. But the matter is fairly stated, and opened for the public judgment.

The fate of the Indians within the present states and territories—is sealed. The alternative of removal or extermination, is only left them. We do not know, indeed, by what means—considering the claims of the states, and the limited power of the federal government—this alternative could be finally avoided; but there appears to be a cruel haste, on the part of certain of the states, to press it upon the Indians—which the United States should, and we trust will, restrain; as they are bound by numerous treaties, at least, to do. It would, we think, seem very doubtful, whether those who have actually exchanged their lands east of the Mississippi for others in the *territory* of Arkansas, are secured in the possession of the latter. We therefore thank the president for recommending that a suitable tract of land shall be set apart and *guaranteed* for the use of the Indians. And previous to this, coercive measures for their removal cannot be sustained.

But there is no part of the message that produced any thing like the effect caused by the paragraphs relating to the bank. We had seen one or two dark paragraphs in certain of the newspapers, which led to a belief that the administration was not friendly to this great monied institution; but few had any suspicion that it would form one of the topics of the first message. The charter of the bank does not expire until three years after the present presidential period, and, as Mr. Ran-

dolph is apt to observe, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." The position in which we have stood towards the bank of the United States, is well known. We were most decided and active opponents of that institution, as unconstitutional in its origin and dangerous in its power. We have not changed our opinions, but they are much softened by time and circumstances; and we have often asked ourselves, whether a constitutional question, settled by the repeated decisions of congress during a space of thirty years, sanctioned by the "father of the constitution" himself, the venerable Madison, and his most distinguished and illustrious colleagues of the convention, and supported by the almost unanimous, if not unanimous, judgment of the highest tribunal known to our laws, might not rather be considered as determined, than be forever subject to the changes of public opinion, acting too often rather by the impulse of feeling, than with that deliberation which a question of so great magnitude deserves. We have made these suggestions to those opposed to us concerning *internal improvements*,—and wish to apply them for our own use. We should not have voted to establish this bank, and certainly could not vote for a renewal of its charter, without the introduction of some important amendments, if even then, in a spirit of conciliation; yet we think that the bank has rendered essential services towards "establishing a uniform and sound currency," through the decided advantage afforded, that its notes are every where receivable in payment of debts due the United States; and but for *this*, the bank could not have approached the leading object of its institution—its notes would have been nearly like those of any other well-conducted bank. We doubt if there is *exactly* such a thing as "a uniform currency." This depends on the *current* for money. A person would rather pay from 1 to 5 per cent. for good drafts on places where he desires to have money, than transport his specie thither—and a reasonable allowance for the cost and risk of this should be made. We do not know the tariff of exchange established by the bank. In many cases, it makes drafts at par; its extreme rate is, perhaps, 2 per cent. premium. But it often happens that specie dollars are more than at that rate less valuable at one place than at another. If then the bank keeps its rate of exchange within the allowance that should be made for the cost and risk of transporting specie, we suppose that it accomplishes all that could have been expected of it. On the other hand, the states should so guard their own banks, as to prevent them from becoming the mere *specie-gathering* agents of the bank of the United States. Let the latter be *fully* charged with its great ostensible duty—that of maintaining "a uniform and sound currency;" and the state banks be considered as doing all that should be required of them, by the payment of their own notes in those of the bank of the United States. This would act AS A SAFETY CHECK on the latter, without, as it appears to us, being at all injurious or hazardous to the people; and we think that some proceeding of this sort is indispensably necessary to the *safety* and *usefulness* of the state banks, which must be mainly relied on for local purposes. It would enable the state banks to make wholesome and profitable extensions of their accommodations; and the circulating medium is now much smaller than the good of the country requires that it should be. The interests payable is too high—and, on this account, foreigners have a greater advantage over us. The controul which the bank of the United States now has, to prevent an overflow of unsound bank paper, would not be lessened, so far as the public interest is concerned; and the proceeding would present the best of all possible checks to an over-grasping disposition in managers of that bank. A "balance of power" would be kept up in which we should find safety. But we cannot do more than just hint at these things now.

We hope never to see the idea, of a "national" bank realized. It would produce a "central power" tending to *consolidation*, a thousand times more dangerous, than has yet entered into the mind of the most rigid and terrified advocate of "state rights."

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION. The church being found unsuited to the business of the convention, it returned, on invitation, to its former occupancy of the hall of the house of delegates—that branch of the legislature holding its sessions early in the morning, for the accommodation of the convention.

This body now seems pretty rapidly proceeding through its business. The chief points of controversy appear to be primarily settled; but the final result, as to some of them is doubtful—especially as to the basis of representation, which, as to both branches of the legislature, has been so far established according to federal numbers, if we gather rightly the meaning of the statements before us. There has been some "sharp shooting" in the convention, which, with other proceedings, we propose to notice hereafter, when we can find room, as well as to give several of the speeches at length.

Mr. Monroe having resigned, in consequence of ill health, Mr. P. P. Barbour was unanimously elected president, in his stead; and his place, as a delegate, was supplied in the election of gen. Taylor of Norfolk, by the delegation from Loudon, &c.

CONSULS. The following Portuguese consuls have been recognized in addition to those heretofore published:

John P. Calhordart, esq. of Wilmington, for North Carolina; Walter de Lacy, esq. of Norfolk, for Virginia; Rene Goddard, esq. of Charleston, for South Carolina; and Elias Reed, esq. of Savannah, for Georgia.

MR. MADISON'S SPEECH

In the Virginia convention, on the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Upshur, in that body on the 2d inst.

Resolved, That the house of delegates shall consist of one hundred and twenty members of which there shall be chosen, for the first district, or district west of the Alleghany mountain, 26
For the second district, or district of the valley, 22
For the third district, or district between the Blue Ridge and the head of tide-water, 38
For the fourth district, or district between the head of tide-water, and the ocean, 34

Resolved, That the senate shall consist of thirty members, of which there shall be chosen for the first district, aforesaid, 7
For the second district, aforesaid, 6
For the third district, aforesaid, 9
For the fourth district, aforesaid, 8

Resolved, That the legislature shall have power to re-arrange the representation in both houses of the general assembly, once in every———years, upon a fair average of the following ratios, viz: 1st, of white population: 2d, of white population and taxation combined: 3d, of the federal numbers.

Provided that the number of the house of delegates shall never exceed 160, nor the number of the senate, 40.

The resolutions having been read from the chair,

Mr. MADISON rose, and addressed the committee in a speech, of which the following is the outline and substance:

Although the actual posture of the subject before the committee might admit a full survey of it, it is not my purpose, in rising, to enter into the wide field of discussion which has called forth a display of intellectual resources and varied powers of eloquence that any country might be proud of; and which I have witnessed with the highest gratification. Having been, for a very long period, withdrawn from any participation in proceedings of deliberative bodies, and under other disqualifications now, of which I am deeply sensible, thought perhaps less sensible than others, may perceive that I ought to be, I shall not attempt more than a few observations, which may suggest the views I have taken of the subject, and which will consume but little of the time of the committee, now become precious. It is sufficiently obvious, that persons and property are the two great subjects on which governments are to act; that the rights of persons and the rights of property, are the objects for the protection of which government was instituted. These rights cannot well be separated.—The personal right to acquire property, which is a natural right, gives to property, when acquired, a right to protection, as a social right. The essence of government is power; and power, lodged, as it must be, in human hands, will ever be liable to abuse. In monarchies, the interests and happiness of all may be sacrificed to the caprice and pas-

sions of a despot: In aristocracies, the rights and welfare of the many may be sacrificed to the pride and cupidity of a few. In republics, the great danger is, that the majority may not sufficiently respect the rights of the minority. Some gentlemen, consulting the purity and generosity of their own minds, without adverting to the lessons of experience, would find a security against that danger, in our social feelings; in a respect for character; in the dictates of the monitor within; in the interest of individuals, in the aggregate interests of the community. But man is known to be a selfish, as well as a social being. Respect for character, though often a salutary restraint, is but too often overruled by other motives. When numbers of men act in a body, respect for character is often lost, just in proportion as it is necessary to control what is not right. We all know that conscience is not a sufficient safeguard, and besides that conscience itself may be deluded; may be misled by an unconscious bias, into acts which an enlightened conscience would forbid. As to the permanent interests of individuals in the aggregate interests of the community, and in the proverbial maxim that honesty is the best policy, present temptation is too often found to be an over match for those considerations. These favorable attributes of the human character are all valuable, as auxiliaries; but they will not serve as a substitute for the coercive provisions belonging to government and law. They will always, in proportion as they prevail, be favorable to a mild administration of both, but they can never be relied on as a guaranty of the rights of the minority against a majority disposed to take unjust advantage of its power. The only effectual safeguard to rights of the minority must be laid in such basis and structure of the government itself as may afford, in a certain degree, directly, or indirectly, a defensive authority in behalf of a minority having right on its side.

To come more nearly to the subject before the committee, viz: that peculiar feature in our community, which calls for a peculiar division in the basis of our government, I mean the colored part of our population. It is apprehended, if the power of the commonwealth shall be in the hands of a majority who have no interest in this species of property, that, from the facility with which it may be oppressed by excessive taxation, injustice may be done to its owners. It would seem, therefore, if we can incorporate that interest into the basis of our system, it will be the most apposite and effectual security that can be devised.—Such an arrangement is recommended to me by many very important considerations. It is due to justice; due to humanity: due to truth: to the sympathies of our nature: in fine, to our character as a people, both abroad and at home; that they should be considered, as much as possible, in the light of human beings, and not as mere property. As such, they are acted upon by our laws, and have an interest in our laws: They may be considered as making a part, though a degraded part, of the families to which they belong.

If they had the complexion of the serfs in the north of Europe, or of the villeins formerly in England, in other terms, if they were of our own complexion, much of the difficulty would be removed. But the mere circumstance of complexion cannot deprive them of the character of men. The federal number, as it is called, is particularly recommended to attention in forming a basis of representation, by its simplicity, its certainty, its stability, and its permanency. Other expedients for securing justice in the case of taxation, while they amount in pecuniary effect, to the same thing, have been found liable to great objections: and I do not believe that a majority of this convention is disposed to adopt them, if they can find a substitute they can approve. Nor is it a small recommendation of the federal number in my view, that it is in conformity to the ratio recognized in the federal constitution. The cases, it is true, are not precisely the same, but there is more of analogy than might at first be supposed. If the colored population were equally diffused through the state, the analogy would fail; but existing, as it does, in large masses, in particular parts of it, the distinction between the different parts of the state, resembles that between the slave holding and non-slave holding states: and, if we reject a doctrine in our own state, whilst we claim the benefits of it in our relations to other states, other disagreeable consequences may be added to the charge of inconsistency, which will be brought against us. If the example of our sister states is to have weight, we find that in Georgia the federal number is made the basis of representation in both branches of their legislature: and I do not learn that any dissatisfaction or inconvenience has flowed from its adoption. I wish we could know more of the manner in which particular organizations of government operate in other parts of the United States. There would be less danger of being misled into error, and we should have the advantage of their experience as well as our own. In the case I mention, there can, I believe, be no error.

Whether, therefore, we be fixing a basis of representation, for the one branch, or the other of our legislature, or for both, in a combination with other principles, the federal ratio is a favorite resource with me. It entered into my earliest views of the subject, before this convention was assembled; and though I have kept my mind open, have listened to every proposition which has been advanced, and given to them all a candid consideration, I must say that in my judgment, we shall act wisely in preferring it to others, which have been brought before us. Should the federal number be made to enter into the basis in one branch of the legislature, and not into the other, such an arrangement might prove favorable to the slaves themselves. It may be, and I think it has been, suggested, that those who have themselves no interest in this species of property, are apt to sympathise with the slaves, more than may be the case with their masters; and would, therefore, be disposed, when they had the ascendency, to protect them from laws of an oppressive character; whilst the masters, who have a common interest with the slaves against undue taxation, which must be paid out of their labor, will be their protectors when they have the ascendancy.

The convention is now arrived at a point where we must agree on some common ground, all sides relaxing in their opinions;—not changing,—but mutually surrendering a part of them. In framing a constitution, great difficulties are necessarily to be overcome: and nothing can ever overcome them but a spirit of compromise. Other nations are surprised at nothing so much as our having been able to form constitutions in the manner which has been exemplified in this country. Even the union of so many states, is, in the eyes of the world, a wonder; the harmonious establishment of a common government over them all, a miracle. I cannot but flatter myself that without a miracle, we shall be able to arrange all difficulties. I never have despaired, notwithstanding all the threatening appearances we have passed through. I have now more than a hope—a consoling confidence,—that we shall at last find that our labors have not been in vain.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Transmitted to the congress of the United States, Dec. 1829.

TREASURY REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

In obedience to the directions of the "act supplementary to the act to establish the treasury department," the secretary of the treasury respectfully submits the following report:

I. *Of the public revenue and expenditures.*

The receipts into the treasury, from all sources of revenue, during the year 1827, were		22,966,363 96
The expenditures for the same year including public debt, were		22,656,764 04
The balance in the treasury, on the 1st of January, 1828, was		6,668,286 10
The receipts from all sources, during the year 1828, were		24,789,463 61
Viz:		
Customs	23,205,523 64	
Lands (statement D)	1,018,308 75	
Dividends on bank stock	455,000 00	
Incidental receipts (E)	110,631 22	
Making an aggregate of		31,457,749 71

The expenditures for the year 1828, were (F)		25,485,213 90
Viz:		
Civil, diplomatic, and Miscellaneous	3,676,052 64	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, and arming the militia	5,719,956 06	
Naval service, including the gradual increase and improvement of the navy	3,925,867 13	
Public debt	12,163,438 07	
Leaving a balance in the treasury, on the 1st of January, 1829, of		5,972,435 81
The receipts into the treasury, during the three first quarters of the present year, are estimated to have amounted to		19,437,230 98
Viz:		
Customs	17,770,744 59	
Lands (G)	972,059 33	
Bank dividends	490,000 00	
Miscellaneous (H)	204,427 06	
The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at	5,165,000 00	
Making the total estimated receipts of the year		24,602,230 98
And, with the balance on the 1st of January, 1829, forming an aggregate of		30,574,666 79
The expenditures for the three first quarters of the present year have amounted, by estimate, to (I)		18,919,114 05
Viz:		
Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous	2,482,415 50	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements	5,155,256 44	
Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the navy	2,565,979 24	
Public debt	8,715,462 87	
The expenditures for the 4th quarter, including 3,689,542 93, on account of the public debt, are estimated at	7,245,481 05	
Making the total estimated expenditures of the year		26,164,595 10
Leaving in the treasury, on the 1st of Jan. 1830, an estimated balance of		4,410,071 69

Of this balance, which includes the funds heretofore reported by this department as not effective, there have been reserved, under the 4th section of the sinking fund act of 1817, $2,000,000, and the residue has been held to meet existing appropriations.

But, of those appropriations, it is estimated, on data recently furnished by the proper departments,

1st. That there will be required, to complete the service of the year 1829, and of previous years, $2,457,173 16, which sum will be expended in the year 1830.

2nd. That the sum of $862,251 84, will not be required for the service of those years, and may therefore be applied, without being re-appropriated, in aid of the service of the year 1830; as will be more fully stated when the estimates of the appropriations for that year are presented.

3d. That the sum of $115,962 03 will be carried to the surplus fund, at the close of the present year, either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because those moneys will not be required for, or will no longer be applicable to them.

II. *Of the public debt.*

The total amount of the public debt of the United States, was, on the 1st of January, 1829,		58,406,418 05
Viz:		
Funded debt		58,362,135 78
Consisting of		
Six per cent. stocks	16,279,822 02	
Five per cent. stocks, including $7,000,000 subscribed to the bank of the United States	12,792,000 20	
Four and a half per ct. stocks	15,994,064 11	
Three per ct. stock	13,296,249 45	
Unfunded debt		44,282 27
Consisting of—		
Registered debt being claims regist'd prior to the year 1793, for services and supplies during the revolutionary war	28,965 91	
Treasury notes, outstanding	9,261 27	
Mississippi stock outstanding	6,055 09	
The payments made, and to be made, on account of the public debt, for the year 1829, amount to	12,405,005 80	
Of this sum, there will have been paid for interest	2,563,994 25	
And on account of principal		9,841,011 55
Leaving the total debt, on the 1st of January, 1830		48,565,406 50
Viz:		
Funded debt, as per statement K	48,522,869 93	
Unfunded debt, as per statement L	42,536 57	

Of the sum applied to the payment of the public debt in the year 1829, $10,049,630 50 have accrued under the second section of the sinking fund act of 1817; which completes the whole amount of that appropriation up to the 1st of January, 1830; and $2,355,375 30 have been derived under the 4th section of the act, from the surplus moneys in the treasury.

The payments of the present year being applied exclusively to the redemption of the six per cent. stocks, there will remain the following stocks, redeemable according to the respective contracts:

In 1830—six per cents	6,440,556 17	
five per cents	18,901 59	
four and a half per cents	1,559,336 16	
On the 1st of January, 1831, and subject to the last payment of 1830	18,901 59	
Total redeemable in 1830		8,017,695 51
In 1831—(viz: on the 1st Jan. 1832)— five per cents	1,018,900 72	
four and a half per cents	5,000,000 00	
Total redeemable in 1831		6,018,900 72
In 1832—four and a half per cents	5,000,000 00	
On the 1st of January, 1833, four and a half per cents	2,227,363 97	
Total redeemable in 1832		7,227,363 97

In 1833—(viz. on the 1st Jan. 1834)—four and a half per cents		2,227,363 98
In 1834—(viz. on the 1st Jan. 1835)—five per cents		4,735,296 30
Making together		28,226,620 48
Redeemable at the pleasure of the government		20,296,249 45
Viz:		
Five per cents. subscribed to the bank of the U. States	7,000,000 00	
Three per cents.	13,296,249 45	
Making a total of		48,522,869 93

From the above statement it is apparent, that the sinking fund, as hereafter estimated at $11,500,000, for the year 1830, and subsequently at an average of $12,000,000, can only be applied to the reimbursement of those stocks which are not redeemable at pleasure, as follows:

In 1830—to the payment of principal	8,017,695 51	
Interest	1,951,437 05	
		9,969,132 56
In 1831—to the payment of principal	6,018,900 72	
Interest, say	1,687,060 08	
		7,705,960 80
In 1832—to the payment of principal	7,227,363 97	
Interest, say	1,186,115 04	
		8,413,479 01
In 1833—to the payment of principal	2,227,363 98	
Interest, say	1,085,883 66	
		3,313,247 64
In 1834—to the payment of principal	4,735,296 30	
Interest, say	985,652 29	
		5,720,948 59

The inconvenience to which the treasury will be exposed by this cause, may be averted by redeeming the stock subscribed to the bank of the United States, and authorizing the commissioners of the sinking fund to purchase the three per cents, when, in their opinion, the terms on which such purchase can be made, will render it as favorable to the United States as the payment of other stocks then redeemable. This stock is now quoted in the market at 87½. An unlimited authority to redeem it, would no doubt somewhat enhance the price: but this effect would, in a great degree, be counteracted by the option to redeem other stocks. If however, the revenues can, in the opinion of congress, be more advantageously reduced or otherwise disposed of, when the other stocks shall be redeemed, the payments of the three per cents may be postponed; subject to the operation of a small sinking fund, to be applied conditionally, viz: when the stock can be bought at a reasonable price, to be fixed by law. In such case it will be necessary to the full employment of the present sinking fund, to give the commissioners power to purchase the five and four and a half per cents at their market price.

III. *Of the estimates of the public revenue and expenditures for the year* 1830.

The amount of duties on imports and tonnage, which accrued from the 1st of January to the 30th September, 1829, is estimated at $21,821,500, being $2,621,300, less than that which accrued in the corresponding period of the preceding year. This deficiency has arisen almost entirely in the 1st quarter of the present year, and was probably caused by the extensive importations which had been made in the early part of 1828, in anticipation of the increased duties. In the 2d and 3d quarters of the year, however, the importations have so augmented, that accruing duties secured in those quarters are but $49,300 less than those secured in the 2d and 3d quarters of the preceding year. This improvement still continues, and there is reason to believe that the duties accruing in the 4th quarter will nearly equal those of the 4th quarter of last year. It is worthy of remark that the accruing revenue of the three first quarters of the year 1829, though so much below that of 1828, is only 270,200 less than that of the same period of the year 1827.

The debentures issued, during the three first quarters of 1829, were 3,059,060 25, which exceed the amount issued during the corresponding period of the year 1828, by 96,475 70.

The amount of debentures outstanding on the 30th of September last, and chargeable upon the revenue of 1830, was $1,111,136, exceeding, by $65,992, the amount chargeable on the same day in 1828 on the revenue of 1829.

The value of domestic articles, exported from the United States, for the year ending on the 30th of September last, is estimated at $55,800,000, being 5,130,331 more than the value of those exported during the same period, in the preceding year.

The amount of custom house bonds in suit on the 30th September last, was 6,591,714 20, being $1,967,435 45 more than on the same day in the preceding year. It may be observed, that the great increase of this item, for several years past, has arisen from the heavy failures in the China trade; in which series of bonds falling due from the same houses, commence in one year, and terminate in another.

From a view of all these facts and considerations, the receipts for the year 1830 are estimated at $23,840,000. Viz;

Customs	22,000,000	
Lands	1,200,000	
Bank dividends	490,000	
Incidental receipts, including arrears of internal duties, direct tax, and canal tolls	150,000	
To which is to to be added the balance estimated to be in the treasury on the first of January, 1830	4,410,071 69	
Making an aggregate of		28,250,071 69
The expenditures for 1830, are estimated at		23,755,526 07
Viz:		
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	2,473,225 62	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements	5,525,189 95	
Naval service, including the gradual improvement of navy	4,257,111 10	
Public debt	11,500,000 00	
Which will leave an estimated balance in the treasury, on the 1st of January, 1831, of		4,494,545 62

If the foregoing estimate of the revenue and expenditure be correct, the sum at the disposal of the commissioners of the sinking fund, for the year 1830, will be $11,500,000, and when the increase of population is considered, may probably be safely computed at $12,000,000 for the four succeeding years. This sum will complete the payment of the whole public debt, within the year 1834, without applying to bank shares.

Should it be determined to reduce the revenue, so as to correspond with the existing expenditure, it will require the exercise of a wise forecast on the part of the legislature to avert serious injury. Merchants having goods on hand, liable to be affected in price by a change in the fiscal system of the government, have a just right to expect from it a reasonable notice, corresponding with the magnitude of the change proposed. In accordance with these views, it is respectfully suggested, that, whatever diminution of duties shall be determined upon, is to be made to take effect prospectively and gradually.

It will, in such case, be proper, at an early period, to select the articles upon which to commence the reduc-

tion. As auxiliary to this undertaking, the annexed *tables* M and N have been prepared. Table M exhibits the amount of duties accruing on such articles of importation, as are generally of foreign productions. Table N exhibits the tariff of duties imposed by foreign governments, on such articles as are produced in, or exported from, the United States, as far as has been ascertained at the treasury department.

The precise effect of a reduction of duties on the revenue, can only be ascertained by experience; but, as the imports will be somewhat increased by the operation, it is not apprehended that a gradual reduction: commencing at an early day, would sensibly prolong the total extinguishment of the public debt.

The various duties devolved on the treasury department, in relation to custom houses, and land offices, have led to the exercise of powers not sufficiently defined by law. These are liable to be enlarged by successive gradations, under special exigencies, without legislative sanction, until the powers of the department to perform indispensable duties are derived from usage, rather than the statutes. Of this nature, are those exercised in the payments for contingent expenses of the cutter service, repairs of custom houses, wharves, and warehouses, belonging to the United States; expenses to inspectors employed in special services, in addition to their per diem compensation; in the allowances to persons instructed to investigate transactions of custom house and land offices; to assistant counsel, and for costs in suits and prosecutions, and for various services of less magnitude. The payments for these objects are usually made by collectors and receivers of public moneys, or by drafts on them from the treasury department; being considered as incidental to these branches of revenue. It is desirable that all such payments should be as specifically sanctioned by law as those made out of moneys in the treasury.

The secretary of the treasury deems it proper to make known to congress, that the duties imposed upon woollen goods, under the act of the 19th May, 1828, have, in pursuance of an instruction from the treasury department dated the 15th of October, 1828, been charged upon the value of such goods, without the addition of 20 per centum on the cost of those imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond the same, or from beyond Cape Horn; or ten per centum on those from any other place or country.

The law, it is believed, may admit of a different construction, but as the orders for the importations, since the instruction above referred to, were given with a knowledge of its operation, now to add the 20 or the 10 per cent. to the cost of such goods, would probably transfer the whole of them into a class higher than was fairly contemplated by the importer, and increase the duty very prejudicially to his interest. Under these circumstances, and as there may be some doubt as to the intention of the law, it has been deemed proper not to disturb the existing construction, but to submit the matter to the consideration of congress.

Another subject, somewhat similar in character, has been, for special reasons, differently disposed of. A deduction of five per cent. on the invoices of broad cloths, for measurement, has become an established usage of trade. This usage was particularly noticed in an instruction issued by the treasury department, on the 9th September, 1826, but which had been differently construed by the custom house officers at different ports: at some, the deduction having been made from the measurement, and at others from the cost; by which different rates of duties were imposed. It was deemed not only a legal, but constitutional obligation, so far as the powers vested in the department would admit, to render the duty uniform throughout the United States. In preparing the necessary regulations for this purpose, it was considered that the five per cent. deduction was originally intended, as it purports to be, on "measurement," and not on price. This basis was also recommended by another and more important consideration, viz: the uniformity of its effect. The allowance being made for measurement, the merchant pays duty on the number of yards purporting to be imported; but if made on price it is nugatory, except the cloths are thereby transferred from a higher to a lower class, in which case it diminishes the duty by the amount of the difference between the duties charged on such classes. An instruction was accordingly issued on the 8th of August, 1829, directing the allowance of the five per cent. to be made on the measurement only. But this unavoidably deprived a number of importers, whose orders had been previously given, of the expected benefit of the deduction, in determining the classes of dutiable prices to which their cloths belonged; such cloths are, consequently, subjected to a rate of duty higher than was contemplated when the orders were given. The regulation has, therefore, injuriously affected the interest of these importers, and their case is submitted to the favorable consideration of congress, who alone can give the proper relief.

The secretary of the treasury respectfully invites the attention of congress to some modification of the existing revenue laws, as well for the convenience of those employed in commerce and navigation, as for the better security of the revenue.

The law in relation to licenses for coasting and fishing vessels, operates unequally and injuriously upon some branches of that business; it requires, upon every change of structure of the vessel, or of ownership, by the transfer of the right of one partner, the taking out of a new license, and the payment of a new duty.

The bounty allowed on vessels employed in the cod fisheries is understood to be unlawfully obtained by some of those engaged in the mackerel fisheries. It is believed that a bounty on the fish cured or exported, without reference to the origin of the salt, would better promote whatever encouragement may be considered as proper to be given to the fisheries; this could be graduated to any scale, and, being more simple in its form, would be less liable to abuse.

It is found that the present mode of compensating custom house officers operates unequally, and not in proportion to the service rendered. As striking instances of this inequality, inspectors in many places, receive more than double the compensation of the collectors who employ them; and, at some ports, custom houses are built, or purchased by the government, while at others, they are provided at the expense of collectors.

The fees of office are liable to be variously computed, and are a constant source of embarrassment in the transaction of business. These, it is believed, may be generally abolished, and the mode of compensation by salary, beneficially substituted; retaining, however, those on manifests, clearances, entries, and permits, and that class of service which makes it the interest of the officers to require a strict observance of those acts on the part of masters of vessels, and shippers, which may be deemed essential to the security of the revenue.

The commissions now allowed to collectors, on bonds put in suit, might be advantageously divided between them and the district attorneys. The former would thereby be more interested in taking proper security, and the latter have a salutary stimulus to the discharge of their duties.

Some additional provision of law is deemed necessary to compel the surrender of public books and papers of district attorneys, marshals, custom house and land officers, in pursuance of orders from the proper department.

The labors of the appraisers of imported goods have been greatly increased by the "act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," passed 19th May, 1828. To give the proper efficiency to that branch of service, it is necessary to have warehouses and offices, conveniently adapted for the examination, measuring, and repacking of goods; and that the persons employed by appraisers should be more immediately under their control. In the port of New York, where nearly half the importations into the United States are made, the whole labor of appraising devolves on two officers, who are exclusively responsible for that duty; and yet, all the assistance which can be provided for them is supplied indirectly, and under an implied power. To avoid the embarrassment that must arise from sickness, or other necessary absence of one or both of these officers, an additional appraiser at that port seems indispensable. It is also deemed advisable that the commissioned appraisers at all the ports should be authorised, under proper restrictions, to em-

ploy persons to act as assistants, under regular official responsibility; these being distributed upon the different classes of business, could not fail to increase the power of the appraisers for an efficient and faithful performance of their duties, and without any material increase of expense.

The present system of storing goods for debenture, or in security for duties, may, it is believed, be beneficially modified. Goods are now stored under various circumstances.

1st. Teas may, at the option of the importer, and at his expense, be stored under the direction of the custom house officers, in security for the duties, for two years.

2d. Wine and spirits may be stored in like manner for one year.

3d. All other goods may be stored in like manner for the term of credit on the duties respectively.

4th. Wines and spirits, to be entitled to drawback, must be deposited in a public store, and there remain, from their landing, until shipment: or, on being transported coastwise, may be again stored or shipped.

5th. Goods, irregularly imported, are stored until they can be disposed of according to law.

Private stores are usually rented for these purposes by the collectors; but the facility of access to such buildings renders the security of little avail: and that abuses have not more frequently occurred, is attributable much more to the integrity of the merchants than the efficacy of the system. The remedy proposed, is to erect warehouses, at the public expense, at the principal ports, for all the permanent objects connected with this branch of service; to be so situated and constructed as to be conveniently guarded, and rendered inaccessible except by permission of officers in charge. This being done, the warehouse system may be extended to all goods entered for drawback, and the right of debenture continued as long as they remain in store. There can be no doubt that a moderate charge for storage would remunerate the government for the expenditure, while the revenue would be rendered more secure, and the interests of navigation essentially promoted.

The intercourse between the United States and adjacent foreign territories requires some special regulation, as well for the convenience of the officers of the customs as of travellers, and also for the better security of the revenue. Persons transiently coming into the United States on business, and returning, are obliged to pay duty for the horses and vehicles employed, without benefit of drawback. Ferry-boats, having foreign goods on board, are required by law to enter and pay fees upon every trip across a boundary water. It is also desirable that United States' vessels, of whatever burthen, laden with foreign goods, passing on those waters, should be subject to the same regulations that are now imposed on coasting vessels, passing from one district to another, not in an adjoining state. It may, however, be doubted whether any regulation short of a total prohibition of the importation of goods, not the growth or product of the territories contiguous to the United States, and of their transportation upon the boundary waters in vessels of the United States without accompanying evidence of the duties having been paid, will effectually prevent illicit importations from those countries.

The laws in relation to the coasting trade do not afford the necessary means for preventing the unlawful introduction of foreign goods through that channel. The United States are divided into three great districts: 1st. From their eastern limits to the southern limits of Georgia: 2nd From the southern limits of Georgia to the Perdido river. 3d. From the Perdido river to the western limits of the United States. Masters of vessels, licensed for carrying on the coasting trade, may now, with a given amount of cargo, pass from one port to another, within either of these districts, or to a port in an adjoining state, without delivering a manifest or obtaining a permit previous to their departure, and without making any report on entering their vessel at the port of destination; nor does the law require any evidence, except the oath of the master in certain cases, of duties having been paid on foreign goods transported from one port to another, except by a defective provision as to wine, spirits, and teas, and goods entitled to drawback. It is apparent from these facts that very great facilities are given for illicit trade. If a single port can be found where, through the negligence of the officers of the customs, or other cause, goods can be thus introduced, there is no sufficient obstacle to their being transported, by water, to another and a better market. The mere power to board a coasting vessel, and demand her manifest, without any obligation on the master to report her to the collector, is wholly insufficient for proper security against frauds, and especially in those ports where an extensive coasting and foreign navigation is carried on.

There is also a feature in the law, in relation to the seizure of goods suspected to have been smuggled, which, it is believed, may be beneficially modified. These goods are usually seized in small quantities; the owners perhaps escape, or no one appears to claim them, and yet the goods cannot be sold until libelled, and condemned in a court of the United States; the costs attending which, frequently amount to more than the proceeds of the articles when sold. The officer not only loses his reward, but the United States are subjected to costs, and what was intended as an inducement to vigilence, becomes worse than nugatory. This might be remedied, by authorising the sale, without condemnation, of such goods as may be unclaimed, after a reasonable notice. An additional and salutary stimulous may also be given to the activity of revenue officers, by authorizing a relinquishment to them, of a portion of the proceeds of forfeited goods, which may accrue to the government. The sum thus relinquished would probably be much more than repaid, in the increased security of the revenue, arising from the incitement to greater vigilence.

The power to search for, and seize goods found on land, requires to be enlarged, and better defined. To avoid unnecessary vexation, the exercise of the power might be limited to a reasonable distance from the coast, navigable rivers, canals, or the interior border. It is known that considerable exertions are making for introducing goods into the United States, in violation of the revenue laws: and the secretary of the treasury finds himself compelled to invite the special attention of congress to the adoption of such measures, as may be calculated to prevent an evil, not less dangerous to the morals of those exposed to the temptation, than injurious to the interests of the nation. Every measure intended for this object will unavoidably subject the fair trader to some inconvenience; but this should be considered more than counterbalanced, by the protection it affords against the ruinous competition of those, who can only be restrained by efficient laws, rigorously executed.

The present credit system, it is believed, may be materially improved. If the purchaser of goods, or any other person than the importer, could be lawfully substituted, as the principal on custom house bonds, in all cases where the importer was not indebted on bonds due and unpaid, the security of these debts might be greatly increased. It would, in such case, depend on the solvency of a class of merchants exposed to less hazard in their business, besides being divided among a greater number. The credits now allowed are also unnecessarily complicated. The long credits on teas have been a source of heavy loss to the revenue, and consequently injurious to the interests they were intended to promote. Experience has proved, that, by furnishing an opportunity for, they stimulate adventurous speculation, not less ruinous to those connected with them, than prejudicial to the government. The terms of payment for duties, now presented by law, are as follows.

All sums not exceeding $50, are payable in cash; all sums exceeding $50, for duties on the produce of the West Indies, (except salt), or places north of the equator, and situate on the eastern shores of America, or its adjacent seas, bays, and gulfs, one half in 6 months, one half in 9 months.

On salt 9 months:

On wines, 12 months:

On all goods imported from Europe, (other than wines, salt and teas), one-third in 8 months, one-third in 10 months, and one-third in 12 months:

On all goods, (other than wines, salt, and teas,) imported from any other place than Europe and the West Indies, one-third in 8 months, one-third in 10 months, and one-third in 18 months:

On teas imported from China or Europe, stored as security for duties, a credit of two years is allowed. When delivered for consumption, the duties, not exceeding $100, on a credit of 4 months with security; if over $100, and not exceeding $500, 8 months; over $500, 12 months; the credit not in any case to extend beyond the two years allowed on deposite of the teas:

On wines and spirits, stored as security for duties, the same credit, on delivery, as if not stored, not to exeeed 12 months.

The term of 6, 9, and 12 months, might be adopted as a fair average of existing credits. A change, if introduced prospectively, could not be sensibly felt in the price of any article of importation; and the reduction of the duties on teas, and some other importations from countries south of the equator, if that be thought advisable, would counteract the effect of a shortened credit upon the interests of navigation in that region.

The average proposed somewhat increases the length of the credits on importations from the West Indies. Upon this point it may be observed, that the profits of the West India trade, being reduced to their minimum, every proper facility given to it, could not but be felt in the agriculture, as well as the commerce and navigation of the United States; those colonies being almost the only market for many of the staple products of several of the states. The same object may be further promoted, by the reduction of duties on coffee, spices and some other products of these islands.

It is also worthy of consideration, whether any modification of the revenue system, with a view to improve the West India trade, might not, with advantage, be arranged in such manner, as to give a preference to the productions of those colonies into which American navigation is permitted.

The effects of a change in the credit system, and of a reduction of duties, upon the various interests of the nation, other than revenue, are suggested as incidental considerations, which, though they might not be deemed of such a character as to justify a revision of the revenue laws, yet cannot safely be overlooked in a modification called for by other indispensable objects. It may be proper, however, in all measures of this nature, to keep in view, that the money power of the government, whether exerted in the imposition, distribution, or reduction of taxes, or in the disbursement of the public treasure, requires to be exercised with the most guarded and steady purpose of uniting absolute and relative justice in the same point. Whatever propels an undue portion of capital into one pursuit, must tend, where capital is abundant, sooner or later to overcharge it, and lessen the profits. The same operation will cause at least a relative increase on the profits of other pursuits from which capital has been withdrawn. The application of the money power of the government to regulate the unequal action caused by such or any other changes in human economy, is, in its nature, incapable of precise and certain adaption to its end; hence, the necessity for care and moderation in all measures of this character. Every mistake must increase the irregularities intended to be remedied, and interrupt and disturb that gradual growth which best promotes and secures substantial prosperity. So injurious are great and sudden fluctuations in human employments, that it has been even doubted whether the inventive genius of man, in the developement of means for saving labor, and multiplying mechanical power, has not proved rather an evil than a benefit. A close observance of this operation will, however, demonstrate that, whatever there may be of evil in it, arises only from the suddenness of the change. Employments essential to the support of many, have been superseded so suddenly as to leave them dependent on the charities of those who may have profited by the event; this would not have occurred had the process been graduated as to time, more conformably to the habits and conditions of those liable to be affected by it. The employments thus superseded, will, however, scarcely be known to, or needed by, the next generation; others will take their place, and those who cannot enter upon new pursuits, though without hope for themselves, may yet be consoled with a better prospect for posterity.

It may not be unprofitable to observe, that a total revolution is taking place in many of the productive employments throughout the civilized world. The improvements in science and arts, no longer interrupted by war, have been directed to other objects, and have so increased the power of production that the tide of prices which had been long on the flood, is gradually ebbing, even under a depreciated currency. The relative values between labor and products have also changed, but are not yet adjusted. The depression of prices, falling unequally on the different species of property, is ruinous to many, and repugnant to the feelings even of those who do not really suffer. It may be long before a proper adjustment of these values removes the evil; and until then, the busy world will be agitated by the convulsive struggles of its various interests, each to avert from itself, and throw upon others, the impending adversity. The ramifications of these connecting and conflicting operations are so complicated, that it may be doubted whether any degree of intelligence, however free from the influence of special interests, could, by the exercise of its political power, materially lessen the evil. The active energies of man, stimulated by necessity, emulation, and love of wealth, are perhaps the agents most to be relied upon, in maintaining a salutary equilibrium in the various operations of human enterprise. Every new disposition, therefore, of the money power, to be safe, should be gradual and requires great caution to avoid increasing the unequal and irregular action which is so obviously prejudicial, both to individual and public welfare.

Whatever objects may, in the wisdom of the government, be found for the application of surplus revenue, after the public debt shall be paid, there will probably remain a considerable amount, which may be dispensed with, by a reduction of the import duties, without prejudice to any branch of domestic industry. Such a reduction will present a favorable opportunity for adverting a portion of the evil resulting from the general depression in the price of property before referred to. The repeal of a tax is similar in its effects to the relinquishment of so much annual debt; relieving, to that amount, the various species of labor upon which it was charged, and distributing its benefits, in proportion to consumption, upon every individual of the nation.

The extinguishment of the public debt tends to the same result in another way. The interests is now paid to capitalists, out of the profits of labor; not only will this labor be released from the burden, but the capital thus thrown out of an unproductive, will seek a productive employment; giving thereby a new impetus to enterprise, in agriculture, the arts, commerce, and navigation, at a lower charge for interest than before. The heavy impositions on the labor employed in these pursuits, in those nations where the arts have attained their highest perfection, had become in a great measure counterbalanced, in latter years, by the increased capacity of that labor; but these burthens still remain, and with but little prospect of diminution. In the mean time, the industry of the United States will have a positive advantage over that of other countries, equal to the difference between their respective rates of taxation; and it is worthy of consideration, that there has been probably no period, in which such an opportunity for advancing the general economy of the American people, and aiding them to maintain a successful competition with that of other countries, could have been more propitious, or more necessary to their interests, than that which is now approaching. It is known that the most unexampled exertions are making, in all civilized nations to increase the productive power; and those who shall stand foremost in this laudable strife, will be assured of success in maintaining, not merely the prosperity of their people but a high rank among the family of nations.

All which is respectfully submitted,

S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the treasury.

Treasury department, Dec. 14, 1829.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Department of war, 30th November, 1829.

To the president of the United States:

SIR: The secretary of war submits to the president of the United States a report, shewing the manner in which the business of the department has been conducted, that its details may be before him for consideration. The

Communications received from the different officers connected with the war department, here annexed, contain every thing minutely, and more in detail, than can be presented in this report. Such general suggestions, in reference to them, as may appear warranted by the public interest, it becomes his duty to submit, that they may receive from you the attention they shall be found to merit.

It is with pleasure made known, that the army is satisfactorily fulfilling their just engagements to the country; and that harmony and proper zeal prevails. The rank and file is nearly complete, and although desertion has not entirely ceased yet it is less frequent than heretofore. The rigid exactions of the law, in reference to this crime, is believed to carry too great severity for a state of peace, and should be meliorated into something better corresponding with the magnitude of the offence. It is not the quantum, but the certainty of punishment, that is calculated to deter offenders; and as no soldier in peace has been executed under the sentence of a court martial, it has occasioned the impression that so severe a penalty will most probably not be enforced; and hence, a disregard of it is entertained, I would by no means be understood as recommending a return to the infliction of stripes: it is a punishment altogether too degrading; it strips the soldier of that proud spirit, and of those lofty feeling of honor, which will tend to prepare him, when a suitable occasion may offer, to become a traitor to the country that has branded him with infamy; the stigma of which, no future good conduct, on his part can remove.

The efficiency of an army is to be discerned through the pride—the elevated character of the individuals who compose it. To secure this condition of things, no man should be invegled into public service under false pretences, and when his mind is not in a state of mere passive assent in contract. He who should bargain with a madman for his property, when found in a state of insanity, would be justly reprehensible, and obnoxious to the imputation of practised wrong: how much more [illegible] then should a government be, the protector of the rights of its citizens, to commit a temporary purchase of their liberties, at such a time and under such circumstances.—Resting upon the correctness of this impression, orders have been issued prohibiting any, when intoxicated, to be enlisted, and for fulfilling a contract to be finally consummated, until time and opportunity are afforded for deliberation. Pursuing this course, qualified and valuable materials will enter into and compose the ranks of our army, and character and pride be obtained. To attain this end, an effectual alteration would be to withhold the premium which at present is given for enlistments; the effect of which may be to induce a carelessness and indifference as to the description of men who are received.—It might be better to make the premium thus wrongly bestowed an increased bounty to the enlisted recruit.

The long controverted question respecting brevet rank in the army has been decided in a manner which is believed to be in conformity with existing laws on the subject. I am happy to add, that, as far as opinions have been ascertained, the officers of the army are disposed to acquiesce in the decision, because of the certainty which has been arrived at, and the increased harmony which it is expected will be consequent upon that certainty.

There is a doubt resting in connexion with this subject, which I beg leave to suggest the propriety of bringing to the consideration of congress: it is as to the compensation rightfully to be extended to brevet officers, when a command is held correspondent to their rank.—The interpretation given to the law upon this subject; by a regulation of the war department, in 1827, is, that when a captain is in the command of any larger numerical force than a company, no matter how inconsiderable; a major a greater force than two companies; a colonel more than a regiment; a general any force greater than a brigade; that in all such, and similar cases, the officers respectively are to be considered as having a command according to their brevet, and pay corresponding to their rank; conformably to the conceived provisions of the act of the 18th of April, 1818. The effect of this construction has been, that so far as the pay of the army is concerned, instead of having one major general and two aids-de camp, as the act of 1821, for organizing the military establishment contemplated, there have been in service three major generals and six aids; and instead of two brigadiers, as is required by the same act, there have been four colonels, who, in virtue of the regulation of 1827, relative to brevet appointments, have received the pay and emoluments of a brigadier general; thus appending to the army three majors and four brigadier generals, with other officers of lower grade, not contemplated by the act of 1821 for fixing a military peace establishment. It is submitted for congress to determine how far this heretofore authorised procedure shall continue, or in future be restricted, to the conceived interpretation of the law.

As this construction had obtained, it was considered, if not strictly correct, at least not improper to be continued; especially as previous appropriations by congress for brevet compensation had been made, and at their last session too; thereby indicating an acquiescence to the regulation of 1827. But, owing to the number of brevets which, in pursuance of the law requiring them, were conferred, previous to the adjournment of the senate, payments made on this account will exceed the estimate presented from the department for the year 1829, and the appropriation consequent upon that estimate.

Under this constructive mode of granting extra allowances, there has likewise been conceded to the surgeon general of the army, fuel and quarters, and a commutation of them. The language of the act of the 14th of April, 1818, is, "there shall be a surgeon general, with a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum;" evidently intending to render this a salary officer, with a fixed and certain compensation. The act of the 30th of March, 1814, provides, "that the physician and surgeon general of the army be entitled to two rations per day, and forage for two horses." At this time the compensation given, was also twenty-five hundred dollars a year. The subsequent act, however, of 1818, fixing and regulating the peace establishment, says nothing of perquisites or emoluments; and is hence to be considered as a revocation of previous enactments upon the same subject.

There is nothing which, by a fair construction of the law, would give the surgeon general an allowance for fuel and quarters, which it is believed would not equally apply to the paymaster general, to whom it has been refused. The words of the law are, as to both, the same. The compensation to the paymaster general, as fixed by the act of the 24th of April, 1816, is as follows: "The pay department shall consist of one paymaster general of the army, with the annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars." The allowance ought to be extended to both, or else withheld from both. It is difficult to conceive how, upon any proper ground, a difference or distinction in those cases can be made; inasmuch as the laws conferring their pay are, in substance, and almost in expression, identical.

Another course, which, for a time past, has been pursued, arises under a regulation declaring certain bureaus connected with the war department to be military posts: the effect of which has been to increase the number of admitted rations, and of consequence the amount of pay. By the regulation of 1825, it is provided "that double rations shall be allowed to the commanders of departments, and of such posts and arsenals as the war department shall authorise."

It is not presumable, that places where mere civil duties are required to be performed, merit to be denominated military posts; or were so intended by the law. A different opinion and construction, however, has prevailed, and the definition "post" has been extended to the several bureau offices connected with the war department, and double rations attached and commuted for. The construction thus given has not been altered: it is still retained; not from a belief that it was strictly correct, but that, having been heretofore acted upon, and sanctioned, it was preferred to be left for the determination of congress, that, by some further act of legislation, it might better be defined, what for the future, should be considered a proper definition of the term; or by being passed over in silence, to suffer the present understanding to prevail. The regulation adopted is not conceived to be in conformity with the acts of congress upon this

subject. These speak of an increased admission of rations to officers when "commanding;" evidently intending such allowance, when they should be in the exercise of a military, not a civil, trust. If then the law does not authorise it, the regulation of the department, certainly ought not: for although authority is conceded to the secretary of war, with the president's approbation, to adopt for the army, rules and regulations, it should not be intended as a privilege to exercise legislative power. Such adopted regulations must be in conformity, not in opposition, to existing laws.

To guard against all unforeseen contingencies as to the pay of officers, I would suggest, if it would not be preferable to regulate the compensation of the army on some fixed and certain basis, so that all should become salary officers. The facilities which such a course would afford to the accounting officers of the treasury would be great, while an essential benefit would result to the officers themselves. To them it would prove more satisfactory. The practice, so prevalent, of having items of account disallowed or suspended, as by different disbursing officers different opinions and conclusions as to existing laws are entertained, has not failed to introduce difficulties to the government, and oftentimes embarrassment to the officers. By attaching to each grade, from the major general, a salary certain and specific, dependent upon no contingency, happier results would be attained, and greater satisfaction produced to those who are interested. The only contingencies of payment authorized might be for stationary and postage; and for transportation, when proceeding under special orders from one post to another, with the authority which already pertains to the department, of assigning, at particular posts, an allowance of increased rations, thereby to equalize in some degree the expenses of living; it being an item greater at some places than at others, and which, on principles of justice, should be placed upon some ground of equality. A tabular statement from the paymaster general is annexed, showing the amount of pay, brevet pay, and emoluments, that are annually received by officers in their respective grades, as information and data by which to regulate the allowance of salary, should it be considered expedient.

From the report of the head of the engineer corps, it will be perceived that some amendments and changes are proposed. I beg leave to say, that, as regards the objects of national defence, the suggestions offered are worthy of high consideration. In improving the navigation of our rivers, bays, and harbors, constructing roads, and, above all, erecting those important fortifications which are to constitute the future defences of the country, this corps forms an essential reliance. Intelligent and skilful, these branches of service have been confided to them, and the fidelity of execution every where displayed is a manifestation of their worth and value to the country, added to which every thing of safety and strict accountability for funds placed in their hands, is constantly regarded to the entire satisfaction of the department. The same remark, however, and in equal justice, is applicable to all the disbursing officers connected with the war department. If it be the pleasure of congress that the important internal improvements of the country shall continue, and a desire correspondently is possessed that those authorized works shall progress creditably to the spirit that projects them, there is no plan to be suggested preferable to an enlargement of this corps, to the extent that the entire reliance of the government for all such objects may be on their exertions. At present, the number authorized is altogether insufficient to the objects requiring attention, to say nothing of the numerous and frequent applications from the states to be afforded the benefit of their services, and which the department, owing to the paucity of their numbers, in repeated instances, have been constrained to refuse, when every disposition was felt to accord to the request.

This report minutely presents the state, condition, and progress, of the different fortifications which have been projected in congress. By some error of estimate and fact, the appropriation of last year for the completion of Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi river, has fallen short of the object: and inconveniences will be felt unless an early appropriation can be procured. Discovering that funds would prove insufficient, it was suggested to the department, and brought to your consideration, if a portion of the [illegible] amount set apart "for the repairs and contingencies of fortifications," might not be transferred to the head of "fortifications" generally. This however, was refused, on the ground of authority wanted. It is now submitted for the purpose of receiving an early appropriation, that, before the sickly season on the Mississippi commences, the work may be in progress; otherwise, it must stand deferred, and be greatly retarded for another year.

The communication of the board of visiters, which accompanies the report of the head of the engineer corps, will show the condition and state of the military academy. Towards this institution, prejudices, in some portions of the country, have been entertained, attributable, perhaps, to the circumstance that its advantages are not fully considered, nor its benefits duly appreciated. We are becoming a numerous and strong people, forming and extending our commercial connexions throughout the civilized world. From the experience afforded by other nations in times past, we are warned to the belief that jealousies, and disagreements, and contests, are to be expected to come upon us. Prudence to avoid and preparation to meet such a state of things, when rendered unavoidable, is demanded by a proper regard to our safety and our institutions. Men can no more become soldiers intuitively and by instinct, than they can attain to a knowledge of any other profession in life. Information must prepare, and experience qualify, in all situations. At this institution, the genius of the young men of the country will dawn and ripen, and the value of their services be found in moments of greatest peril. But, besides this high and estimable consideration; it may be looked to as one of the strong bonds of our union. Two hundred and sixty young men, associated for a time, with all those attachments created which early friendship inspire, cannot fail to secure, for the future, increased strength and durability to the government. Here education, and good conduct, and military discipline, are regarded; and while the mind is led forward and trained to useful thought, all those high feelings which constitute an honorable sense of propriety, are cherished and regarded. At no period has the institution been in a more flourishing condition. Colonel Thayer, the efficient superintendent, aided by professors of liberal endowments, zealous in the performance of the high trusts confided to them, are pressing it forward to a state of advancement, of which presently the country will have cause to be proud. Some additional improvements, suggested as necessary by the superintendent, and which will involve but a slight increase of expense, are desirable, and will prove beneficial. The necessary explanations as to what is proposed, will be found to accompany the application.

A reference to the report of the chief of the ordinance will show the particular details of operation in that branch of the service; it merits attention. It has been frequently observed that the best way to avoid war is to be in preparation. In this point of view it is desirable that the appropriations to be made for clothing our fortifications should correspond with the probable periods of their completion. It would indeed be a mortifying result if, after the labor and cost which has been encountered for their completion, it should rest in the power of an enemy, at the onset of war, to seize and destroy them, because the means had not been placed in readiness for their defence.

From the report it will be percieved that, at the present annual rate of appropriation, to wit, $100,000, sixteen or twenty years will have passed before a proper supply of arms for those fortifications now in progress can be obtained for their defence. As regards this subject, the course most advisable to be pursued would be, that the armament preparation should progress correspondently with the works themselves; not that they should be mounted, and, by exposure to the weather, become decayed and useless, but that the guns, being at their positions, and the carriages in readiness, on the apprehension of war, suitable preparation for resistance might, at all defensible 'points,' appear, meeting the ob-

jects for which those fortifications were designed, and yielding protection to the assailable parts of the union. If, in the slow and gradual preparation for a necessary and adequate armament, at present pursued, sixteen years shall be found requisite, and war within that period take place, a consequence would be, that some of our forts, built up at great expense, would be destroyed, because incapable of self-defence; or else, by being retained and armed, be used by the enemy as annoyance and injury to ourselves. A measure involving such important considerations, should not be protracted in its execution: it carries with it, in foreboding anticipation, too much of probable evil consequence. This subject derives additional interest from the consideration that guns and carriages require time and preparation; they are things that cannot be hastily arranged, and which to defer might prove prejudicial.

At the different arsenals and magazines an abundant supply of powder is in store. Considering its liability to injury, rather than keep up the supply it would be preferrable to procure the materials of which it is composed, ready to be manufactured when circumstances shall make it necessary. These articles are now remarkably cheap, and are easily preserved from deterioration. Recollection retains the fact, that, during the last war, the average price of saltpetre was about forty cents and brimstone eight. Involved in another contest, the same state of things might be presented, while, at present, those articles can be procured at one-eight the prices which, of necessity, had then to be given. Being susceptible of ready preservation, it would prove a matter of economy to forbear any further purchase of powder, contenting ourselves merely with obtaining an adequate supply of ingredients, whenever it could be procured at fair prices. The materials thus preserved and in readiness could, at short notice, be manufactured, whenever occasion should make it necessary.

The quartermaster general's report to me will be found to explain fully the business under his supervision. For reasons sufficiently explained, the disbursements by him have exceeded the appropriation made for the service of the year. The causes which occasioned this condition of things were, that a portion of the funds intended for 1829 had, necessarily, to be applied to arrearages of expenditure incurred in the preceding year of 1828, for which no estimate had been submitted and no provision made. It became necessary, therefore, to provide means from some other legal source: accordingly, a transfer of fifty thousand dollars from the subsistence to the quartermaster was made, agreeably to the provisions of the act of May, 1820. By the act of March, 1809, it is required that a special account of moneys transferred, and of their application, shall be laid before congress in the first week of their session. To do this, from the recent date of the transaction, will be impracticable. All that at present can be communicated is, that a portion of the transferred fund has been placed in the hands of the assistant quartermasters; though to what particular objects its application may be made can only be known when a settlement of expenditures in the present quarter shall take place. The deficiency thus incurred admonishes that an enlargened appropriation for this branch of the public service will be required for the year 1830. Indeed, such is the character of this service, dependent on so many circumstances and on such various contingencies, that estimates in anticipation of the year cannot be rendered with precise accuracy.

The present condition of the breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware, the quartermaster general's report will explain. A desire was entertained, and a confidence reposed, that, ere the close of the season, this important and valuable work, so essential and so necessary to the commerce of the country, would have been in a more rapid state of advancement. The contractors, however, have fallen considerably short even of their own expectations. Difficulties at the onset, which they had not foreseen, and which it was not in their power, as they allege, to remedy, has retarded their progress so considerably that not more than a fifth of the quantity of stone contracted for has been delivered in the present year.

The difficulty of presenting accurate and certain estimates, is alike applicable to a proper execution of the duties of the commissary general of subsistence. For that service they are to be made in reference to contracts previously entered into. These, however, fail occasionally to be executed, and then it devolves upon him to purchase, whereby increased prices and enlarged expenditures are incurred. In this service there are peculiar hardships, frequently resulting to citizens, which are without any adequate remedy, because no sufficient discretion to afford relief is any where given. The proposals made, and contracts entered into, are always in reference to the probable prices of provisions in the market and, the better to understand this, they are usually made early in autumn. Nevertheless, provisions, and especially flour, are often subject to sudden and considerable depreciation, thereby inducing pecuniary losses, and not unfrequently ruin to the contractor. The government should not so severely exact upon an unfortunate contract made with a citizen, as to compel him to ruin, when accidental cause and not misconduct, has occasioned the failure, but should repose a discretion somewhere, by which relief might be afforded in cases of such peculiar and serious hardship.

A suggestion from the surgeon general of the army, is, that the medical staff does not contain a sufficient number of surgeons and assistants to perform properly the necessary and required trusts; and an enlargement of the corps is suggested. Although there are fifty-two, yet, from occasional furloughs, sickness, and other causes, it often happens, that for the supply of a post, a citizen surgeon has to be employed, producing an annual charge upon the government of 8 or $10,000. The proposed enlargement would not entirely, yet would in some degree prevent this. Recruiting rendevous, and sickness to officers, when not in the reach of an army surgeon, will, under any state of things, occasion some expenditure of this description. Already the posts are numerous, and, possibly, others may require to be established for protection to the frontiers and security to the revenue. The custom house receipts at Key West, and the inability of the inhabitants to protect it from some piratical assault, may suggest to congress the propriety of placing a military defence there. On the Colcasu river, too, near the Sabine, another post recently has been directed, to prevent, in this wilderness region, illegal importations, which, in that direction, are anticipated and feared. Other causes may arise to make it necessary for more posts to be created, and hence, to afford employment to a greater number of assistants and surgeons.

Connected with the army, there is a subject which merits some consideration. Our officers on distant service, particularly those on our Indian frontiers, are often called upon to execute trusts, arising under general acts of congress, and sometimes by especial orders directed to them. For supposed infractions of the laws, suits and exemplary damages are oftentimes the consequence. It is generally understood that the damages to be assessed, are not to be paid by the officer, but by the government. As a suitable remedy for the evil, might it not be advisable to extend the authority of judicial interference, in all cases where the interest of the United States may appear to be involved, that, under proper restrictions, they may be brought for consideration before the supreme court, without regard to the amount in controversy? The effect would be to prevent those frequent suits with which our officers are annoyed. If an intrusion is made upon Indian territory, a supposed trespass committed, or the United States found in possession of lands adversely claimed, no matter how, damages seldom fail to attend the prosecution. Instances of the kind have recently occurred, and, to prevent them for the future, legislative authority should be extended, that, under an exercise of proper discretion, such cases may, in disregard of the amount in contest, be submitted to the attorney general, to be brought before the supreme court for decision, if he shall conceive that there is error in the decision and proceedings.

There is another subject, heretofore stated to you, which it may be proper to suggest for the information of congress, that such measures as shall be considered advisable, may be adopted. A long time ago, at an early period of our history, the Seneca tribe of Indians, situated in the state of New York, placed in the hands of the president of the United States, in trust, $100,000. That trust, through the several chief magistrates of this coun-

try, has been executed for the benefit of the tribe, by being from time to time vested in stocks. In 1826, it was invested in the 3 per cent funds, amounting to $112 8.3 78, which yields an annual interest of $3 385 60. On applying, as your attorney in fact, for the dividend, I learned that the proceeds of the stock had heretofore passed to the credit of the Indian appropriation fund; and that from the same fund, the sum of six thousand dollars had been paid annually to the Senecas. Not feeling myself at liberty thus to act, or to do more than receive and pay over the actual dividend arising on the stock, I forebore to do so, until you were consulted. Your opinion being ascertained, I received and forwarded to the agent the actual amount of the dividend, with instructions to make to the Indians the necessary explanations on account of this diminution. It is difficult to impress them with a correct conception of this matter. They cannot bring themselves to understand wherefore they should now receive less for their money than has formerly been the case. Of dividends and government stocks they know nothing. It is for congress then to determine if, as heretofore, the six thousand dollars shall continue to be paid, or that amount only which is the dividend resulting from the principal vested in trust for their benefit. If the former course be concluded upon, the sum of $2.614 40 will be necessary to be appropriated for the next year, and a like sum on account of the deficiency of the last.

The communication from the pension office presents the number of revolutionary and invalid pensioners, and the deaths which have occurred with each during the year. Of the former the number is 12,201, of which four hundred and one have died; and 3,794 of the latter, of which forty-one have died, being one out of thirty of the former, and one out of ninety of the latter. The amount appropriated for revolutionary purposes, in the present year, has fallen considerably short of the demands upon the government. For the present it is estimated at $50,000, though, most likely, it will exceed that amount. A deficiency appearing at the payments in September last, the president of the United States' bank, Mr. Biddle, voluntarily came forward and tendered any advance necessary to meet the deficiency, and thereby enabled the government to fulfil their engagements to those claimants of the revolution. Soon as the precise amount thus voluntarily advanced from the bank can be ascertained, through a report of the particular deficit at different agencies, a statement will be submitted, that it may be repaid through an early appropriation. It will be necessary, the fund being completely exhausted, to appropriate, generally, for this object, at some early period of the session, that remittances may be made to distant parts before March next, and disappointments to the pensioner on the government thereby guarded against.

A regulation was found to have been adopted in the war department, which conceded the right of being entered as a revolutionary pensioner in all cases where the applicant should show that he was worth less than $960. This promised greatly to swell the list. Having been adopted late in December, 1828, information of it was obtaining circulation and currency through the states, and applications were fast presenting themselves. In March, that regulation was revoked, upon two grounds: first, that the appropriation for the payment of pensioners would be insufficient for those, who, previously to that order, had been admitted; and secondly, that the regulation appeared to be of a character which none but congress had a right to make.

The laws respecting invalid pensions require revision. As they now stand, and under the constructions given to them, he who at any time has been in the army, and can obtain a certificate that his ill health or state of infirmity is consequent upon some sickness or accident happening to him while in service or on duty, no matter of how remote a date, is entitled to a pension. Men, at distant periods from the expiration of their service, become blind, and it is reported that in consequence of being stationed at some particular place, injurious to vision, the ill effect has been produced; they sink into consumption, and it is traced to a cold caught while in service; in such cases the recognized precedents go to establish the right of the party to be placed on the list of pensioners. If this shall continue to be the interpretation given to the laws upon this subject, the list of invalid pensioners must continue greatly to increase. Whenever a soldier is disabled by wounds received in battle, or through accidental injury occurring while actually in the discharge of his duty, a just claim arises that his country will support him; but those consequent disabilities which are carried back to probable and uncertain and remote causes, should not be considered within the provision and authority of the law, nor is believed to have been so intended.

During the summer, two western military posts, which had previously been established, were abandoned. The troops at cantonment Towson were instructed to retire upon fort Jesup. The reasons which induced this measure were, that being above the Raft on Red river, and not conveniently to be approached by water communication, in the supplies to be delivered, considerable expense was created to the government. This certainly was not a matter of consideration, when the safety of the frontiers was to be affected. Upon this head, however, nothing of apprehension was entertained, and the result, since its reduction, has fortified the truth of the anticipation. The established posts at cantonments Jesup and Gibson, it is believed, will afford an ample guarantee for the pacific deportment of the Indians in that direction.

Cantonement Leavenworth, situated at the mouth of Little La Platte, was also reduced. The experience of several years had taught, that health to the garrison could not be maintained. It was accordingly removed to Jefferson barracks, and some of the healthy companies of the 6th regiment ordered thence to the Santa Fe road, to give protection to our western traders, with directions to retire in the autumn, and take up their winter's residence at this post, where, in the spring, they will again be in readiness to proceed upon their western line of march, to afford protection to the traders with Mexico. Thus acting, there will be a greater security for health, while a better effect will be produced upon the Indians, than from their remaining stationary at any point. This overland trade, carrying with it many articles, the product of our country, and bringing back in exchange the gold and silver of Mexico, promises to be valuable, and merits some attention on the part of the government. The confidence inspired by the furnished escort, induces a belief that the trade will prove beneficial. It is shewn, by recent information received, that the return of those traders to the United States will bring in exchange, in the present year, for what was taken out, at least $200,000 in specie.

I would suggest the propriety of granting a discretion to this department, to supply a portion of the troops stationed along our western borders with horses, that, being well equipped, they might act with more efficiency. Mounted men would afford a securer protection, and give rise to a more salutary effect upon marauding parties of Indians, and towards the tribes themselves. Garrisons can produce little else than a moral effect: for, being stationary, they cannot easily restrain lawless parties from mischievous acts. Familiarly acquainted through the forest, and active in retreat, they find little difficulty in practising, when disposed, their outrages, and avoiding pursuit afterwards. A knowledge from circumstances before them, that they could be overtaken, would stay them from aggression more effectually, and at the same time create but a slight addition to the expenditure of the army—a matter scarcely worthy to be considered, in reference to the benefits most likely to be produced to our frontier and its inhabitants.

As regards the Indian tribes within our limits, it is important to them and ourselves that some definitive plan should be adopted to maintain them as a people, with all those principles of courtesy and justice suitable to their condition, and which may be in our power to extend.—Experience proves, that, within the states they cannot remain. Serious difficulties have threatened to arise out of this subject, and greater ones may in future be anticipated. The states will not consent for their limits to be occupied by a people possessed of savage habits, and who claim to exercise the rights of government, independent of any control but their own.

A country beyond the Mississippi, better adapted to their habits and pursuits, and where they will be entirely free from all state interference, is the place they should retire to; not through any compulsion to be exercised, but by a course which shall satisfy them clearly that it is

for their interest they should do so, and that their happiness requires it.

No better plan can be thought of, than that the United States shall put in operation such a system of Indian protection and government, west of the Mississippi, as that a confidence may be reposed, that they are indeed our fostered children, and the government not only so disposed to consider, but practically to evince their good feelings towards them. At present an objection arises with the weaker tribes. They are indisposed to emigrate, from an apprehension that powerful and stronger neighbors may oppress them, and that no surer protection can be obtained from the United States in the west, than is possessed already where they reside. To remove such apprehensions will be of importance.

I beg leave to suggest for your consideration, if an Indian territory, without the range of the western states and territories, might not be advantageously created: and to give efficiency, and to inspire confidence, military posts, under some able and discreet officer of the army, to be designated at some central and convenient point. Intrusions from the whites might thus be restrained, and the Indians maintained in quiet with each other. Laws for their general government, and to preserve peace amongst the tribes, to be the act of the United States, with a right to the Indians in council to make their own municipal regulations.

The displeasure of individual chiefs, and the exciting their young men to maraud on neighboring tribes, to be provided against, by prohibiting any war to be commenced unless it should be declared in general council, and with the knowledge, and in the presence of the governor, or his authorized agent.

Those Indian differences usually find their origin in light and trifling matters, which timely remedies could in many instances prevent, but which, if neglected, often produce considerable difficulty, and to us expense, in restoring tranquillity. Accident or design may bring about a conceived or real wrong, retaliation is the consequence, which, being again imitated by an adverse party, presently ripens into matters of serious consequence. As moral influences can be productive of little benefit to minds not cultivated, it will be prudent and necessary to arrange, to the best advantage the physical force of the country, Justice to the inhabitants of our frontiers, and humanity to the Indians, will be more certainly attained, by creating a sure impression that every outrage will promptly receive a proper requital. That interference, and that assertion of authority, which this, as an independent country, has a right to exercise over dependent tribes within her limits, maintained steadily, and with strict regard to justice, may effect for this unfortunate race of people, all that philanthropy can suggest, or good men desire.

Nothing promises security to these people so effectually as their emigration. Within the states to the south, computing the four tribes, Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws and Choctaws, their numbers will fall little short of seventy-five thousand. Removing them, in small detached parties, as heretofore has been the case, renders the operation a matter of greater expense than is seemingly necessary. If the expediency of inducing them to a change of homes, and to place them without the range of the states, shall be determined on, a large appropriation will be wanted for the object, to be placed at the disposition of the executive; and then a hope may be cherished that this desirable object may be attained. But, with partial appropriations, and partial ends accomplished, it must require a tedious time to bring about the final result, and will involve an increased expenditure to the public.

For the details of operations connected with the Indian department, during the present year, I beg leave to refer to the report from the officer of Indian affairs, which accompanies this communication. Very respectfully,

JOHN H. EATON.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS—1ST SESSION.

SENATE.

December 10. Mr. *Chase* of Vt. attended this day.

The secretary of the senate presented the annual statement of the expenditures of the sinking fund, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Barton* offered a resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table, for the final adjustment of private land claims in Missouri, derived from the former governments of France and Spain. [Agreed to on Monday.]

On motion of several gentlemen various matters embraced in the president's message were referred to appropriate committees. That part of it which relates to "the disposition of such portion of the revenues of the U. States as, after the extinction of the public debt, may not be wanted for the usual exigencies of the government, being referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. *Dickerson, Sanford, Woodbury, Barnard* and *Grundy*.

Several petitions were presented and referred. Mr. *Burnet*, at his request, was excused from serving as chairman of the committee on private land claims, and Mr. *Kane* was appointed.

Mr. *Kane*, at his request, was excused as chairman of the committee on the contingent fund, and Mr. *Iredell*, was appointed.

Mr. *Holmes*, at his request, was excused as chairman of the committee on pensions, and Mr. *Foot*, was appointed. On motion by Mr. *Sanford*, adjourned to Monday.

December 14. The *vice president* appeared and took the chair. Messrs. *Hayne, McKinley, Clayton* and *King*, also occupied their seats.

On motion, such parts of the presidents message as refers to agriculture, finance and pensions, were referred to appropriate committees.

Among the petitions presented this day, was one from Lewis Leroy, praying a drawback of the duty on molasses as charged in the late tariff.

The senate then proceeded to elect its officers, when Mr. W. Lowry was re-elected secretary, Mountjoy Baley sergeant at arms and doorkeeper, and Henry Timms deputy doorkeeper.

A message was received from the president of the United States on executive business.

The senate next proceeded to the election of a chaplain, when, after a third ballot, the vote stood thus—Mr. Durbin 21—Mr. Johns 21:—The speaker then gave the casting vote in favor of Mr. Johns, who was declared duly elected.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and having remained with closed doors for about fifteen minutes, adjourned.

December 15. Mr. *Holmes* presented a petition from Mark Keen. Referred.

Mr. *Kane*, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what further provision be necessary to be made by law to place under the control of the legislature of Illinois three fifths of five per cent of the nett proceeds of the lands lying within that state, which has been sold by congress since the 1st day of January, 1819, or which may hereafter be sold, and which was stipulated to be paid to the said state, by the act of congress, for its admission into the union.

A number of petitions and memorials were presented this day and referred.

The *vice president* communicated to the senate a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting his annual report, which, on motion of Mr. *King* was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on finance, without reading.

On motion of Mr. *Smith* of Md. 1,500 copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

A resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. *Barton*, directing the committee on public lands to inquire into and report on the expediency of extending the provisions of the pre-emption law of 1814 to the present inhabitants of the territory of Arkansas, was taken up and agreed to.

Some minor business was next considered, after which the senate adjourned.

December 16. Many petitions were presented to the senate to-day, among them one from certain citizens of New York, remonstrating against the present system of sales by auction. Referred to the committee on finance.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. *Kane*, was considered and agreed to.

A message was received from the house of representatives, informing the senate that the house had appointed the rev. Reuben Post chaplain to the house.

Mr. *Hendricks* submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency in all cases where reverted lands may remain unsold, of authorizing patents to issue to purchasers who are in arrears for such quantities of their respective purchases as shall be proportionate to the moneys thereon paid: and also into the expediency of authorizing, in all such cases, at the option of such purchasers, scrip to issue for the moneys paid, or patents, to issue to the legal holders of certificates, on the payment of an additional sum in a given time.

The senate then went into the consideration of executive business, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 10. The house proceeded to ballot for a chaplain, when the rev. Reuben Post, having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared duly elected.

The resolution of Mr. *Condict* directing the appointment of the standing committees, was taken up and agreed to.

The house went into committee of the whole, and took up the president's message; the various portions of it were referred to the respective committees without debate, until the resolution was considered relative to manufactures, which gave rise to some discussion. It was in the following words:

Resolved, That so much of the said message as relates to the modification of the existing tariff of duties on goods imported into the United States, be referred to the committee on manufactures.

Mr. *J. W. Taylor* said the gentleman who presented the resolutions, (Mr. *Polk*), had prepared them so as to present the various points in the most clear and perspicuous manner; but there were two classes of modifications in the message, one of which begins thus: "The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in a fair competition with those of other countries," &c. presenting the great principle in regard to the protection of American manufactures. The other class, referred to in the 10th page commences thus: "Looking forward to the period, not far distant, when a sinking fund will no longer be required," and going on to state that in reference to tea and coffee, a reduction of the existing duties "will be felt as a common benefit."

His object was to move an amendment to this resolution, which would have the effect of referring that part which relates to such modification as looks to the protection of our own manufactures, to the committee on manufactures, while it refers so much as pertains to the modification contemplated by the reduction of the duties on tea and coffee, which is exclusively a revenue arrangement, to the committee of ways and means. Only so far as the duties are regulated with a view to the protection of our manufactures is it properly an object of reference to the committee on manufactures. He would therefore move to amend the resolution by inserting, after the words 'United States,' the words 'with a view to the protection of manufactures.'

The question being on the amendment,

Mr. *Polk* suggested an amendment by adding to Mr. *Taylor's* amendment, the words "except that part which refers to the reduction of the duties on teas and coffee, which is referred to the committee on ways and means;" but, after a few remarks from Messrs. *Taylor* and *Everett*, he withdrew it.

Mr. *McDuffie* then stated that he disliked the phraseology of the amendment. It seemed to be framed under the impression that the modifications recommended by the message looked exclusively to the benefit of the manufacturers. He hoped that this impression was not the correct one.

Several propositions were next submitted which caused a brief discussion, when finally the question was taken on Mr. *Taylor's* amendment and decided in the negative.

Mr. *Storrs*, of N. Y. then moved to amend the resolution so as to make it read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as relates to domestic manufactures be referred to the committee on manufactures."

Mr. *McDuffie* said it was originally his object to avoid the inference that the president intended either to recommend any increase, but only a diminution of duties. He thought the amendment seemed to imply that there was nothing in the message on the subject of the modification of the tariff, which did not look to the increase of duties. He thought it might as reasonably be presumed to look to the reduction of the duties. The language of the message is equally applicable to reduction as to increase of duties. He preferred the amendment of the gentleman from New York, which had been just negatived. His object was to convey the idea that the modification of all duties, whether to increase or diminish them, should be referred to the committee on manufactures.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. *Storrs*, and decided in the affirmative.

The resolution, as thus amended, was then agreed to.

Mr. *Chilton* made an ineffectual motion to refer that part of the message which relates to the claim of com. Decatur to the committee of claims, instead of that on naval affairs.

The 11th resolution was as follows:

11. *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to the extension of the judiciary system of the United States, and also so much of said message as relates to the release of insolvent debtors to the government, be referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. *Taylor* moved to insert in this resolution as follows: "And so much as relates to outstanding debts due the U. States." This amendment Mr. Taylor subsequently modified so as to read, "And so much as relates to the transfer of the supervisory power over suits brought by the United States, which is now vested in an accounting officer of the treasury, to the attorney general," and to strike from the fifteenth resolution the same words.

Which amendment, as thus modified, was agreed to.

The resolution was then further amended on the motion of Mr. *Condict*, of New Jersey, by adding, "And frauds on the treasury."

And as thus amended it was adopted by the house: as was also the residue of the resolutions reported from the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The *speaker* laid before the house two communications from the 1st comptroller of the treasury, accompanied by the annual lists of the balances from the book of the register of the treasury and the third auditor of the treasury, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. *Storrs*, of N. Y. the house agreed that, when it adjourned, it should adjourn to Monday next. Adjourned.

Monday, Dec. 14. *R. H. Wilde*, of Geo. *Philander Stevens*, of Pa. and *Edward Dudley*, of N. C. appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

The *speaker* announced the following committees:

On elections—Messrs. Alston, Tucker, Claiborne, Randolph, Johnson, of Ten. Beckman, Coleman.

On ways and means—Messrs. McDuffie, Verplank, Dwight, Smyth, of Va. Ingersoll, Gilmore, Overton.

On claims—Messrs. Williams, Whittlesey, Barber, of Con. McIntire, Ramsey, Lea, Lent.

On commerce—Messrs. Cambreleng, Newton, Gorham, Harvey, Sutherland, Howard, Wayne.

On public lands—Messrs. Isacks, Jennings, Duncan, Hunt, Potter, Irvin, of Ohio, Clay.

On post offices and post roads—Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Conner, Magee, Hodges, Russell, McCreery, Campbell.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Powers, Allen, Washington, Varnum, Taliaferro, Ihrie, Semmes.

On the judiciary—Messrs. Buchanan, Wickliffe, Storrs, of N. Y. Davis, of S. C. Bouldin, Ellsworth, White, of La.

On revolutionary claims—Messrs. Burgess, Dickinson, Fry, Wingate, Goodenow, Young, Brown.

On public expenditures—Messrs. Hall, Davenport, of Va. Lyon, Maxwell, of N. Y. Spencer, of Md. Thompson, of Ohio, Worton.

On private land claims—Messrs. Gurley, Sterigere, Nuckolls, Pettis, Test, Foster, Baylor.

On manufactures—Messrs. Mallary, Stanberry, Condict, Martin, Daniell, Irwin, of Pa. Monell.

On Indian affairs—Messrs. Bell, Lumpkin, Hinds, Storrs, of Con. Hubbard, Gaither, Lewis.

On foreign affairs—Messrs Archer, Everett, of Mass. Taylor, Polk, Wilde, Crawford, Barnwell.

On military affairs—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Desha, Findley, Blair, of S. C. Mitchell, Speight.

On naval affairs—Messrs. Hoffman, Crowninshield, Miller, Ripley, Carson, Dorsey, White, of N. Y.

On agriculture—Messrs. Spencer, of N. Y. Wilson, Rose, Smith, of Pa. Standifer, Deberry, Chandler.

On territories—Messrs. Clarke, of Ky. Green, Creighton, Armstrong, Angell, Cowles, William B. Shepperd.

On military pensions—Messrs. Bates, Lecompte, Forward, Chilton, Hammons, Bockee, Ford.

On the revisal of unfinished business—Messrs. Pearce, Reed, Pearson.

On accounts—Messrs. Halsey, Swan, Broadhead.

On the expenses of the state department—Messrs. Earll, Sill, King, of N. Y.

On the expenses of the treasury department—Messrs. Leiper, Crocheron, Kendall.

On expenditures in the department of war—Messrs. Maxwell, Muhlenberg, Crockett.

On the expenses in the department of the navy—Messrs. A. H. Shepperd, Bartley, Evans, of Pa.

On the expenses in the post office department—Messrs. Yancey, Borst, Scott.

On public buildings—Messrs. Sprigg, Bailey, Swift.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

On internal improvement—Messrs. Hemphill, Blair, of Ten. Haynes, Letcher, Vinton, Craig, of Va. Butman.

On the militia—Messrs. Thompson, of Ga. King, of Penn. Barringer, Weeks, Craig, of N. Y. Kincaid, Cahoon.

On retrenchment—Messrs. Wickliffe, Coulter, Davis, of Mass. Lamar, Coke, Huntington, De Witt.

On the census—Messrs. Storrs, of N. Y. Crane, Johns, Everett, of Con. Richardson, Boon, Cooper.

On presidential election—Messrs. Mc Duffie, Haynes, Carson, Lea, Martindale, Stephens, Hughes.

The *speaker* laid before the house a communication from the comptroller, shewing a list of balances on the books of the second auditor.

The *speaker* gave notice that he should on to-morrow, commence calling over the states, for the presentation of petitions.

On motion of *J. W. Taylor*, the house then adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 15. About one hundred petitions were presented to day, among these were three contesting the validity of three elections for members of the house. They were from Silas Wright, jun. petitioning against the return of George Fisher, as a member from the twentieth congressional district in the state of New York; from T. D. Arnold, against Pryor Lea, member from the second district of Tennessee; and from Ruel Washburn, against James W. Ripley, member from the state of Maine. They were respectively referred to the committee on elections.

The following message was received from the president of the United States, read, and referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

To the speaker of the house of representatives:

A deputation from the Passamaquoddy Indians' resident within the limits of Maine, have arrived in this city and presented a memorial, soliciting the aid of the government in providing them the means of support.

Recollecting that this tribe, when strong and numerous, fought with us for the liberty which we now enjoy, I could not refuse to present to the consideration of congress their supplication for a small portion of the bark and timber of the country which once belonged to them.

It is represented that from individuals who own the lands adjoining the present small possession of this tribe, purchases can be made sufficiently extensive to secure the objects of the memorial in this respect, as will appear from the papers herewith transmitted. Should congress deem it proper to make them, it will be necessary to provide for their being held in trust for the use of the tribe during its existence as such.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Dec. 15, 1829.

Mr. *Richardson* submitted a resolution constituting "a committee on education," which was laid on the table, for one day at least.

On motion of Mr. *Swift*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting military fortifications on some point or island in lake Champlain, near the boundary line which divides the United States from the province of Lower Canada; and of making an appropriation for that object.

On motion of Mr. *Taylor*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on revolutionary claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reviving and continuing in force for a limited time, the act authorizing the payment of certain certificates, passed the 7th day of May, 1822.

Mr. *Conner* moved the following resolution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on salt."

This resolution being read—the question was required and put, "Will the house now consider the same?" And was decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Angel, Archer, Barnwell, Baylor, Bell, James Blair, John Blair, Broadhead, Brown, Cahoon, Cambreleng, Campbell, Carson, Chandler, Chilton, Claiborne, Clay, Coke, Conner, Craig, of Va. Crockett, Crocheron, Davenport, Davis, of S. C. Deberry, Desha, Dorsey, Drayton, Dudley, Findlay, Foster, Fry, Gaither, Goodenow, Hall, Hammons, Harvey, Haynes, Hinds, Hubbard, Hunt, Isacks, Jennings, Johnson, of Ten. Lamar, Lea, Lecompte, Lent, Lewis, Martin, McDuffie, McIntire, Miller, Muhlenburg, Nuckolls, Pettis, Polk, Potter, Ripley, Wm. B. Shepherd, A. H. Shepperd, Shields, Semmes, Smyth, of Va. Speight, Standifer, Sterigere, Swift, Wiley Thompson, Test, Tucker, Verplanck, Wayne, Weeks, White, of N. Y. Wickliffe, Wilde—76.

NAYS—Messrs. Arnold, Bailey, Barber, of Con. Bartley, Bates, Beekman, Bockee, Buchanan, Burges, Butman, Coleman, Condict, Cooper, Coulter, Cowles, Craig, of N. Y. Crane, Crawford, Creighton, Crowninshield, Daniel, Davis, of Mass. Dewitt, Dickinson, Duncan, Dwight, Earll, Ellsworth, Evans, of Me. Evans, of Pa. Everett, of Mass. Everett, of Vt. Fisher, Ford, Forward, Gilmore, Gorham, Grennell, Gurley, Hawkins, Hemphill, Hodges, Hoffman, Hughes, Huntington, Ihrie, Ingersoll, Irwin, of Pa. Irvin, of Ohio, Johns, Johnson, of Ken. Kendall, Kennon, Kincaid, King, of N. Y. King, of Pa. Letcher, Magee, Mallary, Marr, Martindale, Maxwell, of N. Y. Maxwell, of Va. McCreery, Overton, Pearce, Pearson, Powers, Ramsay, Randolph, Reed, Richardson, Russell, Scott, Sill, Spencer, of N. York, Sprigg, Stanberry, Stephens, Storrs, of Con. Sutherland, Swann, Taylor, Thomson, of Ohio, Tracy, Vance, Varnum, Vinton, Whittlesey, White, of Lou. Yancey—92.

So the house *refused* now to consider the said resolution.

On motion of Mr. *Drayton*, it was

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by a general law, for the relief of such public officers as sustained pecuniary losses, during the late war, by the bona fide negociations of treasury notes, in the necessary performance of their official duties.

On motion of Mr. *Thompson*, of Geo. it was

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, to carry into full effect the 4th article of the treaty of the 8th of January, 1821, between the United States and the Creek nation of Indians, so far as it relates to the claims of citizens of Georgia against said Indians, for injury done prior to the year 1802.

Mr. *Crockett* moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with instructions to inquire as to the most equitable and advantageous mode of disposing of the refuse land lying south and west of the congressional reservation line in the state of Tennessee.

M. *Polk* moved to amend the resolution so as to refer the subject to the committee on public lands, but after a brief debate, Mr. Crockett's resolution was agreed to.

[The following are the names of the select committee, Messrs. *Crockett*, *Evans* of Me. *Tracy*, *Polk*, *Hawkins*, and *Grennell*.]

On motion of Mr. *Isacks*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on public lands, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending to those who may be holders of, or entitled to, revolutionary bounty warrants, for land which remain unlocated, or their heirs, the privilege of locating such warrants on any of the public lands of the United States subject to entry at private sale.

Mr. *Desha* moved a resolution directing the committee on military affairs to enquire into the expediency of erecting an armory at some suitable point on the western waters, when Messrs. *Chilton* and *Carson* having moved to amend it so as to include "the falls of ——— in the state of Ky" and the "western waters of N. Carolina," it was, after a few remarks from Mr. *Johnson* of Ky. laid on the table.

The *speaker* laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting his annual report upon the state of the finances.

The report having been announced from the chair—

Mr. *Buchanan* moved that ten thousand copies of the report, and documents accompanying it, be printed.

Mr. *Whittlesey* proposed six thousand copies, being the largest number ever printed of a public document before this session.

Mr. *Buchanan* said the report from the treasury department was always looked to with interest by the people, and as it was too voluminous to find admission at large into the newspapers, its general circulation was desirable. Mr. *Whittlesey* admitted its importance, but thought that the greatest number of copies ever before printed was sufficiently large now, especially as the material and substance of the report would find its way into all the newspapers. He was disposed to observe the system of economy recommended in the report of the committee on retrenchment at the last session, and he was surprised that gentlemen who were then so anxious to reduce the expenditure for printing, could be so desirous of increasing it now. Mr. *Buchanan* was happy to find the gentleman from Ohio so decided an advocate for retrenchment, and in pursuit of this object he would be found going hand in hand: but the withholding information from the people was not the point at which to begin.

The question was then taken on printing the largest number proposed, (10,000 copies), and decided in the affirmative.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took up the bill authorizing the purchase of fifty copies of the laws of the United States, which having been considered, the bill was subsequently read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence. And then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 16. A great number of petitions were presented, after which the following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. *Richardson*, came up for consideration.

Resolved, That the 55th rule of this house be amended in the first line by striking out "*one*" and inserting "*two*," so that it may stand thus:

"Twenty-two standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, viz:"

Also, That the same rule be further amended by inserting after the words "a committee on military pensions," the following—"a committee on education."

Also, That there be added to the 71st rule the following:

"72. It shall be the duty of the committee on education to take into consideration all measures and propositions relative thereto; which shall be referred to them by the house; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions relative thereto, as they shall deem expedient."

Mr. *Richardson* arose and said as the resolution was so explicit in itself, he would not trespass upon the time of the house by an attempt to shew its propriety, unless opposition was manifested to it. Mr. *Hall* of N. C. objected to the resolution, and thought that congress had already extended its legislation beyond its proper and legitimate sphere. Mr. *Davis* of S. C. thought the house had no constitutional right to form a committee on the subject. Mr. *Storrs* of N. Y. had one objection to the resolution which was, that if the committee was appointed it would have nothing to do. The only way in which congress looks to education is in reference to the public lands, and that subject is safely lodged in the hands of the committee on public lands. Mr. *Richardson* again rose and went into defence of the resolution at some length, during which he read part of the first president's message to congress recommending the subject of education to their attention. Mr. *Archer* thought the gentlemen from Massachusetts had not considered the extent of his resolution when he submitted it to the house. It involved a question the most delicate, the most doubtful, and the most contested of all the questions arising out of the general government. It was true the question had been brought before congress heretofore, but in a different shape from that in which it now presented itself. It came in all the gravity which the house is due to communications from the chief magistrate; or connected with a series of important resolutions involving constitutional questions. He also thought the existing feeling in local politics rendered the present course of introducing the subject exceptionable. If any large number of members were disposed to bring the question before the house, let it be done in a proper manner. He would say, again, that although he was not now disposed to discuss this question, he was fully prepared to disprove the allegation of power, on the part of the government of the United States, to legislate on these subjects. His present object was merely to move that the resolution do lie on the table. He accordingly made that motion.

Mr. *Richardson* then asked for the ayes and noes, which were ordered, when there appeared ayes 127—noes 53. So the resolution was laid on the table.

A message was received from the president of the United States, transmitting a report from the secretary of war, with copies of certain surveys.

Mr. *Williams*, through a letter addressed to the speaker, begged to be excused from serving on the committee of claims, in consequence of ill health. He was excused accordingly.

Mr. *Barringer*, then arose and communicated to the house the death of *Gabriel Holmes*, a member elect of the present congress. Mr. B. paid a just tribute to the talents and worth of the deceased, and having concluded his remarks, although the hour had expired, it unanimously agreed to receive a resolution for adopting the usual badge of morning for deceased members of that body, which having been agreed to, the house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The senate after the reference of various subjects to committees, spent some time in the consideration of executive business; and then adjourned till Monday.

In the house of representatives about twenty-nine resolutions were submitted, nearly the whole of which were referred to the various committees to which they were addressed. Several of these resolutions referred to the relinquishment of portions of the public lands.—Mr. *Stanberry* offered one on the subject of "*relinquishing*" to the state of Ohio the public lands in that state, which, on motion of Mr. *Bates*, of Massachusetts, was amended by substituting the words "*selling*," in the room of the word "relinquishing." One was offered by Mr. *Overton*, on the subject of giving to the state of Louisiana, all the lands which were overflowed or sterile, which was rejected. A resolution offered by Mr. *Hunt*, of Vermont, referring it to the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of distributing the proceeds of the public lands amongst the several states, for the purposes of education and internal improvement, according to the ratio of representation, led to a very brief but animated debate, and was finally disposed of by a successful motion to lay it on the table. An interesting resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. *White*, of Florida, on the subject of the cultivation of the sugar cane, and the fabrication and refinement of sugar.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞If the preseot had not been "Christmas week," we should have published a whole sheet supplement, to dispose of some of the mass of matter on hand. But it must be deferred until our next publication.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD. The magnificent bridge over the Patapsco, was made passable on the 4th inst. and the compliment of first crossing it, on horseback, reserved for our venerable and valued citizen, WILLIAM PATTERSON, esq. who preceded the president and directors, and a number of other citizens, assembled on the interesting occasion.

"The arches, four in number, are completed, which afford a passage of 150 feet for the water in times of freshets. It is built of granite; the abutments and piers are composed of large blocks, weighing from 4 to 8 tons each, which were conveyed to the seite by rail road cars. These blocks have rustic faces or surfacings, in accordance with the surrounding bold and romantic scenery.

The bridge, including the abutments, is 375 feet long, and, from the foundation to the parapet, is about 50 feet high, and it may be safely affirmed, is one of the noblest structures of the kind in America."

"The whole of the masonry on the second division of the road from Ellicott's Mills upwards to the fork of the falls, has been completed, and the grading nearly so; about ten days will suffice to complete the masonry on the first division, the grading of which, except a few hundred yards near the crossing of the Washington road, six miles from the city, is also complete; so that 25 miles and upwards of the road are ready for laying the rails, on about three miles of which the rails are actually laid."

On the rails already laid, many experiments are making with cars, or carriages, differently constructed, (some of which are new exhibitions), to reduce friction, and, of course, acquire power. The results are astonishing. It appears, that one horse will draw thirty or forty persons, on some of them, at the "top of his speed"—that, with so great a weight, the traces are often unstrained, &c. All scepticism is done away, and it remains to be determined only as a question of *expediency*, how rapidly the road shall be travelled by horse or steam power, when it is completed.

From the progress actually made, we regard the question entirely settled as to the accomplishment and incalculable utility of this mighty work. A great deal is to be done; but ample experience has been afforded to encounter and overcome every difficulty, and at a reasonable expense. This concern could not be placed in abler or better hands. The board of directors is composed of an unusual number of deeply-thinking, closely-calculating and indefatigably-industrious gentlemen; and the unassuming, but richly-gifted president, is, indeed, a host of power in himself. No man, we think, could have been selected for this arduous trust that would fulfil it more faithfully and sagaciously, than Mr. Thomas. His body may give way under the weight of anxiety and care that it imposes—but his spirit is unconquerable. The presentation of difficulty to him, only suggests the consideration of means to remove it. The honorable title of *public benefactor* is already earned by him; and he will *establish* it, firmly, in the minds of all the people.

Mr. Winans has made some further and considerable improvements. The two following letters are highly interesting. The facts stated may be fully relied on. But they require not *our* indorsement.

Extract of a letter from W. & J. Brown, & Co. to the president of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, dated

"*Liverpool, 28th Oct.* 1829.

"You will see from the papers sent out to A. Brown & Sons, an immense improvement has taken place in locomotives, (engines) and we have every confidence that Mr. Winans has discovered a further improvement. He is now making drawings for one; two of the most eminent engineers in this country approve of his views, and say he must succeed. We can only at present intimate that he can make them of any weight and of any power, to suit any road.—It acts with great power going up inclined plains, and wastes none going down; if, as we expect, it does succeed, it must add immensely to the value of rail road stock and prevent altogether the use of horses.

"The improvement in the locomotive engines has given a fresh impulse to rail road stock. The Manchester road stocks (although this road, including the acquiring a right of way, and the payment of damages to the proprietors along the line, will probably cost $100,000 per mile), is selling for £150 per share, £100 paid."

Extract of a letter from W. Brown, esq. to his brother.

"*Liverpool, Nov.* 6, 1829.

Mr. Winans and Geo. A Brown have just returned from Rainhill, about 12 miles from this city, on the Liverpool and Manchester rail road, where they have been amusing themselves riding on Mr. Stevenson's locomotive engine, at the rate of TWENTY-EIGHT MILES per hour—drawing about thirty passengers. She is represented to have gone *one mile in a minute and sixteen seconds* (about FORTY-EIGHT MILES AN HOUR)—but this Mr. Stevenson himself can scarcely credit. She drew *forty-two tons*, on a level road, fifteen miles per hour. * * * * * * New rail roads are projecting all over the country—a meeting is to be held on Wednesday to create a company to carry one to Birmingham.

Canal property *is ruined.* I believe the Sanky has fallen from £1,800 per share to £600. In fact, they are even anticipating that it may be necessary to let the canals dry, and to lay rails on them. The canal property in this country has cost about thirty millions of pounds sterling—its length about 2,600 miles."

The preceding was prepared for our last week's paper. At a meeting of the president and directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, held on Monday last, it was—

"*Resolved unanimously*, That the president and directors will to-day pass over the viaduct at Gwinn's Falls, preceded by their honored and venerable member, CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON; and that this noble structure be named "*The Carrollton Viaduct.*"

And, at between 11 and 12 o'clock on that day, the board, including Mr. Carroll, and some distinguished guests attended; when the last survivor of the signers of the declaration of independence, performed the ceremony of laying the last stone of this splendid viaduct—the road over which is ready for the rails. The viaduct over the Patapsco, is, by universal consent, called "The Patterson viaduct." They are each beautiful and strong structures.

A party attended on the occasion—twenty-seven persons, were drawn in one car, by a single horse, at the rate of 9 or 10 miles an hour, to the end of the rail line, and with much apparent ease. Another car, one of Winans', in returning, carried thirty-seven persons, among them several ladies—one horse being only used, which galloped off with his load with great ease. It was thought that he might have drawn a second car so filled, at the same rate of speed.

WONDERFUL! It is computed, and we think reasonably, that the *savings* of transportations between Liverpool and Manchester (about 2,000 tons, each way, daily), will amount to the enormous sum of £600,000 per annum, when the rail road shall be finished and furnished with locomotive engines! What a quantity of persons and horses, will be thrown out of employment, and to what else can their labor be advantageously turned? The present charge of freight between the two places averages 15*s.* per ton. It is to be reduced to five shillings.

INTERIOR TRADE WITH MEXICO. In a late paper we inserted an interesting little article concerning the arrival of a party of American traders, at Fayette, Missouri, from Santa Fe, in Mexico. The amount of their returns was put down at $240,000, yielding an average of profit of about 100 per cent. on the investment, subject, however, we suppose, to the expenses.

Another article on this subject says—Major Riley, it will be recollected, was detached by order of the president last spring, *with four companies of the United States troops, to protect the spring caravan going out, as far as our limits would permit him to go, and to wait for the returning or fall caravan.*

Again—"It is believed that without the aid of the escort granted by president Jackson, and the volunteer Mexicans, the caravan would have suffered severely from robbery and murder, and that this inland branch of trade, so essential to the west from the returns of gold and silver which it affords, must have been broken up. President Jackson has saved it this year by doing all that he could—granting an escort of infantry; let congress at the ensuing session perform its part, by granting an appropriation for mounting and properly equipping that escort."

☞This is all well. Four companies of the *United States troops*, employed half a year, to *protect* a trade the whole nominal profit on which is only $120,000—the greater part, no doubt, is in wages earned, or for services rendered by the parties interested. So also, as we have oftentimes mentioned, a ship of the line may be employed in convoying and protecting a little schooner—the whole value of which, and of her cargo, might be less than the wages paid to the officers and crew of the man of war, while engaged in the service. And this, also, we think is well. But if four companies of the troops of the United States, or the officers and the crew of a line of battle ship, were sent on such a service to guard some *manufacturing establishment*, and at such a great national expense, might we not expect that an *army* from Columbia, S. C. would immediately march, with "drums beating and colors flying" to "*conquer the north*," and correct such an outrageous proceeding? The *increased* value, on this expedition to Mexico, was $120,000; at many of our manufacturing establishments *such* value is two or three times greater: and money earned in one way, we should suppose, is worth just as much as in the other. We say—it is the chief purpose of government to protect the honest industry of the people; but we are not disposed to admit of such glaring preferences in favor of commerce, as are demanded by those engaged in that minor pursuit.

PERSONS WITHOUT LAND. "The number of persons in the new states and territories, who were without land two years ago, was investigated by the marshals, in obedience to a resolution passed in the senate of the United States, on the motion of colonel Benton. They were ascertained to be as follows:—In Ohio, 57,286; Illinois, 9,220; Indiana, 13,485; Missouri, 10,118: Alabama, 39,368; Mississippi, 5,505; Louisiana, 8,464; Florida, 1,906; Michigan, 985; Arkansas, no return:—in all, upwards of 140,000 heads of families."

We do not know the object of the preceding statement. Is it, that land may be given to those who have it not? If so, there are a few of us in the old states that would like to come in for a share! But we think that, with land at 125 cents per acre, with selections of lots, few "heads of families," capable of holding and rightfully using land, need want it. With most others, the *gift* made would soon only swell the monopolies of heartless speculators. "Heads of families!"—What is meant by the words here used? "Families" in the U. States will average about six persons—in the west, including free laborers, say only five. It is pretended that 39,308 persons in Alabama, representing 200,000 white people, are without land? The whole state hardly contains so many heads of families. As we have seen only the preceding summary notice of the document referred to, we shall not impute a want of *honesty* to the statement, though we are sorry to say that "high pressure" things, presenting gross falsehood in the language of truth, has more than once been suffered to obtain the *quasi* sanction of congress in the shape of a report, &c. It is *not* true that there were 39,368 "heads of families" in Alabama,* 10,118 in Missouri, &c. without land, two years ago.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION. Mr. Leigh has been complimented, by his constituents, because of the talent, perseverance and zeal that he has shewn in the convention, and with special reference to certain proceedings had at Harrisonburg.

Gen. *Taylor*, has, in a very polite and handsome manner, declined the seat in convention, vacated by the resignation of Mr. *Monroe*, to which he had been chosen by the delegates from Loudon district.

The following is a copy of Mr. *Monroe's* letter of resignation—

SIR.—My indisposition rendering it impossible for me to perform my duties, either as presiding officer or as a member of the convention, I owe it to that body, to my constituents and to the commonwealth, to resign my seat, to enable my colleagues to devolve on some other person the duties that I am prevented from performing.

I avail myself of the opportunity to express my grateful sense of the generous confidence of my constituents, evinced by their election of me to the important trust, and of their support of me in the course that my conscientious convictions have induced me to take in the execution of that trust, though it differed in some degree with the sentiments they had entertained.

For the distinction with which I have been honored by the convention, by its election of me to preside over its deliberations, I have already offered my grateful acknowledgements, and I beg again to tender them, and to add, that as a testimony of approbation of my conduct in the many important trusts I have held, under the state and federal governments, at home and abroad, it will continue to be a source of consolation to me to the latest moment of my life.

In separating myself from the convention, I cannot refrain from the expression of my ardent and anxious hopes, that the result of its deliberations may correspond with the expectations so fondly cherished before its session commenced, and that a constitution will be framed, that will secure the rights and protect the interests of all, command the public approbation, and promote the happiness and prosperity of the state.

I beg you to tender to the members of the convention, individually, my most respectful salutations, and to be assured of the high esteem with which I am your most obedient servant, JAMES MONROE.

To Philip P. Barbour, esq.
President of the convention.

Mr. Osborne, of the senate, has been appointed a member of the convention, in place of Mr. Monroe, and gen. Taylor, declined; Mr. James M. Mason, of the house of deligates, has succeeded Mr. Opie, who found it necessary to resign.

The question as to the basis of representation seems finally settled—by the passage of the following resolutions, being Mr. Gordon's substitute for Mr. Upshur's amendment—

Resolved, That the representation in the senate and house of delegates of Virginia, shall be apportioned as follows:

"There shall be 18 senators west of the Blue Ridge of mountains, and 19 east of those mountains:

"There shall be in the house of delegates 127 members, of whom 29 shall be elected from the district west of the Alleghany mountains, 24 from the Valley between the Alleghany and Blue Ridge, 40 from the Blue Ridge to the head of tide water, and 34 thence, below."

These resolutions were carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. P. P. Barbour, (president), Jones, Leigh of Ch. Taylor of Ch. Giles, Broadnax, Dromgoole, Alexander, Goode, Marshall, Tyler, Nicholas, Clopton, Johnson, Mason of S. Trezvant, Claiborne, Urquhart, Randolph, Leigh of H. Logan, Venable, Madison, Stanard, Holladay, Henderson, Cooke, Roane, Taylor of

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*In 1820, there were in Alabama 9,336 males between the ages of 16 and 26—say one half over 21 4,568
Between twenty six and forty five 9,055
Above 45 4,064

Whole no. white males 21 years old and upwards 17,787

Car. Morris, Garnett, Barbour of C. Scott, Macree, Green, Tazewell, Loyall, Prentiss, Grigsby, Campbell of Bed. Branch, Townes, Martin, Pleasants, Gordon, Thompson, Massie, Bates, Neale, Rose, Coalter, Joynes, Bayly, Upshur and Perrin—55.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Coffman, Harrison, Williamson, Baldwin, McCoy, Moore, Beirne, Smith, Miller, Baxter, Mercer, Fitzhugh, Osborne, Powell, Griggs, Mason of F. Naylor, Donaldson, Boyd, Pendleton, George, McMillan, Campbell of W. Byars, Cloyd, Chapman, Matthews, Oglesby, Duncan, Laidley, Sumners, See, Doddridge, Morgan, Campbell of Brooke, Wilson, Clayton, Saunders, Cabell and Stuart—41.

[There is no provision for *future* apportionments of the members. This ought not to be. It will keep the state in a constant fever; and is unjust.]

Previous to the passage of Mr. Gordon's resolutions, Mr. Doddridge's amendment, (offering to fix the white basis for the house of delegates and the federal numbers for the senate) was lost, by a tie, 48 to 48. [Mr. Madison aye, Mr Marshall, no.]

Several of those who had been calculated on as generally supporting the white basis, assigned their reasons for supporting Mr. G's resolutions. Among these were Mr. Henderson, from Loudon, and Mr. Cooke, from Frederick.

The right of suffrage appears to have been considerably extended. We shall soon have all the particulars, as the convention is expected to close before the end of the present month. The debates are of great interest, and display much talent. On many questions, the votes have been very close.

Mr. Upshur's resolutions were set aside to make room for Mr. Gordon's, by the unanimous vote of the convention, except Mr. Madison.

Appointments—by the president previous to the meeting of the senate—

Anthony Butler, of Mississippi, to be charge d' affaires of the United States, at Mexico.

John M. Bower, of Alabama, to be consul of the United States, for the port of Guazacualco, in place of Charles Douglass, removed.

South Carolina. Resolutions to the following effect have been offered to the consideration of the senate of this state:

1st. That our representative in congress be requested, and our senators instructed, to oppose the renewal of the U. States bank.

2d. That, in the event of its re-incorporation, not to permit any private stockholders in that institution, and thereby make it a national one.

3d. That in the event of the incorporation of any persons for banking privileges, all the citizens of the United States be put on an equal footing, in subscribing for the stock of the same, and

4th. That the committee on finance be instructed to report on the propriety of the establishment of a national bank, excluding private stockholders, and the best means of effecting this object.

[We do not think that the "world will come to an end" in consequence of a refusal to re-charter the bank of the United States. But, if the question were left to our decision, whether we should have a *president for life*, or such a bank as is suggested, we would, without half a moment's hesitation, firmly decide in favor of the former. The power and patronage of the general government is already quite sufficient. Give it the command of such a bank, and a *Procrustean* bed would be instantly established. There are some who yet remember how things *have been*.

The U. S. Telegraph, speaking of the bank of the United States, pays the following compliment to congress—"*Its millions will be lavished upon* members of congress *and their constituents, to* purchase *a re-charter!*"

It will be recollected that the editor of this paper is printer to congress.]

U. S. bank. The stock of this bank fell, at New York, from 125¾ to 120, immediately on the receipt of the president's message. It has not recovered from the shock. It is understood, that a committee of the house of representatives will make a report concerning this institution, at an early day. There is a report that some extensive speculations were made in anticipation of the message.

James S. Stevenson, *of Pittsburg.* We have to "announce" that this gentleman, again a candidate for congress, has again been defeated—Mr. Denny being elected by a majority of from 12 to 1800 votes. Mr. S. however, had a majority of 81 votes in the city of Pittsburg. Mr. Denny was the anti masonic candidate—is well spoken of as a friend of domestic industry, and bears an honorable reputation.

Governors of the states. The following is a list of the acting governors of the several states.

Maine, Nathan Cutler; New-Hampshire, Benjamin Pierce; Vermont, Samuel C. Crafts; Massachusetts, Levi Lincoln; Rhode Island, James Fenner; Connecticut, Gideon Tomlinson; New-York, Enos T. Throop; New-Jersey, Peter D. Vroom, jr. Pennsylvania, George Wolf; Delaware, David Hazard; Maryland, Daniel Martin; Virginia, William B. Giles; North Carolina, John Owen; South Carolina, Stephen D. Miller; Georgia, George R. Gilmer; Alabama, Gabriel Moore; Mississippi, Gerard C. Brandon; Louisiana, H. Beauvais; Tennessee, William Carroll; Kentucky, Thomas Metcalf; Ohio, Allen Trimble; Indiana, James B. Ray; Illinois, Ninian Edwards; Missouri, John Miller. [*Phil. Inquirer.*

The Hornet. All hope seems now abandoned as to the safety of this vessel—and it is thought that every one of her gallant officers and crew have perished!

The Warren. A long story is told about the discharge of the greater part of the crew of this U. S. sloop at Port Mahon, in the Mediterranean, under the most cruel and outrageous circumstances. It states, that, their time having expired, and all measures adopted to make them re-enter having failed, they were cast ashore, even without the payment of their wages, to make their way home as well as they might. We cannot believe this tale. But if true—we trust that a signal punishment attends the author of the proceedings.

Removals. Maj. Robert Miller, lately removed from the place of postmaster at Richmond, Ky. has been elected a member of the senate of the state, in the place of Mr. Woods, resigned; and James Robertson, esq. late collector at Petersburg, Va. has been elected a member of the house of delegates, to fill a vacancy in that body.

The black population. The grand jury of Richmond county, Georgia, have presented it as a nuisance or crime, that printers and publishers throughout the state, but particularly in the city of Augusta, employ negroes in the different departments of their establishments; thereby affording them the means of learning to read writing, and affording a source of information to that class of our population which sound policy forbids.

The Susquehannah. The navigation of this noble river is rendered extremely hazardous by the Shamokin dam. Arks and rafts that attempt to pass the sluice, are instantly dashed to pieces—and rafts are scattered like forest leaves by a whirl-wind. A large supply of coal, expected at Baltimore, has been thus cut off. It is "hoped" however, that the spring risings of the river will return things to their former order, and level the whole structure. We rather hope that it may be so improved, as to answer the purposes for which it was intended; and that, in feeding the canal, it may not ruin the natural navigation of the river.

Lake Erie. The navigation on this lake closed for the season on or about the 1st inst. previous to which there were several severe storms, in which many vessels were more or less damaged; and some, indeed, totally lost, with a few lives.

Ascent of the Niagara! Two schooners, the Ann and Jane, and R. H. Boughton, (the first a British and

and the second an American vessel), arrived at Buffalo, on lake Erie, via the WELLAND CANAL, from lake Ontario, on the 2nd inst. The great locks were passed on the 30th November, just five years from the commencement of that important work. The Ann and Jane measures 85 tons. She passed the 32 locks, from lake Ontario to the summit of the mountain, in 5½ hours. An opinion is given, *that vessels may pass from lake Ontario to lake Erie, in the space of twenty-four hours, through the Welland canal.* It is probable that a great deal of business will be transacted on this canal; and the British will court it with their accustomed address and zeal. If it does not much facilitate extensive smugglings, we shall be agreeably disappointed.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL. The Harrisburg Reporter states, that a canal boat, loaded with clover seed, flax seed, &c. arrived at Harrisburg about two weeks since, from Wyoming, Luzerne county, where the boat had been built. It came down the North Branch to Northumberland, there entered the Susquehannah canal, and passed down to Duncan's island, at the mouth of the Juniata; was there passed through the out-let lock into the river, taken across and brought down the canal to Harrisburg.

IRA WOODMAN. We learn by the New Hampshire Post, that the grand jury of Grafton county, found a bill against Ira Woodman, esq. postmaster of Bethlehem, for stealing money from the mail. He was arraigned, and plead—not guilty.

We learn, also, from the same source, that the U. S. district attorney had demanded him for trial at the circuit court, and that his demand was acceded to. Consequently his trial is not to take place till May next—at Portsmouth. [*Dorset, N. H. Times.*

ANTI MASONIC. Sometime since, we copied, as an ordinary article of intelligence, certain proceedings of the New England Conference of Methodists, in relation to the anti masonic excitement—giving it as we found it. One of the resolutions was made to read, that the conference would have "no connexion whatever with the excitement." We are informed that the resolution as it passed, read as follows:

'*Resolved*, That we will have no connexion whatever with *speculative free masonry*, and this conference will consider any member who disregards this resolution as offending against the authority of the conference.'

This error is pointed out in the "Vermont Aurora." The two versions of the resolution are in direct opposition, one to the other; and a "liberty" has been taken, that should not be allowed—however common like things are in "these latter days." A thousand wrongs will not make one right.

ANTI MASONRY, IN NEW YORK. A statement is published in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, by which it appears that the anti-masonic votes in the state, 33,346, in 1828, have increased to 66,841 in 1829; that 275,000 votes were taken in 1828, and only 208,000 in 1829; that the anti-masonic members of the legislature were 13 in 1828, and now are 29.

TOLERATION. In the house of commons of North Carolina (we wish that the *name* of this house was changed—it belongs to an age that has past), a bill to compel the Quakers, Menonists and others to perform militia duty, or pay a fine, was indefinitely postponed, by a close vote, after a very able discussion.

"STATE RIGHTS." The house of representatives of S. Carolina, have passed by a vote of 99 to 20, resolutions requesting their senators and representatives in congress, to oppose any appropriation for internal improvement, from the general government, and *particularly all such appropriations for the benefit of South Carolina.*

KENTUCKY. The legislature of this state met at Frankfort on Monday, the 7th instant. John J. Crittenden was chosen speaker of the house of representatives, and R. S. Todd clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA. Bedford Brown, esq. of Caswell, speaker of the house of commons, was, on the 15th ballot, elected a senator of the United States in the place of Mr. Branch, resigned.

The following shews the state of the first eight ballots:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
John R. Donnell	46	55	55	55	55	59	56	62
William B. Meares	42	39	49	57	63	62	71	67
Montfort Stokes	31	28	21	49	46	51	42	38
Samuel P. Carson	27	30	27 withdrawn.					
Arch'd D. Murphy	19	8 withdrawn.						

There, were also, some scattering votes. On the 14th ballot, Mr. Meares had 74 votes, Mr. Donnell 59, and Mr. Fisher, a new candidate, 48. Then the two last were withdrawn, and Mr. Brown, not before named, proposed. The final vote was as follows—for Mr. Brown 95, Mr. Meares 86, scattering 7. So Mr. B. was elected by a plurality of 2 votes.

NEW ORLEANS, restored to health, has resumed all her former bustle and business. Great public improvements are making, especially in paving the streets, and in graduating and filling up lots, for the removal of nuisances. The river is lined with stately ranges of stores; and the city goes on rapidly to increase in population, wealth and beauty; and, very probably, will soon be materially improved in respect to health.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. *From the London Morning Herald, of Nov. 10.* We understand upon good authority, that the American minister is using his best endeavors with the board of trade, and we are sorry to add with some probability of success, to throw open the West India trade to the Americans again. This is all very natural, and very proper for an American minister; and though we should exceedingly regret if the attempt succeed, yet we should not blame the agent; he has not only a right, but it is his duty to do his best for his country; and in so doing he deserves the thanks of his countrymen, without justly incurring the blame of any one. There is however, another party engaged in this affair, whose conduct as a British subject appears to us, if we have been rightly informed, to say the least of it, to be very equivocal. A long residence abroad never ought to have the effect of making a man forget the interests of his own country, more particularly if he should happen to be the humble servant of that country.* In the case before us it may be that the gentleman has been misled; his conduct may proceed from erroneous opinions with regurd to what are the interests of the country, and promises of reciprocal advantages may have been held out, such as a modification of the tariff, &c. But in a government like that of the United States, promises ought not to be depended upon; for, though the executive may mean what they say, yet it should be recollected that they have no power of themselves to affect any thing of the kind, and very little influence to induce the other branches of the government to carry into effect their measures.

Besides, experience ought to teach us not to place much, if any, reliance on trans-atlantic promises; and as for reciprocity, we have hitherto found it in experience, however it may look in theory, all on one side. The shutting out of the United States, and then laying the foundation of a reciprocal trade between British North America and our West India colonies, was almost the only act of Mr. Canning's policy deserving of praise. It was indeed, a masterpiece of statesmanship; and we have no hesitation in saying that it raised this country in the opinion of the Americans greatly, as it was detrimental to their interests more than any thing that had occurred for many years. There was a promptitude and decision about it which, for a time, quite confounded Brother Jonathan; and while he denied its justice, yet he was compelled reluctantly to acknowledge Mr. Canning had the best of the argument, in the correspondence on the occasion with the American minister. We do hope and trust that our government will not suffer themselves to be talked into a repeal of this most salutary measure—a measure calculated to uphold that which must ever be of primary importance to this country, "ships, colonies, and commerce."

*This is supposed to allude to Mr. Vaughan, the present minister from England.

[There are many errors in this statement. The shutting of the British West India ports, has had little effect on our commerce with the West Indies, generally; and British consumers have obtained our products at an increased cost for freights.]

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. The London Times of the 14th, alluding to Mr. Poinsett, our minister in Mexico, holds the following language:—

The gentleman in question is understood to have a thorough knowledge of the internal condition of Mexico,—of her parties,—her resources,—and her wants; whether it be quite a fair use to make of such knowledge, for a diplomatic agent to take an active part in inflaming the distractions of an infant state, that a better bargain may be thereby squeezed out of her distresses by worldly minded power, seeking to snatch from her an extensive and highly productive province, is a point of casuistry which we are not called upon to decide. But this we know, that it is not wisdom nor sound policy in England to see the state of Mexico either crushed by a tyrant, or by a neighbor cozened. Without going deep into a delicate subject, we will say that the United States have got far enough to the southward and westward on the gulph of Mexico, and that it is for the interest and safety of our colonies, to have Mexico rather than the United States for their neighbor. The province of Texas ought to remain Mexican, as it is, and not to be swallowed up, like the Floridas and the whole course of the Mississippi, by any grasping government.

[The temper shewn in the preceding article is not a kind one. A very large part of the American people, we think, are averse to obtaining any more land—but an *Englishman* ought to prefer no complaint against the people of any other country, on that account! It is indelicate—perhaps, we ought to say impudent.

There are sundry reports of attempts to assassinate Mr. Poinsett, and we fear that they are true. We shall not attribute them to the British party in Mexico, though, from the tenor of the article from the Times, a suspicion of it may be indulged.

It is stated, that of the 3500 Spanish troops landed at Tampico, only 1600 were left—and 10 to 15 were dying daily.]

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Four negroes were executed at Greenupsburg, Ky. for a murder committed on their owner, while he was transporting them down the Ohio to the New Orleans market. They died with astonishing firmness, without shewing the least compunction for the crime committed, and one of them, the instant before he was launched from the cart, exclaimed—"death—death at any time, in preference to slavery."

Remains of the mammoth. An Ohio paper states, that in excavating the canal, near Nashport, through the ridge that divides the waters of Licking and Wahatomaka, some remains of the mammoth have been discovered, such as tusks, grinders, and some of the smaller bones. The frequent accidental discovery of the remains of this animal, shews that it must have been pretty numerous.

A part of the bones of an animal, compared with which the mammoth must have been a pigmy, found near fort St. Philip, Louisiana, are now exhibiting at Boston. The jaw-bone is *twenty feet* long.

Princess of Orange's diamonds.—A Paris paper states that a person suspected of having been concerned in stealing the princess' jewels, has been arrested at Maestricht.

The entire value of the jewels stolen amounted to $2,000,000.

Boston. Harrison Gray Otis, esq. has been re-elected mayor of Boston—having received 1,844 votes out of the 1,966 given. The aldermen were elected with about the same unanimity.

Pirates. A lot of seven have been lately shot at St. John's, Porto Rico—2 Frenchman, 3 Spaniards, 1 Greek and 1 American. A set of hardened villians, who went to the place of execution smoking cigars, and shewing the utmost indifference to their fate.

Samuel McKean, of Bradford county, has been appointed secretary of state of Pennsylvania, by governor Wolf.

Tennessee. We always thought it a joke when it was said that an academy called "Kremer" had been established in this state; but we see that, by the proceedings of the legislature, a bill to change the name of *Kremer* academy, in Bledsoe county, to JEFFERSON, was read a third time and passed, on the 1st instant.

Mr. Adams, late president, is now at Washington city.

Cincinnati. There was a great fire in this city on the night of the 11th inst. It broke out at the S. E. corner of Main and Third streets, which latter it soon crossed, and all the buildings to the U. S. bank, except two brick houses, were destroyed. The amount of the loss is not stated. Mr. Dawson's printing establishment was among the property destroyed.

Letters. 4675 foreign letters were lately received at New York, in one day.

Morris canal. Boats laden with wood and stone have arrived at New Ark, N. J. from the northward. The canal is now completed from New Ark to Mead's Basin, in Morris county, a distance of twenty-four miles—and boats have passed to and from that place, crossing the splendid aqueduct at the Little Falls, and all the intermediate locks, without difficulty.

The "Locomotive engine." It is proposed to publish a paper under this title in Baltimore. It will be devoted to internal improvements, mechanical appliances to rail roads, general literature, &c. and may become a useful chronicle to those seeking information on those important subjects. It will be published weekly at $3 per annum.

Preferred creditors. A law is before the legislature of Pennsylvania, providing that every mechanic, journeyman, laborer, or employer, male or female, for wages, shall, in case of the insolvency of the employer, have a preference over every other creditor, to a payment not exceeding fifty dollars.

Tonnage of Providence, R. I. It appears by a list recently made out, that there are at present 121 vessels belonging to this port. Of these 17 are ships, 1 barque, 44 brigs, 29 schooners, and 30 sloops; the ships, barque, and brigs measure 14,095 tons.

Col. Clinch. A dinner was given to col. *Clinch* of the U. S. army by the citizens of Pensacola on the 12th ult. as a mark of respect for his public and private worth. He commanded at Pensacola for seven years, and has been ordered to the post at Tampa bay.

Gold. The last caravan which arrived in Missouri from Mexico, brought a large quantity of gold, a good portion of which belonged to the exiled Spanish families. A large sum in gold bullion, which was buried in Adam's Desert, by the last preceding return caravan, to preserve it from robbers, has been recovered by its owners.

Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, in specie, were received on the 6th inst. at the U. States bank in Philadelphia, from New York.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Inagural address delivered by GEORGE WOLF, *on his inauguration as governor of Pennsylvania, Tuesday, December 15th,* 1829,

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In assuming upon myself the execution of the important trust, which, by the suffrages of my fellow citizens have been confided to me, I avail myself of this solemn occasion, thus publicly to express to those citizens my grateful acknowledgments for their unmerited kindness so freely and so signally bestowed, and to assure them of the anxious solicitude I shall ever feel for their welfare and happiness, and of my unceasing endeavours, whilst in their service, to merit in some measure, this distinguished mark of their confidence.

If in the course of the frequent vicissitudes and changes inseparable from our elective form of government, but salutary and essential to the preservation of its purity and the faithful administration of its concerns, the wisest and most experienced of our citizens, when called to discharge its highest functions, have not failed to evince those sensations of diffidence and self distrust, which the magnitude and difficulty of the trust inspired, what feelings of despondency and fearful anxiety must not be awakened in the breast of him, one of the humblest of your citizens, who is about to enter upon the same arduous duties, under circumstances at once adverse, intricate and embarrassing, who can lay no claim to other than the ordinary

endowments of nature, and who cannot fail to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies and imperfections.

But, if notwithstanding all the discouraging circumstances by which I feel myself surrounded, an honest zeal for the public good; if an ardent desire to promote the general welfare and happiness of the people; if an assiduous and untiring devotion to the advancement of their best interests; and if an unwearied industry in the faithful discharge of official duties, can in any measure compensate for the absence of those accomplishments and attainments, so necessary and desirable in the character of a chief magistrate of a great and growing commonwealth, or will in some degree justify the choice which its citizens have made, I trust I may be permitted to say, without incurring the imputation either of vanity or presumption, that such shall not be wanting on my part.

That in the discharge of the various and complicated duties which have been assigned to me, I shall often err, admits of no doubt; to be exempt from error is not the lot of frail humanity, voluntary errors will not be committed; for such as are involuntary, and result from the weakness and imperfection of our nature, I shall bespeak the indulgence and forbearance of my fellow citizens, firmly relying on their candor, intelligence and discrimination, to ascribe them to the proper source.

In administering the affairs of the government, the constitutions of this state and of the union, which in your presence I have solemnly sworn to support, will be my guides. The immutable principles of justice and of equal rights, on which they are based, will be zealously guarded and maintained. The powers vested in the executive branch of the government, by the constitution, will be exercised with that caution and discretion which their importance demands, and so as in no case to transcend the limits prescribed by that instrument. All laws, the execution of which falls within the scope of executive duties, will be carried into effect, in such manner as to ensure equal and exact justice to all.

The republican maxims, that the people are the source of all political power; that governments are instituted for their benefit; that those who administer them are their servants, bound to obey their will, so far as that will can be distinctly known or ascertained; accountable to them for all their official acts, and responsible to them for all wilful omissions of duty, have been, and will continue to be cherished by me.

In the distribution of the executive patronage, the most delicate, and certainly the least desirable of all its operations, the public good alone will be consulted; selfish considerations will be repudiated and rejected. Officers have been established by the constitution and laws of the commonwealth, for the accommodation and convenience of the people, and to aid in carrying into effect the operations of the government in all its various ramifications and details. Sinecures never were contemplated either by the framers of the constitution or the legislature; no individual, therefore, can expect to be appointed to an office of trust or profit, until he shall have established a character for moral integrity, industry, sobriety and a capacity to discharge his official duties personally, and without a reliance on others. Justice to the public, as well as the moral character of the state itself, demand a rigid adherence to this rule, and it is earnestly hoped and expected, that every good citizen of the commonwealth will contribute his aid to carry it into complete operation and effect. He who has been dishonest in his private transactions, or has proved unfaithful in the matter of a private trust, can have no claim to public confidence; it would be inequitable and unjust, that the idle, incompetent individual should be suffered to pocket the emoluments of an office, the duties of which he has neither the capacity nor the inclination to perform, whilst the competent, industrious citizen, who would discharge its duties with honor to himself and advantage to the public, is doomed to be overlooked and neglected. Sound morality as well as public policy require, that the ruinous and desolating sin of intemperance should be discountenanced and rooted out of society; not encouraged by the bestowal of places of trust and profit on its votaries. It is manifest, from the very nature and design of our civil institutions, that those to whom any part of the public business is entrusted, should be such as will make it their business not only thoroughly to understand their duty, but who will also industriously and faithfully attend to its performance.

To maintain relations with the general government and those of our sister states, at once friendly and conciliatory, will be my constant aim; to sustain the former in all its measures, tending to promote the general welfare, as it will be my duty, so also will it accord with my inclination and best wishes; should encroachments unhappily be made by either, on the rights of the state or any of its citizens, they will be resisted in a manner becoming the dignity of a great and independent sovereignty.

With regard to the great question of internal improvement, (about which there seems to be some diversity of opinion, and upon which it may be expected that I should express my own), whether considered in reference to the powers of the general government, to aid in constructing works of internal improvement, of a national character by the appropriation of money for such objects: or in reference to the policy of this state, in constructing useful and necessary works of improvement within its own limits, at its own expense, and under the immediate supervision and control of its constituted authorities, I can truly say, that I have never doubted the former, and that nothing has yet transpired to induce me to question the latter.

That Pennsylvania, patriotic, enlighted and prosperous, blessed with a constitution securing to her citizens the highest privileges man is destined to enjoy upon the earth; containing a population, intelligent, industrious and enterprising, and possessing a soil capable of the highest possible state of cultivation, rich in her agricultural, her manufacturing and mineral productions is destined, at no remote period, by a wise course of legislation and a skilful husbanding of her resources, to become, as from her local position and the physical advantages she so preeminently enjoys, she of right ought to be, the brightest star in our political galaxy, can scarcely admit of a doubt. First in the march of internal improvement, Pennsylvania will be the last to recede from a system which promises so much, and from which, by pursuing a judicious and prudent course of policy, there is so little to fear. A system of internal improvement progressive in its character, advancing towards its final consummation, steadily but surely, conducted skilfully and on principles of prudence and economy; not suffered in its course to outstrip the credit, or to impair the public confidence in the fiscal operations of the state, ought in my opinion, to form a prominent feature in our state policy.

The internal wealth and resources of the state, consisting of agricultural productions, which may be increased to an incalculable extent; of iron ore and coal, anthracite and bituminous, imbedded in our hills and our vallies almost without limit and without stint; besides a variety of other valuable productions, which are constantly developing themselves, cannot be made available to their possessors, or to add to the general wealth and prosperity of the community without the aid of such artificial communications as will facilitate their transportation and conveyance from the places where they are produced or deposited to such point and places where they may be profitably converted and disposed of to the uses for which God and nature have designed them. But to open such communications must be the work of time, to enable our citizens to reap the golden harvest anticipated, we must not suffer our impatience to force us into measures which in the end may greatly retard, if not entirely defeat the object we have so much at heart—by attempting too much we shall only embarrass our operations and protract the accomplishment of our designs; the credit of the state and the public confidence in its ability to meet its engagements must keep pace with the spirit of improvement to ensure its success; should these fail, the system itself must sink; against such a state of things it is our duty to guard. As a real friend to a system of internal improvement such as I have described; as one to whom the character as well as the prosperity of the state, and the comforts and conveniences of all its citizens cannot fail to be subjects of the deepest solicitude and concern, I would take occasion respectfully to suggest, whether we would not be more likely to ensure success to the system itself, by confining for the present all our energies as well as all the means of the state to the works already commenced, and to the gradual extension of such as require to be extended

to answer their original design, or to render them useful and profitable to the public; thereby ensuring their speedy completion and securing to the treasury an additional source of revenue which will relieve it from embarrassment, inspire confidence in its resources, and give a new impetus to the public mind and feeling in favor of commencing and conducting to successful completion, hereafter, other important objects of enterprise and public utility.

To aid, encourage and protect agriculture, commerce and manufactures, the three important branches of our national industry, as well as the great sources of wealth and prosperity to our citizens, and I may add, of real independence to our common country, are powers to be exercised exclusively by congress, and with that care and caution which shall secure to the one equal advantages with the other. It cannot be denied however, that the latter branch of our industry, and which is of vital importance to the people of Pennsylvania, is still in a great measure in its infancy, and requires the artificial stimulus of legislation, to bring it to that state of perfection in which it may take its rank in point of prosperity with, and contribute to the successful advancement of the other two. It is believed that the late act of congres, "in alteration of the several acts, imposing duties on imports," has gone far to produce the result desired; the efficacy of the provisions of the act just mentioned to give vigor and permanency to our manufacturing establishments, will soon be fully tested, and should the experiment made, be found inadequate to attain the end desired, we may safely confide in that august body, within whose province the subject rests, that the proper remedy will be applied. The talents and enlightened patriotism too, of the delegation representing this state in the national legislature, give ample assurance, that the honor of the state, and the true interests of its citizens, have been deposited in safe hands, and that they will neither be compromised nor neglected. That the protecting system will continue to be cherished by the mass of our citizens, who cannot fail to perceive that on the permanency of that course of policy, their best interests will materially depend, can scarcely admit of a doubt; and so long as the people continue to cherish the system, there will be little cause to fear that their representatives will run counter to it. Although the legislatures of the different states can exercise no immediate control over this important and deeply interesting subject, yet the expression of its opinions and views by the legislature of a state to the congress of the United States, in relation to the great measures of national policy depending before that body, will not fail to command a respectful attention, and be received with that deference which is due from the national government to the interests and wants of one of its constituent members. There are, however, other branches of productive industry, which properly fall within the scope of the municipal regulations of the state governments, and over which a salutary influence may be shed by legislative enactments, tending to protect those engaged in them against imposition and loss, and to ensure to their labor its ligitimate return; such are some of the mechanic arts and other branches of business pursued by the working classes, immediately connected with them. Every legislative enactment, having for its object to foster and encourage this useful and valuable portion of our citizens, is an incentive to a laudable emulation to excel in every species of industry embraced within its provisions; and it is a duty of the first obligation imposed upon those entrusted with the administration of government, to infuse into the ranks of industry a spirit of filial confidence, that their interests will not be treated with indifference and neglect by those who are bound to protect them, and to furnish the assurance that they too are objects of the care and solicitude of those who emphatically are the guardians of the people's rights.

It will not be expected, that, on an occasion such as the present, any thing should be said in reference to the state of the commonwealth, or the measures to be submitted to the deliberations of the legislature during the present session; the message of my respected predecessor has presented both in detail. But I would call the attention of that portion of my fellow citizens, who compose the legislative branch of the government, to one or two topics; the first of which, it seems to me, no executive magistrate can abstain from pressing on the attention of the legislature without being justly chargeable with a culpable neglect of duty; I mean that clause of the constitution which enjoins that "the legislature shall as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis," an injunction which I trust no statesman will disregard or philanthropist treat with neglect. This call has been so frequently made by the eminent statesmen who have preceded me in the executive department of this government, that I fear a repetition of it now, will be considered as forming a subject too stale and hackneyed to be productive of any beneficial effects, but as some of those calls have heretofore produced favorable results, may I not be permitted to indulge the hope, that the enlightened body, I am now addressing, will turn their attention to the injunction itself as being one, which considering the high source from which it emenates is entitled to their unqualified deference and respect. The philanthropic design, and patriotic intention of the framers of the constitution cannot, certainly, be passed over with indifference by any legislative body which views the subject of education, in all its important bearings, as well with regard to the evils resulting to society from a want of that moral and scholastic instruction to which a large portion of our citizens, who are now destitute of the means of obtaining them, is doomed; as in reference to the stability and permanency of our free institutions, themselves, which must always materially depend on the virtue and intelligence of the people. It is an incontrovertible truth, that civil liberty never can flourish in the same soil with ignorance; to be duly appreciated and rationally enjoyed, the ample privileges it confers, and the rich blessings it imparts, must be felt and understood; without the lights of education, the only true source of correct information, this never can be accomplished. That legislature therefore, which shall have devised and brought to maturity a system of education, by means of primary or common schools, to be established throughout the state, and supported by its own munificence and liberality on a scale so broad and extensive as to reach every village and neighborhood, and which shall ensure to every indigent child in the commonwealth the rudiments of learning at least, will not only have contributed largely to the perpetuation of our free institutions, but reared to itself a monument of imperishable fame.

Our judiciary system too, would seem to require revision, and ought, it is believed, to form another subject for the serious deliberations of the legislatures: Under the present system, the time of the judges of the supreme court, is so constantly engrossed and occupied, and their labors have become so onerous and incessant, that there is no opportunity afforded for reading or reflection, which to inspire confidence in their decisions on new and important questions, which are constantly arising, and which are to become the settled law of the land, are all essential and important; besides the constant accumulation of business arising from obvious causes, notwithstanding the efforts of the judges to keep it down, and the unavoidable delays consequent thereon, are becoming evils of no small magnitude. Whether establishing a tribunal to sit as a court of errors and appeals; increasing the number of judges on the bench of the supreme court, or so organizing the present courts as to ensure a more equal distribution of labor among the judges of the supreme court, and those of the common pleas, having a tendency to expedite the public business, and to give more vigor and efficiency to the administration of the laws, would afford the better remedy, is a question submitted with great deference to the wisdom of the legislature.

With an anxious desire on my part, to cultivate a spirit of friendship, harmony and good will with all those connected with the administration of the government, and more especially with those who constitute its legislative department, I pledge myself, that to all their measures, tending to promote the public good, I will yield a cheerful and hearty concurrence, asking in return a reciprocity of good feeling on their part, together with their aid and co-operation in such measures, tending to the same object, as the executive may from time to time find it necessary and expedient to recommend.

Permit me, fellow-citizens, before closing this address, to congratulate you on the happy state and condition of the commonwealth, and of our common country. Whilst in the old world we find one portion of it has been visited with the desolating scourge of war, and drenched with the blood of its unoffending subjects, and other portions of it have been convulsed by internal commotions and risings of the people, driven to desperation, by the chilling hand of poverty, or the more deadly and desolating grasp of absolute famine and want, the natural concomitants of arbitrary power and oppression, we have been permitted to enjoy the inestimable blessings of a profound peace; of prosperity unexampled in the history of nations; of a government based immediately on the will of the people, and administered on the purest principles of republican simplicity; of laws mild and humane, administered peaceably but promptly, and executed even unto the death of the offender, without tumult or confusion, and without producing other sensations in the public mind than those of acquiescence in or submission to, the justice of the penalties they inflict; of liberty civil and religious, secured to us by written constitutions, bearing in their train the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, and last, though not least, the free exercise of the rights of conscience; privileges, which it is devoutly hoped, no American citizen will ever relinquish, but with his life, whatever may be the specious pretext to induce the sacrifice. In short, we inhabit a country, which from its earliest infancy to the present day, Providence by the most signal manifestations of its goodness and protecting care, seems to have distinctly marked for its own. And permit me here emphatically to say, that if there is a nation on the face of the earth, which, more than any other, is bound to be devoted to its God by all the sacred ties of gratitude and love, that nation is the American people.

Having now, fellow citizens, briefly delineated to you some of the general principles by which in the course of my administration I shall be governed, and adverted to others which will be cherished and maintained, I shall, in the fear, and as I humbly trust, under the guidance and direction of that All Wise Being, in whose hands are the destinies of men and of nations, proceed to the discharge of my duty.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS—1ST SESSION.

SENATE.

December, 17. A resolution submitted by Mr. Livingston enquiring into the expediency of constructing a direct road from Washington to New Orleans, was considered and agreed to.

Mr. *Sanford* presented the petition of Benjamin Pendleton, of New York, asking for indemnity for his losses sustained by reason of the non-performance on the part of the government, of its engagements with him, in relation to the recently contemplated exploring naval expedition to the South Seas. Referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. *Livingston* presented the petition of the merchants of New Orleans, who had ordered goods from Europe before the passage of the present tariff law, asking a remission of the *additional* duties. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. *Livingston* presented the memorial of the merchants, traders, and others, of the city of New Orleans, requesting that a duty of ten per cent, be laid on sales at auction. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. *Chambers*, on leave, introduced a bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of certain states therein mentioned, for interest on their advances during the late war; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

The bill for the relief of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, was read the second time, and referred to the committee of claims.

The senate then went into conclave on executive business, after which, on motion by Mr. *Marks*,

Adjourned to Monday.

December 21. Certain resolutions submitted on Thursday last by Mr. *Livingston*, on the subject of opening a water communication between the Mississippi and lake Pouchatrain, of erecting a light house at the mouth of Tchifuncti river; and of constructing embankments and bridges, and making roads on the public lands in Louisiana, at the expense of the United States, were considered and agreed to, as was also a resolution, offered by Mr. *Chambers* on the same day, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of authorizing a subscription on the part of the United States to the stock of the Washington turnpike road company.

Several resolutions, having reference to business of a local character, were offered for consideration, and many gentlemen gave notice that they intended to introduce bills, the subject of which will be sufficiently noticed hereafter.

Mr. *Hendricks* presented a resolution of the legislature of Indiana, on the subject of the right of the state to the public lands within its limits.

Mr. *King* presented a memorial of the legislature of Alabama, requesting a grant to the state of all the unsold public lands within her limits; for the purposes of internal improvement and education.

Mr. *McKinley* also presented memorials of the legislature of Alabama, for the postponement of the sales of public lands in that state, and a change in the mode of selling said lands; and for further relief of the purchasers of the public lands. Referred to the committee on public land.

After the transaction of other minor business, the senate went into the consideration of executive business, and then adjourned.

December 22. Mr. *Smith* of Md. presented a memorial from the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, praying for a subscription to the stock of the company. Referred.

Mr. *Livingston* presented a petition from Frances Glavry, praying compensation for property captured and confiscated by the French government, which, on motion of Mr. L. was referred to a select committee, chosen by ballot, consisting of Messrs. *Livingston*, *Holmes*, *Silsbee*, *Chambers* and *Sanford*.

Mr. *Holmes* presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the senate, what funds of the United States, deposited in the state banks or the banks of the District of Columbia, have been directed to be withdrawn since the session of congress of 1824; what sums still remain in such banks; at what times the transfers were respectively directed, and in what cases such funds are safe, unsafe or doubtful.

A joint resolution submitted by Mr. *Smith* of S. C, moving an adjournment until to Monday, in order to give the committees of both houses time for the preparation of reports, &c. was agreed to by the senate—yeas 19, nays 17.

A bill to provide for the payment of sundry citizens of the territory of Arkansas, for trespasses committed upon their property by the Osage Indians in the years 1816—17, and 1823, and a bill for the final adjustment of private land claims in Missouri, were read a third time and passed.

Other business was transacted, when, after a short time spent on executive business, the senate adjourned.

December 23. The motion submitted yesterday by Mr. *Holmes*, in relation to the condition of the public deposites in the state banks, was considered and agreed to.

The following, was among other petitions presented. By Mr. *Barnard*—the petition of the distillers of the city of Philadelphia, to allow a drawback on the exportation of domestic distilled spirits from foreign molasses.

The bill providing for the allowance of interest to certain states for advances made during the late war, was taken up, amended, so as to include N. Hampshire, R. Island and N. Carolina, and made the order of the day, for Monday next.

A message having been received from the house of representatives, announcing that they had passed a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee on the library of congress, in which they requested the concurrence of the senate, the senate proceeded to ballot for a committee on their part, when Messrs. *Robbins*, *Woodbury*, and *Grundy* were elected—the senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 17. After the presentation and reference of a great number of petitions—

On motion of Mr. *Standifer*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire what further means may be expedient and necessary, in addition to those already provided by law, to facilitate the removal of such of the Cherokee Indians as are disposed to emigrate and settle themselves west of the Mississippi river.

Mr. *Sevier* moved to amend this resolve by adding the words "and west of the territorial line of Arkansas:" and this amendment being accepted, by the mover as a modification of his resolution—

The resolve, as amended, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *White*, of Florida, it was

Resolved, That the committee on agriculture be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the compilation of a treatise on the cultivation of the sugar cane, and the fabrication and refinement of sugar, including the most modern improvements; and, also, into the expediency of requesting the president of the United States to cause to be procured, through the commanders of our public armed vessels, and our consuls abroad, such varieties of the sugar cane as may be best adapted to the soil and climate of the United States.

Mr. *Hunt*, of Vermont, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the nett annual proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several states, for the purpose of education and internal improvement, in proportion to the representation of each in the house of representatives.

A brief discussion ensued on the consideration of this resolution, between Messrs. *Sterigre*, *Hunt* and *Test*, when it was amended, on motion of Mr. *Sevier*, by inserting after the word "states," the words "and territories," and then ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. *Storrs*, of New York, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of the department of the treasury be directed to communicate to this house copies of the monthly reports of the affairs of the bank of the United States received at the treasury department since the first day of July last. [Agreed to *nem. con.* on Monday.]

Mr. *Verplank*, of New York, submitted for consideration, the following:

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to inquire and report on the expediency of reducing the rate of postage on periodical publications, and placing them at the same rate and under the same regulation with newspapers.

Mr. *Hall* of North Carolina submitted for consideration the following:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed and instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the constitution of the United States, so as to define more clearly the separation between the powers delegated to the government of the United States, and those retained by the people or delegated to the state governments.

In offering this resolution, Mr. *Hall* referred to that part of the president's message which alludes to constitutional construction, to shew that this portion of the message had not been referred as yet to any committee.

After the resolution was so modified as to propose the reference of the subject of it to a select committee, instead of a standing committee, as proposed by Mr. *Hall*, the question was taken on agreeing to it, and it was determined in the *negative*—ayes 62, noes 84. So the resolution was rejected.

On motion by Mr. *Carson* the house proceeded to consider the resolution moved on Tuesday by Mr. *Desha*, proposing to refer to a committee the expediency of locating an armory on the western waters. An animated debate ensued, but before the question was taken, a motion for adjournment prevailed, and the house adjourned accordingly.

Monday, Dec. 21. *Arbraham Rencher*, a representative from North Carolina, appeared to day, and took his seat.

A large number of petitions were presented, after which sundry bills from the committee on claims, &c. were read twice and disposed of.

The *speaker* laid before the house the annual report of the clerk of the house, of the expenditures out of the contingent fund during the last year; as, also, of the names of the clerks and messengers in the service of the house; which report was read, and laid on the table.

The *speaker* laid before the house sundry additional documents in relation to the contested election of Pryor Lea, one of the representatives from the state of Tennessee; which documents were referred to the committee of elections.

Considerable time was occupied in discussing the resolution for establishing an armory on the western waters, and, after various attempts to amend, it was agreed to without a dissenting voice, and then the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 22. After the usual preparatory business, Mr. *McDuffie*, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making an appropriation for repairing and fitting out the frigate Brandywine, which was read twice, committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Wickliffe*, from the select committee on retrenchment, reported (in part) a bill to establish a uniform rule for the computation of the mileage of members of congress, and for other purposes, which was read twice, committed made order of the day for to-mmorrow, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Carson*, submitted a resolution authorising an enquiry into the expediency of establishing a national armory on the waters of the Atlantic states, south of Virginia, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Drayton*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on foreign affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making compensation to American citizens for the losses which they have sustained in consequence of illegal seizures, confiscations, and condemnations of their property, by France anterior to the 30th Sept, 1800.

Mr. *Chilton*, in offering the following resolution, referred to the resolutions which he had the honor to offer at the preceding session, on the subject of retrenchmentt however little honor they had done him, and the lengthy and elaborate report which had been made. He then moved a resolution that the eight bills reported by that committee, with their report, be referred to the committee on retrenchment now raised. As he had suffered much, he hoped the house would accede to his motion. The resolution was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Crockett*, the committee on public lands was discharged from the consideration of the memorial from the state of Tennessee, on the subject of public lands.

A joint resolution from the senate, providing that the two houses adjourn from this day to Monday, to afford time for the comittees to prepare their reports was read twice.

The question beng on the engrossment of the resolution for a third reading, it was carried in the affirmative—ayes 90—noes 70.

The resolution was read a third time.

The question being on the passage of the resolution—

Mr. *Condict* then, after a few words on the business before the house, asked for the ayes and noes on the question, and a sufficient number rising, the ayes and noes were ordered.

Mr. R. M. *Johnson* then made some remarks in favor of the resolution. He was not afraid to vote for it, for he believed that his constituents would see the propriety of this course. He would not treat his constituents as children, by supposing that they would attribute his course to any improper feeling. On subjects of this character he considered himself to have a discretion. The business is now before the committees, and time ought to be given to them to mature the business. He contended that the business of members is more in the committees at this time than in the house.

Mr. *Vance* made some observations in reply. Mr. *Johnson*, explained. Mr. *McDuffie* asked if any of the orders of the day were in a condition to be taken up.

The *speaker* replied that the bills ordered to be printed had not been printed, and that they could not be ready for the action of the house.

Mr. *Richardson* was opposed to the resolution, considering that the house could be diligently and properly employed in listening to the petitions from the people.

Mr. *Whittlesey* said he did not understand the *speaker* to say that the printed bills would not be on the tables to-morrow. A request had been made to the public printer to have the bills on the tables this morning. They were all short bills, and might have been on the table yesterday by sundown. The printer has sent word that they will be on the tables to-morrow morning. He then made some allusions to the state of business, and the duties of the members both in the house and in the committees. He stated that when the committee on elections should report, which he expected would be early next week, there would be important business, to which the claims of petitioners must give way. He thought we should meet to-morrow to get through the business, and we might then adjourn over the holidays.

Mr. *Cambreleng* said it was a sufficient reason for adjournment that the bills would not be our tables until to-morrow. However attentively the gentleman from Ohio, as chairman of the committee on claims, may have examined the claims, he could not expect that other gentlemen were prepared to act on them.

The question was then taken on the passage of the resolution, and decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barnwell, Beekman, Bell, Blair, of S. C. Boekee, Bouligt, Boulden, Buchanan, Buinan, Cambreleng, Campbell, Carson, Chilton, Clark, Coleman, Conner, Cowles, Crowinshield, Davis, of S. C. Dickinson, Drayton, Dudley, Dwight, Everett, of Mass. Ford, Gorham, Gurley, Hall, Haynes Hemphill, Hinds, Hoffman, Hubbard, Hunt, Johns, Johnson, of Ken. King, of N. Y. Lamar, Leiper, Lewis, Lumpkin, Mallary, Marr, Martin, Maxwell, of Va. McDuffie, Mitchell, Monell, Muhlenburg, Nuckolls, Rencher, Wm. B. Shepherd, A. H. Shepard, Storrs, of N. Y. Thompson, of Geo. Verplanck, White, of Lou. Wickliffe, Wilde, Wingate, Young—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Alston, Angel, Armstrong, Arnold, Bailey, Barber, of Con. Barringer, Bartlett, Bates, Baylor, Blair, of Ten. Boon, Broadhead, Brown, Burges, Cahoon, Chandler, Claiborne, Clay, Coke, Condict, Cooper, Coulter, Craig, Crane, Crockard, Crockett, Creighton, Crocheron, Daniel, Davenport, Davis, of Mass. Doherty, Deshu, DeWitt, Duncan, Earll, Ellsworth, Evans, of Me. Evans, of Penn. Findlay, Finch, Fisher, Forward, Foster, Fry, Gaither, Gilmore, Goodenow, Grennell, Halsey, Hammons, Harvey, Hawkins, Hodges, Howard, Hughes, Huntington, Irvin, Ingersoll, Irwin, of Penn. Irvin, of Ohio, Isacks, Jennings, Johnson, of Ten. Kendall, Kennon, Kincaid Lea, Lecompte, Lent, Letcher, Lyon, Magee, Martindale, Maxwell, McCreery, McIntire, Newton, Overton, Pearce, Petti's, Pierson, Polk, Potter, Powers, Ramsey, Reed, Richardson, Ripley, Russel, Scott, Shields, Semmes, Sill, Smith, Smyth, of Va. Speight, Spencer, of N. Y. Sprigg, Stanberry, Standifer, Sterigere, Stephen, Storrs, of Con. Swan, Swift, Taylor, Test, Thomson, of Ohio, Tracy, Tucker, Vance, Varnum, Vinton, Washington, Weeks, Whittlesey, Williams, Yancey—121.

So the motion was rejected.

A resolution submitted by Mr. *Storrs* for the suppression of certain frauds in Arkansas, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Drayton*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay and emoluments of captains and masters commandant in the naval service of the United States.

On motion of Mr. *Test*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing that part of the national road which lies within the state of Indiana, to be graded and thrown up, and bridges, drains, and culverts, to be built where required, so as to put the said road in complete order for receiving the stone or gravel, and completing the same according to the McAdam plan.

Mr. *Test* referred to the existing law in relation to this road, and to the necessity of making some repairs, if the benefit of that law is not to be entirely lost.

On motion of Mr. *Ramsay* the house adjourned.

Wednesday Dec. 23. Numerous bills were reported by different committees, and certain received from the senate read and referred.

On motion of Mr. *Duncan* it was

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency of opening and improving the Cumberland road, from the western line of the state of Indiana, through the state of Illinois to the Mississippi river, and of making an immediate appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. *Potts*, in submitting the following resolution, which was agreed to by the house, made a few remarks explanatory of its object.

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for locating, opening, and grading the Cumberland road from the Mississippi river to the seat of government of the state of Missouri; and into the expediency of causing bridges to be erected, and such other improvements to be made on the said road as will fit it for immediate use.

On motion of Mr. *Sevier*, it was

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to extend the United States road leading from Natchitoches, in Louisiana, to Washington, in Arkansas, to the northern boundary line of said territory.

Mr. *Everett* moved the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table according to rule, viz:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to communicate to the house the monthly returns of the bank of the United States for the year 1829, not comprehended by the resolution of the house of the 21st instant.

On motion of Mr. *Dwight*, it was

Resolved. That the committee on the census be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law, for collecting statistical information, touching the state of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, at the same time when the census is taken.

Mr. *Richardson* moved the following resolution, which was read and ordered to lay on the table, viz:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to consider the expediency of appropriating a portion of the revenue of the United States to purposes of education, to be apportioned among the several states and territories, according to the ratio of representation.

On motion of Mr. *Cahoon*, it was

Resolved That the committee on the militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the militia laws as to exempt from military duty in time of peace, all persons under 21 and over 35 years of age.

On motion of Mr. *Cambreleng*, it was

Resolved, That the committee of commerce be instructed to inquire into, and report on the past and the present condition of our navigation; and to recommend such measures as may be necessary to enlarge our commercial marine.

On motion of Mr. *Davenport*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on military pensions be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the 3d section of an act of congress, approved May 15th, 1828, providing for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the United States revolution, so as to place the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, upon the same footing with the officers who are provided for by the 1st and 2d sections of said act.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. *Martin*, of S. C. in the chair, and took up the bill making an appropriation for fitting out the Brandywine frigate. The necessity of the measure having been briefly explained by Mr. *McDuffie*, chairman of the committee of ways and means, and no motion to amend being made, it was reported to the house, and unanimously ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Sometime was spent in the consideration of private bills, when, on motion of Mr. *McDuffie*, it was

Ordered, That when the house adjourns to-morrow, it will adjourn to meet again on Monday, the 28th of the present month.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the president's message to the congress of the United States, December, 1829.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Post office department, 24th November, 1829.

To the president of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the state of this department.

The general post office was established July 26, 1775. There was then but one line of posts, extending from Falmouth, in New England, to Savannah, in Georgia; and the postmaster general was authorized to establish such cross posts as he should think proper.

In October, 1782, the postmaster general was required, by act of congress, to cause the mail to be carried once a week to all the post offices; and by the same act he was authorized to make provision for the transmission of newspapers by mail.

When the federal government was organized under the present constitution, in 1789, the post office establishment was revised and perpetuated. There were then, and to the close of 1790, only seventy-five post offices in the United States: And the extent of post roads in the United States, in 1790, amounted to 1,875 miles. Now, the number of post offices is eight thousand and four, and the post roads amount to 115,000 miles.

The first line of mail coaches in the United States, was established in pursuance of an act of congress, passed September 7, 1785, extending from Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, to Savannah, in Georgia. The transportation of the mail in coaches amounts, at this time, to 6,507,818 miles in one year, and from the first day of January next, it will be increased to 6,785,810 miles. The whole yearly transportation of the mail in coaches, sulkies, and on horseback, amounts to about 13,700,000 miles.

The whole amount of postages, (the only source of revenue to the department), from 1789 to July 1, 1829, was,		$26,441,496
The whole expenses of the department, during the same period, were as follows:		
Compensation to postmasters	$7,829,925	
Incidental expenses,	896,967	
Transportation of the mail,	16,052,513	
		24,779,405
Leaving an aggregate amount of revenue, of		$1,662,091

The revenue of the department is accounted for, as follows:

Amount of the several payments into the treasury from 1789, to 1828,	$1,103,063
Amount of losses in the transmission of moneys during the same period,	17,348
Balance, as exhibited on the books of the department, on the 1st of July, 1829,	541,680
	$1,662,091

From this statement it appears that the department has always been sustained by its own resources, and that no money has, at any time, been drawn from the treasury for the transportation of the mails: but that it has contributed to the revenue of the government.

The sums paid into the treasury by the different postmaster generals are as follows:

By Timothy Pickering, from December, 1793, to March, 1795,	47,499
By Joseph Habersham, from June, 1795, to September, 1801,	363,310
By Gideon Granger, from December, 1801, to December, 1813,	291,579
By Return J. Meigs, from March, 1814, to June, 1823,	387,209
By John McLean, from July, 1823, to December, 1828,	13,466
Making together, the foregoing sum of	$1,103,063

The balance of $541,680, exhibited by the books of this department, on the 1st of July, 1829, covers all the balances due from postmasters and others, of every description, which have been accumulating for forty years, including those of the most doubtful, and many of a desperate character. The report of the late postmaster general exhibited a balance of $332,105 10, as the amount of available funds, at the disposition of the department, on the 1st of July, 1828. The amount exhibited by the books of the department on that day, is $616,394; from which it appears that the sum of $284,289, of old balances, was estimated to be either desperate, or of so uncertain a character, as that no reliance could be had upon any part of it: and it is believed, from examination, that this estimate did not essentially vary from what will prove to have been the actual amount of losses from 1789 to 1828.

To the above amount of		$284,289
Must be added this sum, due for postages prior to July 1, 1828, which is since found to be desperate,		22,235
Counterfeit money found on hand	$2,634	
Notes of broken banks	1,672	
		4,306
Making together the total amount of losses by bad debts and bad money,		$310,830
Which sum, deducted from the above mentioned balance of		541,680
Leaves the actual balance, on the 1st of July, 1829,		$230,850

The fractions in this statement being omitted.

The amount of moneys on hand, and due from postmasters, including judgments obtained on old accounts, was reported by the late postmaster general to be, on the first day of July, 1827, $370,033 37

He also reported an excess of expenditures beyond the amount of receipts for the year ending the 1st of July, 1828, of 37,928 27

Leaving a balance of moneys on hand, and due from postmasters, including judgments obtained on old accounts, on the 1st of July, 1828, of		$332,105 10
The amount of postages from July 1, 1828, to July 1, 1829, is found to be	$1,707,418 42	
The expenditures of the department for the same period, are as follows:		
Compensation to postmasters	$559,237 28	
Transportation of the mail	1,153,646 21	
Incidental expenses	69,249 08	
	1,782,132 57	
Shewing, in the amount of expenditures from July 1, 1828, to July 1, 1829, an excess beyond the amount of revenue, admitting that every cent of postage of the last year shall be collected, of	$74,714 15	
Add amount of bad debts as before mentioned	$22,235 50	
And amount of bad money	4,306 38	
	26,541 88	
		$101,256 03
Leaving the true balance of available funds at the disposal of the department, on the 1st of July, 1829, provided no farther losses shall be sustained in the collection, viz:		
Cash in deposite	$136,448 86	
Balances due from postmasters and others	94,400 21	
		$230,849 07

It appears, therefore, that the funds of the department suffered a diminution, from July 1, 1828, to July 1, 1829, of $101,256 03.

In this result, all the collections made of former debts, as well as all losses ascertained within the year, are comprehended.

The expense for transporting the mail, by reason of the increased facilities contracted for, before the commencement of the present year, from January 1, to July 1, 1829, exceeded the expense for transportation during the corresponding period of the preceding year, $67,333: and the expenditures of the department for the same period, being the first half of the current year, had there been no increase of postages, would have exceeded its revenue $68,681, equal to $137,362, for the year. The actual excess of expenditure, however, owing to the increase of revenue for the half year ending July 1, 1829, amounts to but $49,778 55.

When I entered upon the duties of the department, on the 6th of April last, I found the contracts had been made, and the responsibilities of the department incurred, for the whole of the current year, and from one to four years in prospect, in the most expensive sections of the country. It appeared necessary, therefore, to direct the energies of the department principally to the great object of sustaining its operations in the engagements which it had already contracted, by its own resources. This could be effected only by enforcing a strict observance of the law on the part of postmasters, in preventing, so far as practicable, all abuses, and in accounting, regularly and promptly, for all the moneys coming into their hands; by guarding against all further increase of expense, except in cases absolutely demanded by the public interest; and by instituting such checks and responsibilities in the mode of transacting the business of the department, as to secure more effectually a proper application of its funds, and to prevent, in all cases, a diversion of any part of them from their legitimate objects.

To correct abuses in the privilege of franking, which had prevailed to a considerable extent, and to prevent others, which were beginning to show themselves, it was thought expedient to issue a circular to postmasters, calling their special attention to the subject, and enjoining renewed vigilance and energy on their part. This circular, bearing date the 18th of May last, has not been without its effect. The postages accounted for by postmasters are accumulating in an increased ratio, which promises advantageous results. The proceeds of postages for the quarter ending June 30, 1829, exceed the amount for the corresponding quarter of 1828, by $30,376 59. The accounts for the quarter ending the 30th of September last, are not all examined, but so far as the examination has proceeded, it promises a proportionate increase.

The contracts for transporting the mail in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and the territory of Arkansas, constituting one section, will expire with the current year. The rapid increase of population and of business in those sections of the country, required considerable improvements in the frequency, the celerity and the mode of transporting the mail on the leading routes, for which provision has been made in the renewal of the contracts.

The mail communication between New Orleans, and the seat of the general government, by way of Mobile and Montgomery, in Alabama, and Augusta, in Georgia, will, from the commencement of the ensuing year, be effected three times a week, affording comfortable conveyance for travellers, and the whole trip performed in the period of two weeks, each way, through the capitals of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Lines of four-horse post coaches will also be established, from the first day of January next, to run three times a week, both ways, between Nashville and Memphis, in Tennessee. This improvement was deemed important to keep a regular and certain intercourse between the western states and New Orleans—Memphis being a point on the Mississippi to which steamboats can come at all seasons of the year: it being contemplated to extend this line to New Orleans by steamboats, so soon as the means of the department will justify, and the public interest shall require it. To give greater utility to this improvement, a weekly line of coaches will be also established at the same time, from Florence, in Alabama, (where it will connect with the line from Huntsville) to Bolivar, in Tennessee, at which point it will form a junction with the line from Nashville to Memphis.

Such improvements are also provided in the transportation of the mail through Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, as that the lines of stages three times a week between Louisville, in Kentucky, and St. Louis, in Missouri, will connect the correspondence and the travelling in a period of two days less than the time now occupied; and continue the line to Fayette, beyond the centre of Missouri, within the same time which is now allowed for reaching St. Louis. A weekly line of stages will also go into operation on the first of January next, from Fayette to Independence, near the western boundary of that state.

These, with other improvements, provided for by the contracts which have just been made, will add 277,992 miles to the annual transportation of the mail in stages.

Notwithstanding the increased expense which these additional services would require, the new contracts have been made, including all the improvements, for $19,195 37 per annum less than the sum paid under the expiring contracts, for the transportation of the mail in that section. The advantageous terms of these contracts will effect a saving to the department of about twenty-five per cent. in proportion to the services to be performed.

On entering the department, my attention was, at an early day, drawn to the manner in which its funds were received and disbursed. Circumstances transpired at the very threshold of this inquiry, which indicated a looseness and irresponsibility entirely incompatible with that system which ought to characterize every branch of the public service. Moneys had been advanced to different persons contrary to law; and persons in the immediate employment of the department, who receive stipulated salaries, defined and appropriated by law, had received moneys in advance from the funds of the department, beyond the allowances so provided, and which had not been appropriated. There stands at this day, on the books of the department, a balance of $2,164 16, for moneys formerly advanced out of the funds of the department, beyond the compensation provided by law, to different officers and clerks, who had been employed, but who have left the service: the greater part of which will probably never be collected. A considerable number of accounts stand open against other individuals, for moneys advanced, some of whom are now unknown to the department. An act of congress, of April 21, 1806, appropriated 6,400 dollars for repairing the road from Athens on the route to New Orleans, and 6,000 dollars for the road between Nashville and Natchez, to be expended under the direction of the president, who designated the postmaster general to carry the law into effect. The moneys appropriated were mingled with the general funds of the department, out of which the expenses of the road were defrayed; and there are now standing on the books of the office a balance of $1,405 67 against the first, and against the other of these roads a balance of $1,946 65; making together, the sum of $3,352 32, on account of moneys advanced by the department, and for which it is still accountable as so much money in hand, though these accounts originated twenty-three years since. These facts evinced a radical defect in the system of financial operations of the department.

It appeared that all the funds of the department were received and disbursed by one of the assistants, while the postmaster general was held responsible in law, for their proper application. The assistant had it in his power at all times to withdraw, or furnish, for the use of others, the funds of the department, to a large amount, without the knowledge of its head, or of any other person attached to it. There was no check upon any such transactions, nor any thing connected with the system calculated to bring them to light. The assistant made deposites of part of the funds in different banks, subject to his individual checks; and retained a part in his own hands; but to what amount is not shewn by any document or record in

the department. On the change of the system, there was found in an iron coffer, in his possession, the sum of $19,876 89, consisting of $19 9 1-2 in specie, and $19,857 79 1-2 in bank notes, certificates, and checks. Of this sum $2,633 76 were found to be counterfeit, and $1,672 62 were in notes of broken banks, and of no value. A part of the remainder is of very doubtful character. Such as was not ascertained to be good has been sent to the different states from which it issued, for the purpose of determining its value, and rendering it available; but what proportion of it will be found worthless or depreciated, is not yet learned.

The necessity of an entire change in the mode of conducting this business, was most obvious.

Directions have been given, that the money appropriated by law for the payment of salaries, shall never be united with the funds of the department, but that it shall be drawn by an agent appointed for that purpose, and applied directly to the object for which it is appropriated; so that the persons receiving it shall have no accounts opened on the books of the department. This will effectually prevent advances and over-payments on that head in future.

It was important to devise a system by which no money should be received or disbursed, or in any manner come within the control of any one individual; but that all moneys should be paid into the department by certificates of deposite in banks, and that nothing could be drawn from such deposites, not even by the head of the department, without the signature of two distinct officers of the department, each acting independently of the other, and both certifying to the correctness of the act. Also, that the transfer of moneys from postmasters to contractors, should be subject to the same guard, and require in like manner, the investigation and signature of two distinct officers of the department. It was likewise necessary that the system should embrace a rule which should require postmasters to account promptly for the proceeds of their offices, and prevent an accumulation of postage in their hands. This has been done; and it is believed that the moneys of this department are now as effectually protected as those of any other department in the government.

The observance of the system which has been adopted, will require additional labor, but it is deemed essential to the security and prosperity of this department.

I have the honor to be, with great regard, your obedient servant,

W. T. BARRY.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Navy department, December 1st, 1829.

To the president of the United States:

The secretary of the navy respectfully presents the following report.

The naval force of the United States, which has been kept in active service during the present year, has been composed of the different squadrons employed in cruising on the stations heretofore assigned them.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been continued in that service, with the exception of the Delaware 74 gun ship, and the schooner Porpoise, which have been withdrawn, the latter having been represented by the commanding officer to require extensive repairs. The return of the Delaware was decided on under a belief, that the present state of our political and commercial relations in the Mediterranean did not require the employment of a ship of this class in that sea; that all the necessary protection could be given to our commerce by frigates and smaller vessels; that these promised to be more efficient, in the pursuit and capture of such vessels as might be expected to assail it, and were less liable to suffer from the dangers of the Mediterranean navigation. The Constellation frigate and the sloop Ontario were accordingly ordered to join the squadron; the former conveying to England and France the newly appointed ministers to those countries. Information has been received of the favorable execution of these duties. Our ministers have been landed at their respective points of destination, and these vessels, it is presumed, have, before this, assumed their stations in the Mediterranean squadron.

It is to be regretted that instances of insubordination have been manifested among the officers of this squadron. Courts martial have been necessarily resorted to, and some of the refractory have been sentenced to temporary, and others to permanent dismissal from the service. It is gratifying, on the other hand, to know, from authority entitled to confidence, that the general conduct of the officers of this squadron has been such as to preserve, among the states and sovereignties on the Barbary coast, the favorable opinion of the American character, which had been earned by the gallantry and honorable deportment of their predecessors.

The naval force under the command of commodore Ridgely, and ordered to cruise on the West Indian station, consisted, in the early part of the year, of the sloops Falmouth, Hornet, Erie, and Natchez, and the schooners Grampus and Shark.

Several acts of piracy having been reported to have been committed in the month of February last, the Natchez, which had returned to the United States for repairs, was ordered to rejoin the squadron. After cruising a few weeks, and there being no reason to apprehend a recurrence of these depredations, she again returned to the United States and has since sailed to Colombia, taking out Mr. Moore, the United States' minister to that government, whence she was ordered to proceed to Rio Janeiro, to convey to the United States commodore Creighton, whose command had been tranferred to commodore Cassin. This vessel was also required to afford a passage to Mr. Harrison, the late minister to Colombia, on his return to the United States.

The recent invasion of the maritime frontier of the Mexican states by the forces of Spain, having led to apprehensions that our commerce, in that quarter, might suffer by the encroachments which belligerents are so ready to make on neutral unprotected rights, the Peacock was equipped, and, taking out commodore Elliott, to relieve commodore Ridgely, was ordered to repair to the scene of these renewed hostilities. The Erie, which had also returned for repairs, sailed soon after to rejoin this squadron.

It is due to the late commander, commodore Ridgely, to say, that, as far as the means had been afforded him, he has kept his little squadron employed with vigilance and activity; and, on a late occasion, this has been gallantly demonstrated at Tampico, in the firm and prompt course pursued by master commandant Norris, in the rescue of the property of one of our countrymen from the grasp of unjust power.

For the last few months, except in the case just referred to, no information has been given to this department of any new act of piracy or aggression on the commercial rights of the nation; but there can be no doubt, that a relaxation in the policy lately pursued, would be followed by an immediate repetition of these depredations.

The squadron on the coast of Brazil and Buenos Ayres has been maintained to its usual extent, and has been varied only by the interchange of relief-ships for those which had performed the ordinary routine of duty. The presence of this squadron, small as it has been, has probably obtained, for the commercial interests of our country, a security, which would not have been granted to defenceless merchantmen. Peace having taken place between these two nations, nothing is to be dreaded by our merchant ships from an interference with belligerent privileges. Yet many reasons forbid the diminution of our naval force on these coasts. The annually increasing commercial intercourse between the United States and these countries, calls upon the government to be prepared to multiply the means of its protection. Many complaints have been made by certain officers of this squadron against each other, of oppression on the one side, and of insubordination and neglect of duty on the other. The parties charging each other have been ordered to repair to the United States. Immediately after their return, a tribunal will be established to investigate these complaints, and to render justice alike to the aggressors and the aggrieved.

The squadron on the Pacific coast of South America consists of the frigate Guerriere, the sloop St. Louis, and

the schooner Dolphin. No changes have been made in the *force* of this squadron. Commodore Thompson has succeeded commodore Jones in the command; and the Guerriere and St. Louis have taken the place of the Brandywine and Vincennes. Commodore Jones has returned to the United States in the former, and the latter, acting under orders from the late executive, after touching at the Friendly and Sandwich islands, will return by way of the Cape of Good Hope. No information has been presented to the department inducing a belief that an increase of this force is necessary; though doubtless, good policy forbids that any portion of it be withdrawn. Annexed is a statement, marked A, shewing the disposition of the public vessels now in commission.

The report of the commissioners of the navy, which is herewith transmitted, marked B, furnishes a detailed statement of the number of ships of war in ordinary, their present condition, and the amount which will be required to fit them for service. These ships are represented to be in a state of premature and rapid decay, and, when the manner in which they have been disposed of at the stations is considered, this ceases to be a matter of surprise, how muchsoever it may be of regret. It has been the practice, when ships of war were to be laid up in ordinary, to place them under the general superintendence of the commandant of the yard, whose avocations have been so multiplied by the department, that he has but little time to devote to this duty. Thus, they remain exposed to the wasting agencies of the seasons, rain, and sunshine; and to all other causes which favor the decomposition of the materials of which they have been built. This sudden destruction of a fabric, upon the construction of which so much skill has been exercised, so much money expended, and upon the preservation of which so much of the commercial and national security depends, cannot but demand, that immediate and effectual means be adopted to arrest its progress. The impolicy of cutting down the best timber in the country, and converting it into ships, which are to be subjected to this process of rapid destruction, would seem to be too glaring not to have been noticed, and too ruinously wasteful not to have been discontinued as soon as perceived. Within the last few years, the vessels which were in preparation on the stocks have been allowed to remain under the protection of houses erected over them. In the report, marked C, the commissioners have offered suggestions as to the measures necessary for preventing the progress of an evil, which threatens to render abortive all the efforts of the nation for the establishment of an effective naval force. The attention of the president is respectfully invited to this branch of the concerns of the navy, as a matter of minor importance to no one which can be presented for his consideration.

In addition to the measures proposed by the commissioners for the accomplishment of the objects to which their report refers, it is proper that some remarks be offered on points connected with this subject, and on which their opinions were not required to be expressed. It is believed that the true policy of the government will be to discontinue, for the present, the building of ships of war, unless for some specific object or immediate emergency; to provide for the thorough repair of the ships in ordinary; for the erection of the necessary sheds for their protection: and for the establishment of a police at each of the naval stations, to superintend and enforce the employment of the means recommended by the board of navy commissioners for their preservation; and such other as the experience of the navy may have shown applicable to this purpose. To carry the latter objects into execution, an additional appropriation will be required; but their completion must result in an important saving in the naval expenditure, and would give to the nation, instead of the decaying fabrics of which the ships in ordinary now consist, a marine force which could be made to act promptly and efficiently for its defence.

The duty of preparing ships for service, is, by the established regulations, committed to the commandants of the yards; whose great object seems to be to hurry the equipment, and to incur as little expense as possible. Thus their preparation is imperfect, and the nation has to encounter a considerable expense in foreign ports to obtain the requisite supplies and repairs. The materials for effecting these are sometimes not to be procured; and the ship, being through the whole cruize in a crippled state, performs the service out and home at the risk of her loss, and perhaps that of her crew. Such a system, in peace, is hazardous; and in time of war, dangerous in the extreme. Some cases have been brought to the notice of the department, in which ships ordered on voyages of two or three years, have been so carelessly equipped, that the whole cruize might be said to be a series of dangers and escapes, and their safe return a matter rather to be wondered at than expected. In every instance in which it can be conveniently done, the officer who is to command should attend to the equipment of his ship for sea. No one is so much interested in the proper discharge of this duty; no one will perform it so well.

It has been usual to discharge seamen at some foreign port, whenever the period of their enlistment expired, or to pay the expense of their return to the United States. Both these plans are objectionable; the first, because it often leaves the seaman a wanderer on a foreign shore, where he either must suffer from want, or go into the service of other nations, thereby diminishing the number of this useful body of men, or inflicting a heavy burden upon the funds provided for the support of the navy. To guard against both these inconveniences, the practice is proposed to be adopted, of making the cruises of the ships of war shorter than has been customary, and enlisting the crews for such a term as certainly to allow of their return to the United States before the expiration of the period of enlistment.

The navy yards established and now in operation in the United States, are located at the following places: Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Brooklyn, New York, Pensacola, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk. There are scarcely any part of the expenditure for the establishment of a navy which has contributed so much to exhaust the general fund intended for its support, as that which has been applied to objects connected with the building and maintaining of navy yards. It appears from the report made to congress by the secretary of the navy for 1828, that the permanent expenses under this head, including naval, ordinary, hospital, and civil, amount, annually, to $268,744. The great expenses incurred in the support of these numerous establishments, makes it proper to inquire, whether it may not be materially diminished by a reduction of their number, without affecting injuriously, other important interests of the navy. The opinion entertained by those most conversant with such subjects, seems to be, that the number now in operation is greater than the public service demands; that the reduction of them would effect an important diminution of expenditure; and that, by concentrating the means and materials for building, repairing, &c. at two or three points most favorable for such purposes, it would tend greatly to promote the general objects of these establishments.

The commissioners of the navy board were directed, on their late visit of inspection into the condition of the navy yards, to examine them with a view to this reduction of their number, and to ascertain, as far as practicable, whether there may not be selected, on the numerous bays and harbors of the United States, other sites, embracing greater facilities and advantages than those which have heretofore been employed for those objects.

The report made by the board, marked C, is herewith transmitted. It affords much interesting information on the points referred to them and connected therewith, and is especially entitled to commendation for the independence of its views on the subject which, from its effects on local interests, is calculated to excite local jealously and opposition. The document is earnestly recommended to your consideration.

Various representations have been made to the department, of the advantages offered by the harbors of the small keys in the gulf of Mexico, called the "Dry Tortugas," a naval rendezvous and depot of supplies. Should these representations be correct, and the harbor found susceptible of defence, the importance of the position would be equal to that of any other on our southern coasts. In the month of May last, commodores Rodgers and Patterson were instructed to visit them, and make such general examination, as would lead to a just

estimate of their value and aptitude for the purposes contemplated. This service was performed by commodore Rodgers—commodore Patterson having unfortunately been prevented, by disease, contracted on the journey, from joining in this examination.

The report made by commodore Rodgers, marked D, is herewith transmitted. The result of his observations was so favorable as to justify a full and minute survey. Accordingly, lieutenants Tattnall and Gedney, experienced officers, and well qualified for this service, were ordered to repair to the point designated, and have, for some weeks, been engaged in the performance of this duty. Their return is daily expected; and, when the information obtained by them shall have been received, it will be duly presented to your notice.

The value of the live oak growing on the public lands, on the southern coasts of the United States, as a source of supply of the best timber for the purposes of the navy, has been long properly estimated by the public, and various laws have been enacted by congress with a view to its preservation. This has been found to be a task of no ordinary difficulty. The great value of this material for the building of vessels of every description, and the high estimation in which it is held, make it an object of pillage to the unprincipled of all nations; and this is not likely to be restrained but by the adoption of measures more coercive in their character than those which have been hitherto employed. It has been the practice to rely on the vigilance of agents, distributed over different districts on the coasts. These agents have been required to guard the public interest, and to bring to justice such as should be found trespassing on its rights. Hitherto their efforts have been unsuccessful. In a few instances only have the agents been able to detect the depredators, or obtain restitution of the property. From the nature of the country in which this timber is found, it must often happen that agents on the land can afford but a very imperfect protection against these violators of the public rights. The whole coast presents a series of bays and creeks, readily accessible to such boats as can bring off the timber; while the adjacent district may consist of impervious forests, or morasses and swamps, which forbid the approach of a superintending force.

It is respectfully proposed that these agencies be discontinued, and that the protection of the public interest in this timber be confided to a marine force, adapted to the navigation of the bays and inlets on which it is produced.

Other important services might be rendered by the vessels employed on this duty. They might, if required, aid in the enforcement of the revenue laws, and, if competent officers were attached to them, afford facilities for the collection of materials for charts of these hitherto almost unexplored coasts.

Sundry testimonials have been presented to the department (see copies and extracts marked E) shewing that canvass made of cotton, had been successfully employed in the merchant service of this and other countries, and partially in the navy; all favoring the presumption, that this article might be advantageously used in the navy of the United States. It was determined, therefore, that some experiments should be made, to test the accuracy of these statements. The execution of this duty has, for the present, been committed to the superintendence of commodore Elliott, and the experiments are now in progress.

Some trials will, also, be made of cordage prepared from this material.

It is, also, proposed to institute a course of experiments on the canvass and cordage made of American water rotted hemp, which has been represented as possessing durability and strength at least equal to the same qualities of the imported article. The importance of being relieved from a dependence on foreign supply, for materials essential to the very existence of a navy, justifies a full and decided trial of the products of our own country.

The practice has for some years past prevailed in the department, to make allowances or extra compensation, to officers who have been required to perform services not strictly within the line of their professional duty.

It is presumed that this practice had its origin in the belief, that the compensation allowed these officers was insufficient for their necessary support, and an inadequate return for their merits and services. Congress has not only yielded to but indirectly sanctioned, the procedure, by adopting estimates for the appropriations founded on these anticipated allowances; and the officers themselves now view it as a source of emolument which ought not to be denied to them. This state of things is irregular and unequal in its operation, and not a little embarrassing to the officer having the administration of the department. If the compensation now allowed by law is too small it should be increased; but let it be fixed, and not left to be dispensed at the pleasure, or by the favoritism of any one.

The compensation now made to the officers of the higher grades in the navy, is probably far below what their distinguished talents and services entitle them to receive; and compared with the amount given to officers of the same, or correspondent rank in the army, is remarkable for its inequality and insufficiency. Annexed is an exhibit, marked F, of the relative rank of the two classes of officers, and of the amount of compensation made to each under the existing laws. It is difficult to understand on what principles of justice, or good policy, is founded this difference in the compensation made to officers in the same service, and of the same established rank. Is not the same eminent talent required for the command of a squadron as for the conduct of an army? An equal share of professional skill? Is the naval officer less exposed to personal danger? Is his responsibility lighter; or are his labors less arduous? Does he contribute less to guard the interest, or sustain the rights and honor of his country?

The establishment of schools for the instruction of the junior officers of the navy, in the various branches of science appertaining to their profession, has so often been recommended to the favorable consideration of congress, and has so uniformly been passed by, without obtaining their sanction, that it is with reluctance the subject is again introduced to their notice. A firm belief, however, that its tendency would be to qualify them for a better discharge of the high trust, which may at some future day devolve upon them, in their capacities of commanders, forms a sufficient motive for renewing the recommendation, and submitting some views on the subject, which have not been so much insisted on, and which may be entitled to consideration. It has been remarked by a naval officer of much experience and observation, that no inconvenience in the navy is more sensibility felt than the general ignorance of the officers, of foreign languages. In addition to which, there is often great difficulty in procuring competent and proper persons to act in our ships of war as interpreters and linguists; nor has any allowance ever been made by congress for the pay and subsistence of such persons. The perplexities and disadvantages under which our officers are placed by these circumstances, may readily be conceived. They are brought in contact, during their cruises, with nations speaking different languages; subject to be drawn into correspondence with the authorities of different places; under the necessity, often, to board vessels of other nations for the purpose of examining their papers and documents; and often without the ability to understand their import and tendency. In time of war valuable prizes are lost from an inability to translate their papers, and to detect covered property and simulated documents; unnecessary and illegal detentions of vessels are made, and consequent damages obtained from the government.

The schools which have been employed at New York and Norfolk, in the instruction of midshipmen in the elementary branches of mathematics, have been mere temporary arrangements made by the department, and have never been fostered or recognised by law. Their introduction into use has not been effected by means very regular or direct, but they have been tolerated by government, having been found useful, notwithstanding the very limited range of instruction afforded by them. It is respectfully proposed, that, until some better system can be matured, these schools be authorised by law; and that such appropriation be made for their extension and support, as will enable the young officers to acquire a knowledge of such foreign languages as may be important for them to possess in the future pursuit of their profession.

The laws relating to pursers in the navy are believed to be defective in some of their provisions. At present, they do not provide a limitation to the periods of their continuance in office, nor for the renewal of their official bonds. Many advantages would probably result from their being appointed for stated periods and made to renew their bonds, as is now required of navy agents, collectors of the customs, &c.

The mode of compensating them is not such as to lead to a correct discharge of their duties; nor such as is likely to advance the public interests. The profits of these officers arise, principally, from a per centage, which they are authorised to charge on the articles they sell to the crews of ships. A part of these is furnished from the stores of the government, and the remainder by an advance made to them, to be sold at their risk, and for their own advantage. The temptation to increase their profits by improper demands upon a class of persons little qualified to detect imposition, may sometimes be difficult to be resisted, and ought not to be presented to them. When their dealings are conducted upon principles of the utmost fairness, the income of pursers, in ships of the largest class, amounts to two or three times the compensation of the commander—an extent of the remuneration which their services cannot merit, and which is the more odious, when it is known to be drawn from the pockets of men, who, of all others in the employ of government, earn their scanty wages with the most unremitted toil, and incessant personal danger.

In lieu of their present emoluments it is proposed that they receive an annual salary, varied according to the responsibility imposed on them, by having a larger or smaller amount of stock entrusted to their care, and the degree of labor required for its disposition and preservation. Under a system of regulations which would enable the seaman to obtain his little supplies of nautical comforts, at rates fixed, known, and moderate, and without dread of imposition, the naval service would acquire a popularity with them it has never enjoyed, and the present difficulty of recruiting seamen would be diminished to an extent important as to time and expenditure.

In conformity to an act of the last session of congress, in relation to the Africans stranded on the coast of Florida, a vessel was chartered, and has sailed with them for Liberia, with the exception of two, who were unavoidably detained by sickness. They were placed under the direction of an agent and an assistant surgeon of the navy, with a liberal supply of hospital and other stores. An effort was made to send to their native country, by the same vessel, two Africans who had been introduced into Alabama, a few years since: but, so strong had their attachment become to this country, that they availed themselves of an opportunity, while preparing for the voyage, to make their escape; since which time they have not been recovered by the agent of the government. No cases of importation of this description of persons have come to the knowledge of the department within the present year.

It may be proper to remark that drafts have been lately presented by the agent at Liberia, for the purchase of munitions of war to enable the colonists to defend themselves against the attacks of the neighboring tribes, with which they were threatened. These claims were rejected, on the ground that no law was known to exist which authorised their payment, or which justified any expenditure beyond a temporary support to the restored captives.

The present confused and unsettled condition of the fiscal concerns of the navy department, makes it proper that the subject be brought to the notice of congress: since, it is believed, that their interposition can alone lead to an equitable and final adjustment. In the month of March last, when it was discovered that these derangements in the finances existed, reference was made to the board of navy commissioners, for such explanations as they might be enabled to give. Their communication in reply accompanies this report, marked G. From a desire to present such minute and detailed information on this subject as may be necessary for its proper illustration, the fourth auditor of the treasury was requested by letter, (copy of which is annexed, marked H,) to report on the present condition of the accounts of his office, shewing the probable origin of these embarrassments, and to suggest such measures as he might think necessary to correct the evil. His answer is annexed, marked I.

The vacancy created in the command of the navy yard at Washington, by the death of the venerable and highly esteemed commodore Tingey, in February last, has been supplied by the appointment of commodore Isaac Hull. In April, this officer commenced the discharge of the duties of the station, and has since, by great industry and judicious arrangement, reduced the chaos of materials accumulated there to good order, and introduced a system of discipline and economy favorable to the general operations of the establishment.

The laws concerning the marine corps, and the act of 1800, establishing regulations for the government of the navy, are recommended for revision. The papers marked K and L contain the estimates for the navy and Marine corps: and those marked M, N, O, are lists of deaths, dismissals, and resignations.

The annual report on the navy pension and hospital funds, &c. will be presented at the usual time.

The act of congress authorising the establishment of the board of navy commissioners, appears to have been designed to provide auxiliaries to the secretary of the navy, in the discharge of the ministerial duties of the department. This body was required to be selected from amongst the most experienced of the naval commanders, to whom a knowledge of those duties was presumed to be familiar, and by whom they might be expected to be most correctly discharged.

The subjects placed under the superintendance of the board, by this distribution of the duties of the department, are numerous, and of almost unlimited variety.

It may be justly questioned, whether the present organization of this body is such as to secure the necessary attention to the diversified subjects placed under its direction, and whether a judicious division of its duties would not facilitate the proper execution of the objects proposed by the institution of this branch of the department.

Respectful reference is made to a communication from the navy board, in answer to inquiries having relation to this subject, herewith transmitted, marked P.

The present naval corps of the United States is believed to be more numerous than is required for the wants of the service, and more than can be advantageously employed, with reference to their own advancement in the knowledge and practice of their profession.

"There can be no national establishment," says a distinguished naval character, "like that of the navy of the United States, which will not in the course of years, receive into its ranks some who are illy calculated to uphold its character, much less to contribute thereto by their talents and subordination."

"There may exist, also, some who, when received into the service, were calculated to become its ornaments, but who may, through various concurring causes, have degenerated into a reproach. Happily for this institution, the government retains in its hands the corrective for any defects in the corps."

"It is now twenty-eight years since a judicious pruning was given to the navy; a period sufficient to admit some useless suckers to repose under the shade of its virtues and its valor. The time would, therefore, seem to have arrived, to correct some of the evils of the service by a peace establishment; and which it would go far to effect, by ridding it of the useless and insubordidate portion of its materials. The remainder would be preserved in more correct views of the service, and their management become more easy to the executive department."

If, in pruning these excrescences from the too luxuriant growth of the navy, some branches should be lopped off, which, in their day, have borne good fruit, let it be remembered that the navy pension fund, with its ample stores, is open for their sustenance and support; and, it may be added, that the navy asylum, on the Schuylkill, is now so near its completion, as to promise at an early day to afford a permanent and comfortable residence to its disabled founders, and to such as, though not disabled, may have merited, by their bravery, or long and faithful services, the gratitude of their country.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN BRANCH.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ The present number contains thirty-two pages—and more *reading matter* than is published in the average of our largest daily newspapers, in more than a week.

We shall give all the tables and statements attached to the treasury report, and at full length, except one or two that will not at all lose their general usefulness by being presented in abstracts. The tariffs of Great Britain, France, Russia and Naples, added, are very useful and highly interesting, and will be often referred to. We shall, however, endeavor so to manage our affairs, as to furnish our friends with some current, as well as documentary matter.

With all the room obtained, many articles prepared or laid off for this publication, have been postponed. The miscellaneous and editorial articles are thrown back to page 294, for mechanical convenience.

☞ A few gentleman have complied with our request, in obtaining an additional subscriber. We hope that many more will soon confer like favors upon us. And, as the means are furnished, whether on account of old or new friends, we shall increase the quantity of matter given; but, in "these times," the out-lay of 70 or 80 dollars to publish an extra sheet, is a matter of some consideration; we shall, nevertheless, use every effort to keep pace with the progress of interesting documents and important events.

☞ We *must* reduce our exchange list. The reception of a paper imposes something like an obligation to examine it, which causes much time and labor to be unprofitably expended. Such editors as shall fail to receive the REGISTER, for two or three successive weeks hereafter, will please to discontinue their papers, also. Nothing unkind or uncourteous is meant in this proceeding. It has a simple regard to the economy of our own time.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL'S SPEECH

In the Virginia Convention, December 5th, on the basis of representation.

Mr. Marshall rose and addressed the committee nearly as follows:—

Two propositions have been moved. One party has moved a basis of white population alone; the other a basis compounded of white population and taxation combined. The question has been discussed until discussion is useless, and argued until the argument is exhausted. We have now met on the ground of a compromise. It is now no longer a question whether the one or the other exclusively, shall be adopted, but whether we shall adopt as a compromise, a combination of the two, so as to unite the house on something which we may recommend to the people of Virginia, and which we may reasonably hope will be acceded to. But now, on the subject of compromise, two propositions are again presented to the committee. The one of these is, that the two principles originally proposed, shall be made the basis of representation in one house of the legislature, and the other in the other house; the other proposition is that the two principles shall be combined together, and made the basis of both houses. This latter proposition contains a middle principle between the basis of white population exclusively, and the basis of white population and taxation combined.

The motion of the gentleman from Augusta, (Mr. Johnson) to strike out the word "resolved" from the proposition offered by the gentleman from Northampton, (Mr. Upshur) is intended to substitute for the combined ratio, which is the foundation of that gentleman's scheme, the proposition of the gentleman from Frederick, (Mr. Cook) which is to introduce white population exclusively, as the basis of the house of delegates, and white population and taxation combined, as the basis of the senate. This is the question now before the committee.

We are engaged on the subject of a compromise; a compromise of principles which neither are willing to concede! The very term compromise, implies mutual concession; some concession there must be; but the quantum of concession by the two parties must depend on circumstances—which should be well considered before we commit ourselves. Let us enquire, then, what is the situation of the parties in this convention; on this will depend the reasonableness of any compromise that is proposed. The course of the discussion convincingly shews the sincerity with which each principle is supported; there can be no doubt of the honest conviction of each side that their demands are *fair* and just. The claims of both, are supported with equal sincerity, and an equally honest conviction, that their own principles are correct, and that every principle advanced by their opponents is unwise and incorrect. On the subject of principle, nothing can be added—no doubt can be entertained of the sincerity of both sides—to attempt to throw considerations of principle into either scale, is but to add fuel to the flame. We must have lost sight of the situation of the parties if more on that subject shall be thrown by either into the scale.

What is that situation? A question has been taken in the committee on the first proposition submitted to us and decided by a majority of *two*. Is it possible, under existing circumstances, that any confidence can be reposed, either by the majority, or the minority, that the same question will be hereafter again decided precisely in the same manner? Can we be blind to the actual working of opinion? Do not gentlemen believe it to be more probable that some of the members of the majority may change their opinions and thus leave the house equally divided! And even more than that—may throw this scanty majority, with the same paucity of numbers, upon the other side? Can any gentlemen here be confident how that question will be ultimately decided? None of us can be certain, that the result of the question in the house will be the same as it has been in this committee. Let us decide one way or the other; if the majority shall be so small, and the opinions of the convention shall be nearly balanced, there will be scarcely any weight in the recommendation of the convention. The majority and minority will have equal weight; and the only weight will be in the proposition itself. Is it possible to conceal from ourselves, that the powerful arguments of the minority, conveyed to the people through the press, and supported by the interest felt in the question on the side of the minority, may not produce a different effect in the community? It is vain to endeavour to conceal the fact, that in a part of the eastern country, and that south of James river, there are interests which must and will be felt with force, unless human nature shall cease to be what it has been all the time. It is impossible to say what may be the influence of those interests abroad, though they may exert no influence on the members of this convention. And it is by no means certain that they will have no influence here also. Admitting gentlemen to retain their theories, theories which they are perfectly honest in maintaining, still, there is another theory, equally republican with theirs, viz. that it is the duty of a representative to speak the will of his constituents. I can't say how far this may carry gentlemen; neither can we say what will be the ultimate decision either of this house or of the people.

Taking this view of the state of parties, it is manifest that a compromise to be just, must not only be mutual, but equal also. The claims are the same on both sides; each ought to concede to the other all they demand, and thus meet on middle ground. There can be no hope that either party will yield more than its gets in return.

What is that middle ground? one party proposes that the house of delegates shall be based upon white population exclusively, and the senate on a mixed ratio of population and taxation, or on the federal numbers.

The other party's proposition is that the white basis and the federal numbers shall be combined in one average ratio of the two, and this ratio shall be made the basis of representation in both houses? The last of these two must be equal. All feel it to be equal.

If the two principles are combined exactly, and made the basis of both houses, it is equal, perfectly so. Is the other equal? I ask them if they think so? The party who are in favor of a compound basis in both houses, say that it is their conviction that there is no equality in the proposition—they, at least think it unequal.—How can they accede to a proposition they firmly believe to be unequal? Do others think it equal? If they do, why not take what they offer to us?

They consent that the senate shall be founded on the mixed basis, and the house of delegates on the white basis. If not, why not? there can be only one reason; it is that the proposition is unequal. If the senate protects the east, does it not protect the west also? If the proposition is equal when offered by them to us, is it not equal when offered by us to them? If it is equal, no matter in which house it is established. If there is any difficulty it is because it is unequal. And if it is unequal, can gentlemen believe that inequality can be embraced? ought they to wish it?

After the warm language, (to say the least) that has been used on both sides, I hail a proposition for compromise with as much joy as the inhabitants of the polar regions hail the rising sun after an absence of six months. Can it prove to be fallacious? Is it a meteor, and not the glorious luminary that gives gladness to all? Yet it must be so if we do not meet on equal ground. If we do not meet upon the line that divides us and shake hands, and make our compromise equal, it is vain to hope that any compromise can be made.

—

Extract from Mr. Mercer's speech on the same subject.

The natural equality of man is written on his heart, and stamped upon his visage by the author of his being, after whose "express image he was made." While other animals look to the earth,

Os homini sublime dedit ad sidera tollere vultus;

his rights spring from his affections and his wants, and these he derived from God, the author of his nature. He cannot exist out of society, because society is essential to his existence. His first relations are those of husband and father. That period, which in other animals is short of dependence on a parent's care, is in man protracted for purposes the most beneficent. The infant gathers his first instruction in his mother's lap. His best virtues he imbibes from a father's care, a mother's tenderness.—When age overtakes the parent, the son repays with kindness, the kindness he has received. If the crutch drops from the feeble grasp of his sire, he picks it up and restores it to his trembling hand. Patriotism is but filial love enlarged. When we think of our country, we dwell on the memory of our early years, on the forms of those who gave us our being and watched over its imbecility. When they are gone, we visit their remains, and from the unconscious urn imbibe anew the inspiration of their virtues. Does not the savage cherish these affections? The Tartar wanders over the interminable plains of Asia, from climate to climate, accompanied by his flocks and herds; the Indian of America roams through forests yet more wild; but they revisit the tombs of their progenitors, and recount to their children the story of their deeds.

Are not these natural affections at the foundation of all the moral rights and duties of a man?

Sympathy, is it not as natural to man as to the gregarious animals whom he gathers around him? Out of these feelings spring the elements of society.

Is there no property known to savage life? Even the bird defends her nest, as the lion does his den; the former with less vigor, but with equal zeal. The hunter decorates his cave with the fur of the animals he has killed, and stores away in time of plenty, the provisions which a season of want may require. He has his bow and arrows for the mountain deer, and when he approaches the water side, his canoe and spear for the finny tribe. In contempt of danger, armed with rude instruments, he traverses the land and the water, under the influence of the same feelings which prompt the civilized man to build permanent habitations, to till the land, and to lay up the fruits of autumn for the necessities of winter. How can labor and property be separated. Property is at once the fruit and the spring of labor. The author of the essay on the Human Understanding, in his treatise on civil government, tells us emphatically that he means *by property*, to denote the life, liberty, and all the possessions of man.

LEGISLATURE OF OHIO.

Brief sketch of the governor's message.

Governor Trimble communicated this document to the legislature on the 9th inst. He congratulates it on the general health, and on a productiveness in the soil beyond any former example. The general concerns of the state were never, he says, in a more prosperous condition. It is not known what numbers are taught in the common schools. In the universities of Athens and Oxford, and in Kenyon college, there are about four hundred taught annually. The medical college of Ohio, at which there are 115 students, is flourishing. The buildings are large enough to accommodate 300 students. The asylum for the deaf and dumb at Columbus, has commenced a course of instruction. There are at present but few pupils; but there is reason to hope it will flourish.

The residue of the entire line of canals is now under contract, to be completed in 1831. It has now advanced near to Newark, a distance of 180 miles; it may be expected to approach Chillicothe in 1830, and on the following year to the Ohio river: making with the Miama canal, now completed, 375 miles of artificial canal navigation in the state.

There remained in the treasury of Ohio on the 15th of November last, $159,250 00—$90,000 00 thereof being school fund, is drawing six per cent. interest. This fund, the interest upon which is guaranteed by the state, is daily increasing; and, by the 1st of January next, will probably amount to $150,000, The sinking fund, $60,000, remains unimpaired; to which may be added the surplus revenue of 1829 and 30, say, $30,000; making a total of $240,000, that will remain in the treasury.

THE EAST ROOM.

[*From the U. S. Telegraph.*]

"The east room has been fitted up in a very neat manner. The paper is of a fine lemon color, with a rich cloth border; four new mantels have also been placed in the room of black marble with Italian black and gold fronts; each fireplace has a handsome grate fixed—there were, however, in the house before, new bronzed and steel fenders, and setts of brass fire-irons; and chimney hooks have been added—each mantle is furnished with a mirror, the plates of which measure 100 by 58 in. framed in a very beautiful style, and a pair of rich ten light lamps, bronzed and gilt, with a row of drops around the fountain, and a pair of French china vases, richly gilt and painted with glass shades and flowers. There are three very splendid gilt chandeliers, each for eighteen candles, the style of which is entirely new; the color of the glass and cutting, perhaps exceed any thing of the kind ever seen. A small, bronzed and gilt work, corresponding with the mantel lamps, the niches and recesses of which are supplied with eight French bronzed and gilt bracket lights, each for five candles. The carpet, which contains near 500 yards, is of fine brussels, of fawn, blue and yellow, with a red border. Under each chandelier is placed a round table of beautiful workmanship, with Italian black and gold slabs; on the centre table is placed a beautiful thin light lamp, supported by female figures; on the end tables are gilt astral lamps. Each pier is filled with a beautiful pier table, richly bronzed and gilt, corresponding with the round tables—each table having a lamp and pair of French china vases with flowers and shades agreeing with those on the mantels. The curtains are of blue and yellow moreen, with a gilded eagle, represented as holding up the drapery, which extends over the piers. On the cornice is a line of gilded stars; and over the semicircle of the door, besides large gilded and ornamented

rays, are 24 gilded stars, emblematic of the states, and corresponding with those on the cornice. The stars have a very fine effect. The sofas and chairs are covered with blue damask satin—all the furniture corresponds in color and style; the whole of which was contracted for and furnished by Messrs. L. Veron, & co. of Philadelphia, and arranged under the superintendance of Mr. George. W. South, one of the partners. Much credit is due to these gentlemen for their taste in the selection, and disposition of the various articles; which, it is understood, has received the entire approbation of the president. The cost is less than $9,500, independent of the mantles and papering, which is considered a fixture to the house, and is paid out of another fund."

[While speaking of the cost, the *whole expense* ought to have been stated.]

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS—1ST SESSION.

SENATE.

December 24. A resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. *Hendricks*, for an appropriation for repairing the mail road between Louisville and Vincennes, was agreed to; as was a resolution offered by Mr. *Smith*, of Md. to inquire whether alterations in the law fixing the compensation of public ministers and of consuls to the Barbary states, are necessary.

Mr. *Benton* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for mounting and equipping a part of the infantry of the army of the United States, for the better defence of the western frontier and the protection of the inland trade to Mexico. [Agreed to on Monday.]

Mr. *Marks* presented a resolution of the legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing the delegation from that state in congress, to use all constitutional means to procure for the American Colonization society the aid and support of the national government; which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. *Hayne* presented the memorial of the city council of Charleston, South Carolina, asking to be reimbursed the sums expended by them for the support of sick and disabled seamen since 1804; and that the United States may make a better provision for the support of marine hospitals in the several ports in the union. Referred to the committee on commerce.

A number of bills received from the house, were passed to a second reading—among them was one making an appropriation for repairing and fitting out the Brandywine frigate, which, on motion of Mr. *Smith*, of Md. was taken up in committee of the whole, passed, and returned to the house.

Other business was transacted, not necessary to notice just now, when, on motion of Mr. *Marks*, the senate adjourned to Monday next.

December 28. *Bedford Brown*, a senator from N. Carolina, appeared and took his seat.

A joint resolution, offered by Mr. *Foot* on Thursday last, to grant the use of books in the library to the chaplains of congress, was considered and agreed to.

Mr. *Noble*, on leave, introduced a bill to provide for clothing the militia when called into the service of the United States.

The *vice president* communicated a report from the secretary of war, on the subject of the claims of the state of Massachusetts. On motion of Mr. *Holmes* ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Dickerson* presented a memorial and remonstrance of the citizens of Essex and Middlesex counties, New Jersey, against any legislative interposition to prevent the conveyance of the mail on the sabbath. Referred.

Mr. *Holmes* presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, that the duties of weighers, guagers, and measurers be transferred to inspectors of the customs. [Referred to the committee on finance, next day.]

A message was received from the house of representatives communicating to the senate that a committee of three members had been elected by the house, and requesting that the senate would elect an equal number of members, to act as a joint committee on engrossed bills.

The following committee was then elected by ballot:—

On motion by Mr. *Livingston*:

Messrs. *Marks*, *Willey* and *Grundy*.

The several petitions on the files of the senate (85 in number, as per list furnished by their active agent, Mr. *Carsten*) for indemnity for French spoliations, were referred to the select committee appointed on that subject.

Mr. *Benton* presented the petition of the half breed Indians of the Sac and Fox tribes at the mouth of the Des Moines, for a division and partition of the lands reserved to them by treaty. Referred to the committee on Indian Affairs.

Sundry bills were considered, and others received from the house of representatives read and referred, when the senate adjourned.

December 29. A resolution offered yesterday by Mr. *Sprague*, to reprint a report of the secretary of war on the claims of Massachusetts for militia services, was agreed to.

Mr. *Woodbury* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making further regulations concerning the fees and charges of American consuls in foreign ports. [Agreed to next day.]

Mr. *Barton* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform national currency for the United States, and to report thereon to the senate. [Agreed to next day, when several papers relating thereto were referred to the same committee.]

Mr. *Foot* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of limiting for a certain period the sales of the public lands, to such lands only as have heretofore been offered for sale, and are subject to entry at the minimum price. And, also, whether the office of surveyor general may not be abolished without detriment to the public interest. [Postponed until Monday week.]

In compliance with a resolution of the 22d Dec. the secretary of war transmitted all the information on file in the department, which relates to the population and business, &c of the island of Key West. The information is comprised in letters from individuals in public as well as private stations. They were referred to the committee on commerce.

Among the petitions presented, was one from many of the citizens of N. Hampshire, against transporting the mail on the Sabbath.

Mr. *Chase* presented the following resolutions of the legislature of Vermont, instructing the delegation of that state in congress to use their influence:

1. "To cause an act to be passed by congress for constructing fortifications on the north point of Vineyard, isle of La Motte, and on the Great Shoals between said point and Point au Fer, in the state of New York, and for making the necessary appropriations;" and

2d. "To procure such alterations of the militia laws of the general government, as to exempt from military duty, in time of peace, all persons under twenty-one and over thirty-five years of age."

The first referred to the committee on military affairs, and the second to the committee on the militia.

The bill for the relief of sundry citizens of the United States, who have lost property by the depredations of certain Indian tribes, was taken up and made the order of the day for Thursday next. It appropriates $32,324 68½ for the object.

Sometime was spent in considering the special order of the day, being the bill explanatory of an act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, passed March 21, 1821. [This bill aranges col. Bissell to the second regiment of artillery, and has before occupied the attention of congress.] The debate was principally confined to a motion to strike out the preamble, which sets forth the object of the bill. Several gentlemen contended that it was necessary, and others deemed it an innovation; it was finally amended, and the motion to strike out lost: Ayes 19, noes 20.

After a few explanatory remarks, the bill was reported to the senate, and on the question of engrossing, Mr. *Bibb* asked the yeas and nays, when Mr. *Smith* moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion prevailed. After sometime was spent in executive business, the senate adjourned.

[During the debate on striking out the preamble, Mr. *Hayne*, in advocating its retention, said he knew a case in which a preamble would have been of infinite advantage—he meant the tariff law. A preamble to that act would have stated its true objects—that it was for the purpose not of raising revenue, but for the protection of the manufacturing interests.

In reply to the above, Mr. *Dickerson* read the preamble of the act of 1789, laying duties, which is as follows: "Whereas it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandises, imported."

Mr. *Hayne* said the gentleman had given the best reason why the practice ought not to be dispensed with. If the real object of the tariff act of 1828, had been prefixed to it, we could then have gone to the judiciary and tested the constitutionality of that law.]

December 30. Several resolutions offered yesterday having been disposed of, Mr. *Foot* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee to audit and control the contingent fund be instructed to inquire, if any and what provision is necessary, to prevent unnecessary expense for printing documents ordered to be printed by the two houses of congress.

Mr. *Noble* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a preemptive right to purchasers of the public lands, whose land are forfeited to the United States, for non-payment, and remain unsold, with an indulgence for two years, and to have the right to relinquish the land, paying the minimum price, and a credit for the sum of money they have paid, on the lands relinquished.

[These resolutions lie one day.]

After the presentation of petitions, &c. a number of private bills received from the house were acted on. The bill for the relief of Francis Larche was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading after the blank was filled with "800 dollars."

[This bill provides for paying to Francis Larche eight hundred dollars, being the value of a negro man who had been impressed into the public service, by order of major general Jackson, during the invasion of New Orleans in 1815, and killed in said service.]

Other private bills were considered, which will be noticed in their progress, when, after spending sometime in executive business, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 24. Mr. *Strong*, of N. Y. appeared and took his seat.

The resolution offered by Mr. *Everett* yesterday, instructing the secretary of the treasury to communicate to the house monthly returns of the bank of the U. States for the year 1829, was considered and agreed to.

Among the resolutions offered were the following

On motion of Mr. *Drayton*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a naval academy, for the instruction of junior officers in the naval service of the United States.

On motion of Mr. *Boon*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of repairing that part of the United States mail road from Louisville to St. Louis, which lies between New Albany and Vincennes, in the state of Indiana.

On motion of Mr. *Pettis*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the graduation of the price of the public lands, according to their quality, of ceding the refuse lands to the states in which they lie, on equitable terms, and of making more liberal provision for the sale of public lands to actual settlers, than now exist, by law.

Ten engrossed bills, principally of a private character, were severally read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on private bills, many of which were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday.

On motion of Mr. *Everett*, of Mass. it was

Ordered, That a joint committee on enrolled bills be appointed on the part of this house.

And then the house adjourned until Monday next, 28th instant.

Monday, Dec. 28. After the presentation of a large number of petitions, and the reception of reports from different committees,

A motion was made by Mr. *Verplanck*, that the house do reconsider the vote taken on Thursday last, the 24th inst. on the question to agree to the following resolution, moved by Mr. *Carson*, viz:

"*Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch of the United States' mint in the gold region of North Carolina."

And on the question, will the house reconsider the said vote? It passed in the affirmative:

Messrs. *Carson* and *Shepherd* then made some remarks explanatory of this resolve, after which, on the question being taken, it was agreed to.

The *speaker* laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, enclosing a report from the quartermaster general, in relation to the quantity of land belonging to individuals required for the convenience of the military posts at Green bay and fort Winnebago, and of the amount of money required to make the necessary purchases; prepared in obedience to an order of the house of representatives of the 14th January last; which letter and report were laid on the table.

The *speaker* laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury, in reference to a quantity of land in Alabama, which has reverted for non-payment; which was referred to the committee on public lands, and ordered to be printed.

The *speaker* laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury, containing the estimates for the year 1830; which was referred to the committee of ways and means and ordered to be printed.

The *speaker* laid before the house a communication from the treasury department, enclosing the monthly statement of the affairs of the bank of the United States, rendered to the treasury department for the year 1829; which was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

On motion of Mr. *Condict*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of inducing the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, in the army, and the seamen and marines in the navy of the United States, voluntarily to discontinue the use of whiskey, substituting for it a full equivalent to be paid in money, at the expiration of the period of enlistment.

Resolved, *also*, as a further inducement to sobriety and orderly deportment in the army and navy, as well as with a view to preserve the lives and health of the soldiers and seamen, that said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of allowing an additional bounty, in money or clothing or both, to be paid to every soldier and seaman at the expiration of his term, who shall produce from his commanding officer, a certificate of *total* abstinence from ardent spirits and of orderly behaviour during his enlistment.

Mr. *Hemphill* moved the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table, viz:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to communicate to this house an estimate of the cost of completing the survey and estimate of a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. *Hayne* moved the following resolution which was read and laid on the table, viz:

Resolved, That the secretary of the department of war be directed to communicate to this house the cor-

respondence which has taken place between that department and the executive of Georgia, within the last three years, relative to the depredations of the Creek Indians upon the property of the frontier inhabitants of that state, together with the testimony connected therewith, and the decisions thereon.

A number of engrossed bills were read a third time, passed and sent to the senate, and several received from that body, referred to appropriate committees.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Buchanan* in the chair, and took up the bill to establish a uniform rule for the computation of the mileage of the members of congress, &c—several amendments were proposed and adopted, after an animated discussion; when the bill and amendments were reported to the house; and then, without passing upon the bill, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 29. Mr. *Alston*, from the committee of elections, made a report on the petition of Thomas Arnold, contesting the seat of Pryor Lea, of Tennessee.—He moved that the report be committed, printed, and made the order of the day for Thursday next. He also stated that the petitioner wished all the depositions to be printed; but as they are voluminous and were not considered relevant, the committee did not recommend the printing of the documents asked for. If any gentleman wished to make any such motion, he had now an opportunity of doing so.

No one rising to make the motion, Mr. *Alston* said he was desired to move that the petitioner be permitted to be heard at the bar of this house in defence of his petition.

Mr. *Wickliffe* asked if this was the practice?

The *speaker* replied that it was invariably the practice.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. *Storrs*, from the select committee on the census, reported the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred that part of the president's message which relates to the taking of the fifth census, be directed to inquire into the expediency of fixing the ratio of representation in the house of representatives, among the states, after the completion of the enumeration under such census.

The resolution of Mr. *Hunt* for the distribution of the public lands among the various states according to the ratio of their representation in congress, was, together with the amendment proposed to it by Mr. *Martin*, then considered, and discussed until the expiration of the hour allowed for such business. [Mr. *Martin's* amendment makes the resolution an enquiry into the amount and value of the public lands given by congress to any state, or to the public or private institutions of any state.]

Some private bills were passed, when the house took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill computing the mileage of members. [The bill provides for the computation of the mileage of the members from the post office nearest their residence: and makes it incumbent on each member, on the final settlement of his account, to attach a certificate, stating that he has made a deduction for each of the days he was absent from congress during its session. It was amended yesterday by making the computation on the *shortest* post route, and by inserting a proviso that any member would be entitled to his full pay who was detained from the house by sickness, upon his making a certificate of the fact. And also by striking out a requisition which made it necessary to procure from the post master general a statement of the exact distance.]

Mr. *Wickliffe* and Mr. *Pettis* having expressed their sentiments on the pending amendments to the details of the bill—

Mr. *Chilton*, of Kentucky, moved to re-commit the bill to the committee of retrenchment, with instructions to report amendments fixing the *per diem* compensation of members at *six dollars*, and the travelling allowance at *six dollars* for each twenty miles (instead of *eight dollars* for each, as now fixed by law.) This motion he withdrew, after debate, but with the avowed intention to introduce it hereafter as a direct amendment to the bill. [Previous to his doing so, Mr. *Storrs*, of N. York, moved to lay his amendment, with the bill, upon the table; which motion was negatived, by yeas and nays, 162 votes to 11.]

After further debate, the house adjourned at 3 o'clock, without deciding on any question, either of amendment or of principle.

The gentlemen who engaged in debate on the subject to-day, were, Mr. *Wickliffe*, Mr. *Pettis*, Mr. *Chilton*, Mr. *Burges*, Mr. *Buchanan*, Mr. *Carson*, Mr. *Storrs*, of New York, and Mr. *Sterigere*.

Wednesday, Dec. 30. Many reports were made to-day, principally for the relief of individuals. The joint committee on the library reported the resolution granting the use of books in the library of congress to heads of departments, &c. with an amendment, which having been agreed to, the resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

A message was received from the president stating that he had signed the bill making an appropriation for fitting out the Brandywine frigate. The president also transmitted to the house a report and survey on the practicability of connecting the waters of Altamaha and Tennessee rivers by a canal or rail road,—referred to the committee on internal improvements. The house then resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. *Hunt*, of Vt. proposing an enquiry into the expediency of distributing the net proceeds of the public lands among the several states for the purposes of internal improvement, &c. the question being on Mr. *Martin's* amendment.

Mr. *Polk* of Ten. briefly set forth what he considered the impolicy of discussing the resolution, and concluded by a motion to lay it on the table. Mr. *Buchanan* requested him to withdraw the motion, but Mr. P. declined—The yeas and nays were then taken, and the house refused to lay it on the table—ayes 72—nays 95.

Mr. *Buchanan* expressed himself favorable to the main object of the enquiry, and moved the following modification of the resolution.

"*Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed, to which shall be referred the report of a select committee made to the house of representatives on the 25th February last, relative to the annual distribution of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands, amongst the several states, in proportion to the population of each; and that the said committee be instructed to inquire and report to this house, whether there be any provision of the constitution, or of any act or acts of congress in relation to the discharge of the public debt, which ought to prevent congress from making such a distribution: and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise."

The discussion was farther continued by Mr. *Test*, but before he had concluded his remarks, the hour had expired.

The house next took up the bill for regulating the mileage of members, and, after the adoption and rejection of various amendments, the bill was finally ordered to be engrossed in the following form.

Be it enacted, &c. That the secretary of the senate and the sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives shall at the present and at the commencement of each subsequent session of congress, obtain from each member and delegate the name of the post office nearest his residence, and shall then, with the aid of the presiding officers, ascertain and fix the distance to said post office from the seat of government, computed according to the shortest post road on which letters are usually transmitted by mail from the seat of the general government to said post office; after which, he shall add to, or subtract from, the said statement, as the case may be, the distance from said post office to the residence of said member; upon which statement the mileage of each member is to be computed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, on the final settlement of the account of each member and delegate, he shall subjoin, at the foot of his account a certificate that he has deducted from his account, all, and each, of the entire days on which he may have been absent from his seat in the house of which he is a member, during those days on which it may have been in session; provided that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed, as to prevent a member receiving a daily compensation, if the

absence of such member was occasioned by sickness after his departure from home, in which case a member so presented from attending the house shall annex a certificate of the fact of sickness and its duration.

And the house adjourned at a quarter past four o'clock.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the senate, Mr. *Webster* appeared and took his seat. After disposing of various matters presented for deliberation, the senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

In the house of representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. *Hunt* was again under consideration, but no question was taken. The bill relative to the mileage of members, was passed. The special order of the day, being the report of the committee of elections on the petition of Mr. B. Arnold against the sitting member, Pryor Lea, of Tennessee, was then taken up, and the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. *McDuffie* in the chair, when Mr. Arnold was admitted, and some discussion took place on the printing of the testimony. The committee then rose and reported progress, and some resolutions offered by Mr. *Nuckolls*, at the request of Mr. *Arnold*, were amended and adopted. The house then adjourned till Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POWER! Some very interesting experiments took place on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road on Monday last, and have been continued during the week. A large number of persons have attended to witness them, of whom many were distinguished strangers. Among the experiments, we notice these—

One horse, with the same apparent ease that he would have drawn a gig over a smooth and hard road, moved two of Winans' cars, laden with *forty-one* persons, at the rate of between ten and eleven miles an hour. The distance travelled, out and in, was about 5 miles.

Another horse drew 25 persons, on a carriage of another construction, to the end of the rails and back, in a lively trot. A second trip was made with the same horse, carriage and load, at the rate of 12 miles an hour. A single horse then drew two carriages and fifty-five persons, nine miles an hour; a third carriage was attached, and the whole, loaded with *eighty-four* men and women, and the horse performed the trip with the same ease and velocity.

Another carriage with seven persons, was rapidly driven by a winch, worked by two of them. Two *dogs*, attached to a car, trotted off with a load of six persons. Those who have not seen, can hardly believe such things; but they are true.

Among the experiments on Tuesday, was one made by a car fitted with a sail. Though the breeze was gentle, six persons were carried in it at a rapid rate. The experiment afforded much amusement to the spectators, and went to shew that, with a large sail and a fresh breeze, carriages may be propelled with great velocity.

South Carolina rail-road. The legislature of South Carolina has passed a bill, which provides for a loan or advance of one hundred thousand dollars, to the South Carolina rail-road company, for seven years, without interest. A bill providing for a subscription of $250,000 to the stock of said company, had previously passed the lower house, but was rejected in the senate.

Rail-roads in France. That rail-roads are far preferable to canals for communication, is a truth of which England has been only of late convinced by the dear bought fruits of experience. Our continental neighbors, profiting by our discovery, are gradually extending, throughout the whole of their fine country, a system of communication by rail-roads, which, ultimately, will be of extreme benefit to their domestic commerce. The rail-road between St. Utienne and Lyons is now rapidly advancing; and from the tunnels, bridges, and embankments, required for its completion, will be inferior to none of which this kingdom can at present boast.

[*Liverpool Albion.*

Rail-roads in England. It now seems that the Sankey canal, heretofore the most profitable in England, is about to be converted into a rail-road! Such a road is projected from London to Liverpool. Many others are contemplated. It is repeated, that canal property is ruined in that country. A letter from Liverpool, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated 19th Nov. says—"The late experiments must save you a great deal of money in levelling. Rain-hill inclined plane ascends one foot in ninety, (fifty-five feet per mile), and it was intended to place a stationary engine on it, but it is now quite unnecessary, as the locomotives ascend it with considerable loads. Mr. Gurney offers to make an engine that will ascend an inclined plane of one foot in twelve, (440 feet per mile), and take three times its own weight up—he does not say at what speed. Be in no hurry in pushing your road, for what is going on here will gain you much information, and save you a great deal of money.

The Manchester rail-road stock has advanced to £171, and the Bolton and Leigh to £124.

The daily expense of a locomotive engine now at work on the Manchester road, (a large engine) is

Engine man 4*s*, fireman 2*s* 6*d*, coals 3*s* 4*d*,	9*s* 10*d*
Oil, 1*s*,	1
	10*s* 10*d*

[Now, if this engine draws 30 tons, and travels at the rate of 10 miles an hour, which appear quite *moderate* in the present prospect of things, the actual cost of transportation will be at the rate of less than one-tenth part of a cent per mile, the engine working 12 hours per day.

Thus: 30 tons, carried 120 miles, is equal to 3,600 tons carried one mile. The cost, as stated, is 10*s* 10*d*. equal to 242 cents; 3,600 tons, or 242 cents, yields only .008 part of a cent, per ton, per mile.

While on the subject of *power*, we may add the following from the Pittsburg Statesman:—

"Most of us remember, (for it is but a few years since), when it took from 50 to 70 days to make the trip by water, to Cincinnati and back to Pittsburg. The intercourse between these places, has become constant, and the time of performing a trip is greatly lessened.

On the 10th inst. the steam boat Niagara started from our wharf—We sent by her an order on the foundry of O. H. Wells & Co. for a casting, to supply a part of our printing press, that had been broken. The order arrived at Cincinnati on the 12th, was filled on the 14th, the casting was shipped on the 15th, and arrived at Pittsburg on the 19th.

It is 500 miles to Cincinnati. Thus a passage of 1000 miles was performed in nine days, and an important and indispensable appendage supplied in a less time than it would have taken a team to reach Philadelphia, a city which lately furnished all our materials. The progress of trade is to the west, and a river, the navigation of which a few years since, (during the days of *Mike Fink!*) was considered dangerous, and which many asserted could *not* be navigated by steam boats, is destined to become its principal channel and outlet.

THE TARIFF. A report on the tariff made to the legislature of *Pennsylvania*, by the committee to whom was referred certain resolutions of the state of Mississippi, has the following resolution appended, which was adopted with only one dissenting vote—

"That the tariff of 1828 accords with the spirit of the constitution of the United States, and maintains the true principles of protection to the industry of the country, against foreign policy and legislation."

A report has also been made to the legislature of *Georgia*, (which, as well as that of Pennsylvania, we intend to publish), that concludes with the following resolution—

Resolved, By the state of Georgia in general assembly met, That our senators be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their best efforts, and their warmest co-operation, in obtaining a total repeal of the tariff act of 1828."

A report has also been made to and adopted by the legislature of *S. Carolina*, that insists on a repeal of the tariff laws, and an abandonment of the principle of them.

In relation to the tariff, the N. York E. Post of the 24th ult. has the following paragraph:—

"Our information received from various sources at Washington, leads us to the conclusion, to which we confess we are somewhat reluctant to arrive, but which we feel bound to express for the sake of our commercial

readers, that no change will probably be made in the tariff during the present session, except, perhaps, in the articles of tea and coffee. The south may make an effort to bring up the question, but we cannot predict their success. If any thing efficient is done, which, however, we do not think likely, it will come from New England."

[We have long understood, that some convenient gentleman must be found from the east, to "break ground" in favor of the principles of the south. We shall see.]

There is a probability that a majority of the members of congress from Louisiana, will support the principles of the tariff. No state is so much interested that they should be preserved, as the sugar-planting.

Whether any modification of the tariff laws, with a view to render them what they were apparently intended to be, for the solid protection of the domestic industry, shall be made or not, we cannot determine; but this is very clear to us, that the *principle* of these laws will be entirely and triumphantly sustained, if attacked.

British travellers. We have another specimen, (says the Boston Courier), of the decency of these gentry, in the person of John Mactaggart, who has published his journal of a three year's residence in Canada and the United States. We must make room for a few graphic passages from Mr. Mactaggart's books.

"The genuine English language is vanished from the United States. One of their members of congress, along time ago, proposed an act for doing away with it, which was then laughed at; but now it is going into effect, without being passed or enforced—a voluntary act of the people. In the course of a century, the English will not understand the twentieth part that will be spoken in the United States.

"Nothing like solid learning is known among the Americans. The arts and sciences are skimmed. Men of common sense and shrewdness arise among them *occasionally*. Any thing that smacks of delicacy of taste, refinement of feeling, &c. is utterly despised.

"On coming to one of their taverns, it is in vain to ask for any thing to eat or drink—if you get any answer at all, (but most likely you will get none), it will be quite evasive and inconclusive."

When we see such things—and especially the misrepresentations of a man like capt. Hall, of the "royal navy," who was treated with a courtesy in our country that nearly approached servility, in certain cases, we cannot help calling to mind the petition of Burns—

"O, would kind heaven the giftie gie us
"To see ourselves as others see us."

Now, a man may travel from the bay of Fundy to the gulf of Mexico—from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, and, avoiding the few German or French settlements, find every where a language spoken that he comprehends without an effort. It is true, that he will meet with a different pronunciation of a few words, and the use of certain terms, located in particular states or districts, that may be esteemed inaccurate or misapplied; —but there is nothing unintelligible in them, as adopted by native Americans, unless in some small portions of country in which the Irish or Scotch pronunciation and terms, yet prevail, because of still compact settlements of the descendants of the people of these nations. These are found only, we believe, in Pennsylvania and North Carolina, and the number of persons so conditioned is not large; but we have known some of these, and well educated men too, (though they, or their *futhers*, had never been in any other country), who had what is called the "Irish brogue," or the broad Scotch, as much as if they had been natives of Ireland or Scotland. But all the exceptions stated, or that can be admitted, though our country is a new one, and its inhabitants made up of the descendants of emigrants from numerous nations, are as a "mole-hill to a mountain," if compared with the barbarism of language that prevails in Old England—a small spot of land, and, for centuries, governed by the same laws, inducing to the same habits and manners, and unmixed with foreigners for many generations—and yet having, perhaps, more than twenty dialects, nearly as much differing one from the other, as the tongues of our tribes of savages. This fact is known to every Englishman who has travelled beyond the sound of the "Bow-bells" and the *English* that is spoken within their range; and yet the English and Scotch reviewers have passed over all such things that they might correct *us*. They have enough to do at home—and charity should begin there. When they have taught the Irish, and the Scotch, the Welchmen and the Cockneys to speak English—when they have instructed the people of the three ridings of *one* county, (Yorkshire), so that they may promptly understand one another, when they have overcome the rude dialects of Lancashire, Somersetshire, Cornwall, &c. &c. &c. let them extend their benevolence across the Atlantic, for *our* reformation. We readily concede to the "old countries" a much greater proportion of learned and scientific men than we possess; but we have no hesitation in believing, that the great mass of our people *are* as far superior in education, and a correct pronunciation of the English language, as the English *suppose* themselves to be to the people of all other nations, in every respect!

If the reader who feels himself interested in this subject, will turn to vol. XII, page 199, he will find a statement in relation to it, with some extracts from a British pamphlet, shewing the *English* spoken in Lancashire. We shall give one of these extracts:

"Theaw'il sey so cendneaw. Whan I'r tovart o that pleck; on crope owey, witheawt bit or sope, or cup o sneeze; far I gawmbl't on leet tat gooa too. I soyne sperr'd this gentlemon's hoah eawt; on when eh geete tear, I gan o glent into th' shipp'n, on seed o mon stonning ith' groop."

The following is a translation of the preceding:

Thou wilt say so by and by. When I was tired of that place and crept away without [a] bit or pinch of snuff; for I played the fool and on that go too. I soon enquired this gentleman's house out; and when I got there, I gave a glance into the cowhouse and saw a man standing in the ———

The word "sope" is not in the glossary attached to this pamphlet, and "groop" may as well remain untranslated. But it has no more reference to the English word used to express the idea of the thing, than the language of a Hottentot would have.

We add the following specimen of a conversation at a public trial, which gives a singular example of the variations of the "King's English" in London:

At Union Hall, a gentleman was summoned by the driver of a cabriolet for not paying the full fare. "Please your varship," said the driver, who was a mere youth, "I tuk this ere gemman up in my copperlid jist opposite the Lesum, in the Strand. Vell, ven the gemman gits in, he says, 'Take me the nighest way to the Orns, at Kennington.' I driv the gemman there like vinking. It was arter twelve o'clock at night, and monstrous dark, so I asked the gemman three bob (3s.) The gemman said he vou'dn't stand no more nor eighteen pence. 'Blow me fat,' says I, 'if that aint a good un!' So, being a young un, and not liking to be *done*, your varship, I jist goes to the coach-stand to ask the adwice of some of the old uns. They told me the fare was two bob, and vourpence back carriage—seeing as how, your varship, I driv the gemman hoff of the stones. The gemman said he vou'dn't come no more than two hog (2s.); so by the adwice of Tom Arrison (your varship knows Tom) I had the gemman up for the hodd browns,—for vourpence will buy two half-quartens, your varship, on a cold night."

We "guess" that it would "mightily" bother Mr. John Mactaggart to present two such specimens of the English language spoken in the United States. But, probably, the gentleman believes that that language is only spoken in its purity, in the Scottish highlands or islands!

The following French and Russian portraits of the English people, are about as just as most of the British portraits of the Americans—

The *Gazette de Tribunaux* thus speaks of their "natural enemies," the English

"Englishmen are boxers by birth, and, go where they may, they carry this eminently national custom along with them. This is the basis of all their habits, as the 'God d—n' is the foundation of their language. From their infancy they exercise themselves in pugilism, that they may one day, in any part of the world, represent Great Britain with dignity. This boxing propensity is

to such a degree innate amongst our neighbours beyond sea, that, in that classical land of pugilism, a few teeth knocked out, or one jawbone more or less fractured or broken, go for nothing, the only matters of importance are the stakes. In France things are managed differently; the law protects all those who justly prefer a complaint."

Russian notions of England.—"The men," says a Russian lady, "go early to hunt, afterwards to parliament, and then sit down and get drunk until midnight. The eldest sons monopolize all the fortune, and the younger branches wander about like our Bohemians. The women have no society but their own, and the men no feeling for the softer sex!" It is but fair to say, this misinformed lady had never visited England; and, perhaps, got this account from the Prince V—lk—nsky, who had travelled through this country at the time the allied sovereigns visited it. The prince, at a large dinner party, amused the company, at the expense of the English nation, in the following scientific and observant manner:—"They are," said he, 'a rough, unpolished people, generally boasting of freedom they know not how to enjoy; and I never could find in what it consisted; their houses are cold and uncomfortable; the walls are very thin, and the wind whistles through the rooms as it does through a hedge; they have no stoves, no double windows, and few servants; in short, the only thing worth seeing in England is "Harlequin!" and what I most admired was a "mince pie!" My friend the Prince has profitted little by his travels.—*New Monthly Mag.*

[It will be observed that the editor of the "New Monthly Magazine" has dressed up the Russian observations in his own way—for which some allowance must be made].

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. *From the Norfolk Beacon.* The U. States schr. *Shark*, lieut. com. Thomas T. Webb, sailed from Pensacola on the 3d December, on a cruise.

A letter dated on board the U. S. ship *Constellation*, Port Mahon, Oct. 23, 1829, has been received here, which states that that ship arrived there on the 18th of that month, all well.

Com. Biddle, appointed to the command of the Mediterranean squadron, and who went out passenger in the Constellation, assumed that command on the 25d Oct. and hoisted his broad pennant on board the *Java*, of 44 guns, on which occasion the customary salute was fired.

The *Delaware*, of 74, com. Crane, would leave there in a few days on her return to the United States.

The U. S. sloop of war *Ontario*, capt. Stevens, was to sail on that day for Gibraltar.

The U. S. sloop of war *Lexington*, capt. Hunter, was at Smyrna in the early part of October. Capt. H. had received orders to return to Port Mahon immediately.

Another letter dated 6th Nov. states that com. Crane, would wait the arrival of the *Lexington* at Mahon, in order to relieve that part of her crew whose time of service had expired, and would sail immediately afterwards.

The U. S. ships *Java*, com. Biddle, and *Constellation*, capt. Wadsworth, sailed from Port Mahon 30th Oct. for Tripoli.

No news yet of the Hornet. We fear that the fate of the Insurgent, Wasp, and Epervier, has been her's. That no one has escaped to tell the tale of her loss.

It is stated that capt. Ballard has been assigned to the command of the Brandywine, fitting at New York—said for the West India station.

The last accounts from our squadrons off the coast of Brazil, &c. and in the Pacific, represent all things well.

MARYLAND. The legislature of this state met at Annapolis on Monday last—and on that day the senate re-elected its former officers—administration. The house postponed a choice for speaker until next day, when the following result appeared.

For Mr. Thomas, of Frederick (ad.)	39
Thomas of St. Mary's (anti)	37
Blanks	2

Mr. Jenifer, of Charles, was absent, and Mr. McNeal, of Aeghany, was refused, (39 to 39) the seat that he claimed. It was afterwards decided, 39 to 39, and the casting vote of the speaker, that the last named gentleman was not *then* entitled to the seat. Mr. McNeal, (anti), was *tied* by Mr. Hoffman, (also anti), by the omission of the word junior to a few of the votes. It has been established, by frequent decisions, that such an omission is not fatal to the pretensions of a candidate, and Mr. McN. will probably obtain his seat.

NEW YORK. There was a great excitement in the city, at the date of our last accounts, concerning the election of a mayor. The following are given as the facts, and so they would appear from a hasty glance over the proceedings—*fifteen* members of the council (by whom the mayor is elected), are said to be opposed to the re-election of Mr. Browne—but one of these is just now absent from the city; thirteen members, with the recorder, are for his re-election, Mr. Browne himself having also a vote. In this state of the case, some of the 15 have receded, to prevent a *forcing* of the election until the absent gentleman returns to the city. The recorder is a *state* officer. We know not the reason of this contest, but we think that Mr. B. ought to have absented himself on the occasion—15 of the 28, *elected by the people*, being evidently opposed to him; besides the indelicacy of presiding when his own case was under consideration. There has been much confusion and warmth in the council.

PITTSBURG DISTRICT. The following are the returns of the late election held in this district, for a member of congress, vice judge Wilkins, resigned.

	Denny.	*Stevenson.*
Allegheny,	2171	1550
Butler,	676	495
Beaver, (majority),	529	
Armstrong,	525	658
	3901	2703
	2703	
Mr. Denny's majority,	1198	

WHEELING. "The manufacturing company," at this thriving place, are anxious to close their concern by the sale of their property. It is situated on the Ohio river, with depth of water at all times sufficient for steam boats, which may approach within 50 yards of the works, for the purpose of being fitted or repaired, &c. The works consists of a foundry, 70 feet by 90, with two furnaces, and all the necessary fixtures, and a large assortment of patterns for steam engines, sugar mills, hollow ware, &c. a brick work shop, 52 feet by 150, three stories high well fitted up—a boring mill, &c,; the whole propelled by a steam engine of 40 horse power, which is supplied with water from the Ohio, and coal so near the buildings as to be furnished at the cost of *one cent per bushel.* The coal bed to be sold with the works, if desired, with sundry tenements, warehouse, &c.

DOMESTIC WINES. Mr. Charles Hughes, of Orange county, N. C. has made, the present season, sixty-three barrels of wine, from native grapes growing in the woods and old fields.

COLOMBIA. The accounts from Colombia, (see page 315), if to be relied on, pretty clearly shew that Bolivar has become a traitor to liberty. We have long feared this, but yet hoped the preservation of the republic. In time, and after the military spirit has been fully subjected to the civil power, Colombia might be regenerated, and peopled with a hardy and generous race of men.

DIED, in Frederick, Maryland, col. *John McPherson*, aged 69 years. A native of Pennsylvania, but a citizen of Maryland since 1782. He held a lieutenant's commission in the service of his native state, at the close of the revolutionary war.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Coal, of a good quality, has been discovered near Tuscaloosa, Alabama. It answers well for smith's forges, the only way in which it has been yet much tried. It is thought to be much stronger than the Liverpool, with some of which it had been compared.

Ohio Coal begins to be used at Rochester, New York!

A large body of anthracite has been discovered in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, near Reams town.—The mines at Worcester, Mass. are about to be fully worked. The coal is of an excellent quality.

Speed. The steam boat North America, recently made her passage from Albany to New York in ten hours and twenty minutes!

Flour. The Rochester Enquirer mentions that 125,000 barrels of flour have been manufactured in Rochester, since last harvest.

The land of plenty. Indian corn, (maize), is selling in the state of Ohio at *twelve and a half cents per bushel;* and a bushel will support a family for a week.

The alligators of the river Orinooko have become incomparably more bold and ravenous, since the feast of human flesh with which they were provided by the late wars in that quarter. Formerly, they would rarely attack a man; now, it is extremely dangerous for any person to come within their reach. Thus does human ferocity aggravate that of the brute creation.

North Carolina state bank. The late president of this bank, being called to the bench of the supreme court, judge Duncan Cameron has been unanimously elected to the presidency of the institution. He is represented as one of the largest stockholders, and most thoroughly acquainted with the concerns of the bank; and it may be expected, from the zeal, industry and talents of Mr. C. that this institution will soon be placed in an improved condition, either to do business or to retire from it.

The Brandywine frigate, lying at New York, is rapidly equipping for sea. She will be commanded by capt. Henry Ballard.

Rapid travelling. One of the stages of the Union Line, between Baltimore and Washington, lately performed the journey in 3 hours 55 minutes—distance 36 miles.

Silk. $50,000 worth of sewing silk is said to be made annually in the county of New Haven, Conn., where the mulberry grows in great abundance.

Baltimore market. On Wednesday, last week, there were at the Centre market, 451 wagons, 559 carts, and 45 market-boats at the wharf, all laden with good things in preparation for Christmas. The victuallers, also, had an abundance of superior beef, mutton, veal, &c. This market was probably attended by, at least, *two thousand* persons, interested in the sale of various articles.

Christmas. It may be observed that Friday, last week, much resembled a warm spring-day. Indeed, the heat of the sun was so oppressive, as to render the shady-side of the street desirable. It so happened that, by the accident of some smoke passing into his breakfast room, the senior editor of this paper, unconsciously, breakfasted with the windows of the room hoisted, as in summer; and with but little, if any, fire in its place. This is mentioned—"by way of memorandum."

Duels. There has been a long series of old fashioned Irish duels, at Dublin, growing out of a dispute at an oyster shop.

Ignorance. It has been ascertained that out of 742 families, comprising a population of 5,310 souls, in Bullitt county, Kentucky, 430 were destitute of the bible—of the 2,114 children in these families, only 160 were going to school; and in 60 familes out of the 742, not *one* member of either could read. We regret to believe this is not a very extraordinary case, even in some states much older than Kentucky. But we doubt if sixty such families could be found in *all* the New England states and New York—unless of *foreigners.*

Dr. Staughton, a very eminent clergyman of the Baptist church, and recently elected president of the college at Georgetown, Ky, died at Washington city on the 12th Dec. He was a man of high intellectual powers, and an excellent scholar—and much esteemed for his fervid piety and great goodness of heart.

Alabama. Gabriel Moore, esq. late a member of congress, has been elected governor of this thriving state. His address to the legislature, almost exclusively made up of local matters, shews a deep interest in the prosperity and progress of Alabama. He says much, and well, in favor of the improvement of its rivers, &c.

Philadelphia. The debt of this city is estimated at $1,937,400—the sinking fund amounts to 367,028—real debt 1,570,371 89. A great part of this has been incurred in the works to supply the city with good and wholesome water; and the present supply is worth more than all the debt. But the debt yet seems on the increase. The interest payable in 1830 will be 104,776 dollars. The taxes in 1829, amounted to $208,500. The real estate in the city was assessed at 24,202,786 dollars, in 1829, shewing an increase of nearly two millions over the assessment of 1826. Square yards of pavement laid in 1829, 70,603, costing about 85,000 dollars. The water-rents, the cost of collection being deducted, are estimated at 54,348. The expenditures, on account of the water works (exclusive of pipes to be laid) is put down at $18,720—to be deducted from the preceding item.

Woollen manufactures. A French paper, (le Constitutionnel), states that the manufacturers of Elbeuf and Louviers, have discovered and adopted a mode of preparing, cloths without oil, or any description of grease—thus rendering the manufacture more cleanly, wholesome, and economical. The Constitutionnel adds, that the cloth prepared according to this new process, is as soft, and in every respect as good, as that upon the old system.

Georgia legislature. A statement is published in the Savannah Georgian, of the ages, places of nativity, and pursuits of the individuals who compose the house of representatives of that state; from which it appears that there are 89 farmers, 20 lawyers, 10 physicians, 8 merchants and 2 mechanics. Of the 139 members who compose the assembly, seventy-seven only are natives of Georgia. One was born at sea. The oldest member is 59, and the youngest 22.

Wine. Certain persons in Georgia contemplate the establishment of large vineyards. We have no doubt but that they would be profitable, if rightly managed.

The first congress. The National Intelligencer says "In the senate on the day of meeting of the first congress, *eight* members only attended, and it was *twenty-nine days* before a quorum could be got together. In the house of representatives, *thirteen* members only attended on the first day; it was *nineteen days* before any member arrived from New York. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland or Georgia, and it was *twenty-seven days* before a quorum was formed."

Georgia banks. By a tabular statement of the banks in Georgia, including the Central bank, published in the last Georgia Journal, the following result appears:—

Capital,	$5,582,349 17
Bills in circulation,	2,719,356 07
Notes discounted and bills of exchange,	5,949,589 75
Specie,	1,129,130 20

Turkies. Ninety six wagon-loads of turkies—"crammed and packed in close layers," were in Boston market, at one time, previous to the late "thanksgiving."

This is the great holiday in the New England states—as Christmas is in the southern. Then, so far as practicable, the whole family is gathered at the paternal mansion, and the "sons of the pilgrims" enjoy all the good things of the season. No other than such as have visited New England, and mixed somewhat with those whom certain persons call the "peasantry" and consider as a sort of "white slaves," have any just idea of the general intelligence and comfort of the people; and their neighborly kindness, one towards another, with the equality that prevails, are not less extraordinary than interesting to every friend of the human race. They are the most *independent* people in the world—for if their means are not adequate to the supply of their desires, they reduce their desires to the amount of their means. Thousands of the girls working in factories have saved from 200 to 800 dollars, to begin house-keeping with, when a suitable *chance* offers; and the habits of industry and economy acquired never leave them: still they live plentifully and dress very neatly.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

The following memorial was presented to the house, by Mr. Howard, on the 23d ult.

To the senate and house of representatives of the U. States of America, in congress assembled:

The memorial of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your memorialists are engaged in the construction of a rail road, with at least two setts of tracks, from the city of Baltimore to the Ohio river, upon which they have been actively employed a little more than one year, and have nearly completed the graduation of masonry for about twenty-six miles, including, as your memorialists confidently believe, the most expensive and difficult part of the entire line. Upon about three miles of this a rail way has been laid down.

The necessary acts of incorporation have been obtained from the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, vesting your memorialists with most ample powers to conduct the road through those states, and affording to them every requisite protection and security. Stock to the amount of $3,000,000 has been subscribed by individuals, and to the amount of $1,000,000 by the state of Maryland and city of Baltimore, constituting a capital of $4,000,000, upon which 15 per cent., or $600,000 has been received, the instalment being all paid upon every share of stock belonging either to the public or individual stockholders.

The entire district between the city of Baltimore and the Ohio river, has been examined, and it has been most satisfactorily ascertained that the intermediate country affords such great facilities for the construction of the proposed road as to render its completion not only certainly practicable, but far less difficult than was at first supposed; and an actual location of its eastern section has been made, extending from Baltimore to the valley of the Potomac, a distance of about sixty-six miles. Along this line a route for a road has been secured, which, with the exception of a slight elevation between the Monocacy and Potomac, has only a single summit, and across this summit a track has been gained of so easy access, as to occasion but little difficulty, or increase of expense to the transportation. By pursuing the valley of the Potomac, the road may be continued if desired, without one additional summit, to the eastern base of the Alleghany mountain, and would then exhibit a rail way of about one hundred and eighty miles, with but one summit requiring stationary power; a result which it is believed has not been paralleled either in this country or in Europe. From the eastern base of the mountain, the road can be conducted by a series of inclined planes and the aid of stationary engines, over that ridge to its western side, without any diminution in the speed of travelling, and thence it may be carried by a regular graduation adapted to locomotive power, to the Ohio river.

The results of the late improvements in the construction of locomotive engines in Europe, and in the application of steam power to them, fully warrant your memorialists in asserting, that upon a well constructed rail road the mail might be conveyed with regularity and certainty, from the seat of the general government to the state of Ohio, in thirty-six hours, or even in less time, should it be desirable. Passengers could also be conveyed in the same time at one third of the expense now incurred, and produce of all kinds at a proportionate reduction of cost.

At the time your memorialists embarked in this enterprize, they did not hesitate to believe that so enlightened a body as the congress of the United States would fully appreciate the vast importance of the undertaking, whether considered in reference to be social, its commercial, or its political influence upon our country, and they have always looked with confidence to the aid of the general government in carrying it into operation.

Believing, as your memorialists do, that every section of our country has a deep and vital interest in this great work, and that the countenance and support of the national legislature would essentially promote its early and successful accomplishment, they respectfully ask the attention of congress to the subject, and confidently hope that a subscription on the part of the United States to the stock of the company will be authorized, to such extent as in their wisdon may be deemed for the interest of the nation.

DINNER TO LANGDON CHEVES.

[*From the N. Y. Evening Post.*]

On the 9th of December the citizens of Columbia, S. C. gave a dinner to the hon. Langdon Cheves. The president of the South Carolina senate, the speaker of the house, the governor of the state, the intendant of Columbia, judges Nott and Johnson, chancellors De Saussure and Harper, and the president and professors of the college, were present. Among the regular toasts was the following:

"*Langdon Cheves*—He will find a home in the land of his birth, where his pure character is known, and his exalted virtues are appreciated."

To this Mr. Cheves made the following beautiful reply, which we find in the Columbia Telescope. It is said to have been delivered with great feeling, in a fine style of elocution, and to have produced great effect on the hearers.

"I do not rise, gentlemen, to make a long or an elaborate speech; but simply and plainly to thank you for the distinguished and very unexpected honor you have done me.

"If I do not deceive myself, I have never sacrificed a principle or violated a duty for the purpose of obtaining popular applause. But I have, nevertheless, not been insensible to it; and as far as duty and honor permitted, I have anxiously endeavored to obtain the approbation of my fellow citizens; conceiving it to be among the highest and purest rewards of human action.

"My success has far exceeded my humble merits, especially in this my native state. In my earliest youth, when friendless and obscure, it took me by the hand and kindly brought me forward. It afterwards gradually led me up to its highest honors and distinctions, and in every effort of my life, while I remained a citizen of it, extended to me the same sustaining spirit. Whenever it could approve, it applauded, and when it could not approve, it at least indulgently pardoned my errors. Whatever I may have been, it made me, and whatever I have, it gave me.

"Circumstances, public and private, which it would be tedious and uninteresting to detail, led me from it and made me the citizen of another state. But I have not believed that my duties to the great and patriotic community of which I am at present a member, forbade the indulgence of those sacred feelings which nature and gratitude inspired towards this.

"I have accordingly never ceased to indulge them; and particularly in your late struggles, I have thought with you, felt with you, and, as far as feeling could go, I have suffered with you.

"If such then have been my feelings heretofore, what must they be, when, after separating so long as to allow almost the whole generation whom I left on the stage of public affairs to pass off, and another to come on—so long as under ordinary circumstances, to obliterate all remembrance of a man like me, upon coming among you, at once and without any thing calculated to call public attention upon me, to find myself embraced with the cordiality, the warmth and the affection, which this assemblage, the kind sentiment you have just expressed and many other circumstances so flatteringly evince. They are such as I cannot express, and I leave it to honorable minds and well affected hearts to do me justice in conceiving what they are.

"I beg leave to offer the following sentiment:

"The state of South Carolina. 'My native land'—may God for ever bless and prosper it."

Mr. C. was afterwards called upon by the chair for a volunteer toast, and gave the following:

The legislature of South Carolina— alike distinguished for talents and patriotism.

We annex some of the toasts which were drunk on the occasion.

The president and vice president of the United States.—South Carolina gave them to the union for the common benefit—she hopes every thing from their wisdom and patriotism.

The plantation states—They have studied their political grammar long enough to know that they are noun substantives.

Langdon Cheves—He will find a home in the land of his birth, where his pure character is known and his exalted virtues are appreciated.

By Dr. Cooper. The sovereignty of the states: never to be yielded, compromised, or submitted—never to be controled, construed, or decided on, but by her own feelings of honorable justice.

By Stephen Elliott, esq. The high minded sons of our country—Their principles have formed her character; their still living spirit will preserve her rights.

By Chancellor Harper. *Common law liberty*—Protection of property, and right of trial by jury—no natural rights of man to plunder and oppress.

LETTER OF BOLIVAR.

[*From the Journal of Commerce.*]

We have been furnished with a copy of a letter from his excellency the liberator, president of Colombia, to gen. O'Leary, dated Guayaquil, Aug. 6, 1829. It is this most probably, which has given rise to the report that Bolivar is about to abandon his country, and seek a refuge from its disquietudes beyond the sea. We subjoin a translation:

Guayaquil, 6th Aug. 1829.

My dear O'Leary:

Your valued letters of the 9th and 15th of July, reached me at the same time; and I have attentively perused them. The information which they contain has pleased me much; and especially your suggestion that I ought not to go to Bogota during the sitting of congress, lest it should be said that I have influenced their deliberations, or overwhelmed me with their power. This is highly judicious, and it is with the best reason you mention it. I had before been advised to the same course by persons of much respectability, and my own inclination urged it upon me still more; but the multitude, who are not content with any security, and judge without reflection, entreat me to go immediately to Bogota. I could wish, and I desire, that you will endeavor to make your opinion general, both as your own, and that of intelligent men. The truth is, if they press me too much, they will dishearten me more than I now am. An idea has occurred to me, which I hope you will consider well. Would it not be better for Colombia, and for me, and more agreeable to the nation, that a president should be appointed, and I remain only a general. I could stand before the government, like a bull before the herd.* I could defend it with all my energies, and those of the republic.—This government would be stronger than mine, because to my own energies would be added those of the government, and of the individual who should preside over it. The government would be always complete without lack of legality or authority. The government would be strong in itself, and also by the support which I should give it. It would have unity, stability, and permanence. It would not be obliged to move about, as I am, and leave immense spaces behind. Instead of subvertiug the whole administration by its movements, as I am obliged to do continually, it would form a system of action which would proceed without variation, and without passing through different hands, as is the case at present; which tinges every thing with different colors and in an extravagant manner. I could visit the departments, prevent disorders, and enter upon a campaign, without the necessity of abandoning the government. My attention would then be all devoted to the army, and the direction of the armed force. I could go with promptness and convenience wherever necessity or danger should call me. In this way all insurrections and all sudden attacks would be avoided, and the government would be placed on its proper foundation, enjoying perfect tranquillity, and certain that I should present myself in all parts as a wall, within which public order and domestic peace would be secure. The administration would move on without obstacles—the citizens would repose in the enjoyment of the laws—and my own reputation would regain the lustre it has lost. With it Colombia would gain much—and I glory, liberty, and happiness. Unless this measure is adopted, they lose me or they lose Colombia; and in either case we are all ruined. I cannot live under the weight of a supposed ignominy which oppresses me—neither can Colombia be well governed by a despairing man, whose mind has lost its stimulus to act, and from whom the hope of tranquillity has been snatched forever. For heaven's sake! O'Leary—for Colombia's sake, and my own!—propose this design: insinuate it into the minds of the legislators and of all.—And I moreover authorize you to print an address, full of force an eloquence, showing the utility of the adoption of this plan.

Demarquet has arrived, and brings me very satisfactory communications from gen. Lafuente and all our friends there. You can see at gen. Urdaneta's some copies of the letters which Lafuente and Gamarra have sent me,—for I have no more time, and am still feeble from a sickness which I have suffered, but from which I am now recovering.

I salute your lady with the greatest affection, and am your friend, BOLIVAR.

*The force of this figure will be better understood in S. America than in this country. By an instinct common to wild cattle, if not to tame, the leaders of the herd, when danger approaches, place themselves at the expected points of attack; and defend the young and weaker animals from assault. [*Jour. of Com.*

The National Gazette publishes the following:

[*Extract of a letter from Venezuela, dated Nov.* 28, 1829, *received via St. Thomas.*]

"Affairs seem to have undergone a change in Venezuela, arising, as it appears, from an *official* proposal made by general Urdaneta, the secretary of war, to general Paez, to forward the coronation of Bolivar. The public voice is raised against the act in Venezuela;—"Death to the tyrant, death to the crown—long live the constitution," is the common cry through the streets. It seems that this portion of the country will form a separate, independent and republican government. The persons confined in the dungeons of Puerto Cabello, in consequence of the Bogota conspiracy, have been set at liberty by the garrison, and the many persons who were banished from the country for political opinions, have been recalled by general Paez. The odious and inquisitorial police has been abolished, and the liberty of the press has been restored by a public decree of general Paez. You may, perhaps, recollect to have heard this distinguished officer and true patriot remark often, that he would follow Bolivar as long as he had no idea of erecting a monarchy, but that there should be no *crowns* in Colombia; the time, it appears, has arrived when he will verify his assertions."

"*Caracas, 27th Nov.* 1829.

"Ere this reaches you, you will have heard of the revolution, or rather the expression of the public voice against the attempt, on the part of gen. Bolivar, to establish a monarchy and place the crown on his head. The people of Caracas assembled the day before yesterday, and yesterday decided in the most public manner, that in order to insure the liberties of Venezuela, it had become necessary to separate her from the government of Bogota, and renounce the authority of general Bolivar.—Gen. Paez has been called on to take the command, and deputies have been appointed to the other departments of Venezuela, calling a congress to make a form of government for *Venezuela alone*—with a republican basis.—Gen. Bolivar has disappointed the hopes of his real friends and the friends of liberal principles throughout the whole world. It is sincerely to be regretted that a man who had arrived at such a glorious height should destroy his reputation and fame forever—*merely for a bauble.*

"General Paez and doctor Pena, his secretary, and gen. Sowblette, chief of the staff, are now in Valencia.—They will be here on the 15th of next month, probably before.

"I have never seen, during my residence in Colombia, a stronger or more real feeling displayed by the people of Caracas than on the present occasion. Their detestation of monarchy is too clearly manifested even for the friends of Bolivar to say one word in his favor.

"I fear that all Colombia will be in a flame, yet in Venezuela all will be confidence and quiet. There appears to be no disposition to commit violence, and general Paez is too good a patriot to allow of any disorder."

GEN. BRAVO AND THE TEXAS.

The *Redactor*, a Spanish paper published in this city, contains a letter under the signature of 'Un Mejicano,' [a Mexican] on the subject of ceding the Texas to this country. It is dated at New York, but is addressed to the people of Mexico, where it has been published, and is said by the editors of the Redactor, who have received it from a correspondent in that country, to be the production of gen. Bravo. This Bravo is one of the Mexican officers who were compelled to leave their country last spring, by a decree of their government, and who sought an asylum in the United States.

The letter is a tissue of passionate declamation against the acquisition of Texas by the United States, and of vehement accusations against our country, and those who have had the management of its affairs. He affirms that the U. States have for a long time desired the acquisition of that large portion of the Mexican republic—that they have waited until a period when the Mexican finances had been reduced to a most wretched condition—and that now they were about to propose the measure, covering it under the specious veil of a purchase. He intimates that it is owing to the policy of the U. States that the province of Texas has not yet been settled by colonists of the Spanish race. This effect he indirectly ascribes to the influence of Mr. Poinsett, whom he attacks with great acrimony, charging him with interfering with the domestic affairs of the nation in which he resides, with undertaking to direct the popular elections, with having caused the discredit of the Mexican nation, and with now making that discredit a pretext for depriving it of a vast and rich portion of its territory. He also attacks the government of the U. States with great bitterness—in the first place, for sending Mr. Poinsett to Mexico, which he calls "trampling upon honor and delicacy," and in the second place for not recalling him when, to use the phrase of the writer, "the general voice of the Mexican nation accused him as the author of all its calamities." The letter, it should be observed, is dated before Mr. Poinsett's recall.

The writer complains that while one class of journalists in the United States are in favor of the purchase of Texas, another class oppose it on the ground that it will give certain of the states a predominance over the others, and that none of them trouble themselves about its justice or its policy in the present circumstances. The following is a specimen of the inflammatory language of the letter in regard to the United States.

"Undeceive yourselves, I repeat, my beloved countrymen; our interests have nothing and can have nothing in common with these states, (the U. S.) The interest of these states is their own aggrandizement, although at our expense; the interest of these states is that we should continue in our parties and dissensions, in order that our agriculture, industry and commerce may not overpass the narrow limits in which they now hold them; the interest of these states is not to destroy us completely, but to keep us in apathy and inaction; the interest of these states is that we should not come under the influence of any other nation which, knowing how to profit by the infinite advantages with which the Almighty has favored our country, would bring on by a necessary consequence the depopulation of these regions, (namely, of the U. S.); the interest of these states is, finally, to keep us alive, that they exclusively may furnish us nourishment, but to keep us without vigor or strength, in order that we may not do it ourselves."

These illiberal and narrow views, founded upon utter ignorance of the true interests of nations, and this intemperate language show the bigoted and fierce jealousy of that party whose prejudices Mr. Poinsett has had the misfortune to incur, and furnish his best defence. If, as the Redactor affirms, the letter in question was written by gen. Bravo, it is somewhat extraordinary that during his stay in this country, where he was treated with respect and hospitality, he should not have imbibed more correct ideas of the character of our people and our government. [*New York Evening Post.*

TRADE OF HAVANA.

Bremen, 4th Nov.—The following authentic extract of an official report, made by the authorities of Havana to the Spanish government, proves the flourishing state of the commerce of Germany with the transatlantic states, as compared with the rest of Europe:

View of the state of the Havana in 1828.

	Value of imports.	*Value of exports.*
U. S. of N. America	$4,676,340	2,022,829
The free Hanseatic cities	1,584,108	1,344,129
Great Britain	1,441,445	1,081,170
France	1,405,418	506,143
Holland	276,760	587,985
Spain	242,058	560,259
Portugal	155,058	11,053
Russia	85,613	381,920
Denmark	60,907	4,346
Italy	28,631	108,270
Sweden	13,959	16,400

BRITISH FINANCES.

From the New York Herald.

The Quarterly Review, just published, contains an able paper on the subject of the finances of the country. There are some tables in it of the state of the debt, present and comparitive, as also a more distinct analysis of the taxation, which afford a much clearer insight into these matters, than the ordinary official accounts. The tables we have extracted below, as well as the reviewer's remarks in elucidation of them:—

Permanent annual charge of the public debt.

	5th Jan. 1816.	5th Jan. 1828.	diminution.
Interest of the funded debt, including management...	£28,563,592	25,769,689	
Terminable annuities, in equivalent perpetual annuities	1,353,615	1,842,881	
Total interest of funded debt and annuities,	29,917,207	27,612,570	2,304,637
Interest of the unfunded debt outstanding & unprovided for	1,998,937	807,814	1,194,123
	31,916,144	28,420,384	3,495,760

This reduction of 2½ millions effected in the fourteen years of the peace, the finance committee state to be somewhat more than fifteen per cent. on the debt contracted in the preceding war. We were led to inquire what proportion of this decrease had been brought about by the sinking fund, and we found in the report some curious calculations by which this question is set at rest. The diminution of charge was effected,

By reduction of interest on funded debt, now existing	1,604,025
By reduction of interest on unfunded debt, now existing	488,053
Total reduction of charge by fall of interest	2,092,078
By annuities expired, land-tax, &c.	214,262
By application of surplus and balance	1,189,420
	£3,495,760

Nearly two thirds, then, of the total diminution have followed the reduction of interest; one third has been worked out of the redemption of capital. On this point, however, the finance committee remarks—

"That the above diminution of the debt has been effected while a reduction in the rates of taxation, equivalent to a remission of £27,000,000 a year, has taken place; and also while advances out of the public revenue were made for the promotion of public works and the employment of the poor, to the extent of £4,797,443 beyond the sums repaid."

This reduction, however, falls far indeed below the promise of the sinking fund, which, even on its new basis of 1823, had been nominally endowed with five annual millions, as also with the growing interest of the

stock, purchased by its commissioners. During the five years since elapsed, twenty-seven millions had been paid over according to law; but there had been effected no corresponding reduction of the debt; and, indeed, in the last two accounts, our income had scarcely appeared equal to our current expenditure. The poise, therefore, of these five years' financial balance, became an object of the committee's inquiry; and they have stated it for each year as follows.—

	Income.	*Expenditure including charges of collection.*	*Surplus.*
1823	£58,317,083	53,434,858	4,882,225
1824	59,749,973	54,844,449	4,908,524
1825	57 657,257	53,759,047	3,898,210
1826	55,451,856	55,122,702	332,154
1827	55,401,611	55,159,123	242,488
1828	57,522,399	52,888,695	4,633,704

Account of the ordinary revenues of the United Kingdom, including expenses of collection.

Spirits	£7,921,645	
Malt	4,623,112	
Beer and hops	3,516,764	
Wine	1,700,051	
Spirituous liquors		17,761,572
Sugar and Molasses	5,191,280	
Tea	3,448,814	
Coffee	425,389	9,065,483
Tobacco and snuff		2,793,873
Total stimulants		29,620,928
Butter and cheese	307,794	
Currants and rasins	436,580	
Corn	193,228	
Food		937,602
Cotton wool and sheep's, imported	395,174	
Silks	345,278	
Printed goods	657,741	
Hides and skins	451,944	
Paper	723,497	
Dress, &c.		2,573,634
Soap	1,210,754	
Candles and tallow	665,758	
Coals, sea-borne	895,085	
Household articles		2,771,597
Glass	616,527	
Bricks, tiles and slates	392,365	
Timber	1,488,498	
Building, &c.		2,497,390
Auctions	275,564	
Excise licenses	845,160	
Miscellaneous, excise & customs	2,205,903	3,326,627
Total excise and customs		41,727,778
Deeds, &c.	1,686,315	
Legacies, probates of wills, &c.	2,043,268	
Insurances	989,070	
Bills of exchange, bank notes, &c.	690,005	
Newspapers, advertisements, &c.	581,526	
Stages and post-horses	646,387	
Other stamp duties	681,038	
Total stamp duties		7,317,600
Land tax	1,210,227	
Windows	1,164,010	
Houses	1,295,550	
Servants	277,759	
Carriages	352,478	
Horses	400,676	
Other assessed taxes	462,969	
Total assessed and land tax		5,162,873
Post office		2,207,998
Other resources		666,572
		£57,082,830

Such were, in the last year, the main elements of our revenue; the foremost of which is also the most remarkable, being a receipt of nearly eight millions sterling on ardent spirits alone. Of this enormous consumption, a part was the source of moderate enjoyment—a large part of more doubtful indulgence—a very small portion was required for needful refreshment. It is clear, then, that nearly every man who had money to lay out on this superfluity was capable of contributing a part thereof to the wants of his country. But although we might be desirous, even if there existed no claims for public expenditure, that some such restriction should be imposed upon dram-drinking, we cannot but regret that the old English potation, malt liquor, should be subject to the payment of three and a half millions, whilst four and a half are also advanced upon malt by the brewer and the distiller conjointly. Wine, we see, brought in at the same time £1.700,000 a receipt which experience has shown to be hardly capable of increase by any augmentation in the rate of the duty. The total sum, then, raised on spirituous liquors was, in the last year, no less than seventeen millions and three quarters. Our next class consists of the milder stimulants, coffee and tea, with sugar their ally, whose produce of five millions being added to theirs, makes up another large sum of nine millions sterling. Last of all comes the dirty, but seducing, weed of the new world, which is able, besides its own original value, to draw from our countrymen's pockets, two millons and three quarters. Here, then, we have the astonishing aggregate sum of twenty-nine millions and a half, paid on the above means of excitement, of which only beer was once deemed necessary by the laboring class, though, to beer, coffee and tea have been in our days happily added. Still here are about thirty millions, i. e. more than the half of our payments, raised upon means of enjoyment never strictly required—the acquisition of which does or at least should, pre-suppose the previous provision for positive wants. The five largest amounts received upon articles of solid food do not, in this account, reach one million. On three of these, butter, cheese and corn, the duties are protective of Irish or British interests, and it may be remarked that, in the last year, when our crops had fallen short, the charge on foreign corn became for the time little more than nominal.

Clothing, again is almost entirely free from taxation; for the duties on foreign wool and on cotton are trifling, and a duty of three pence on printed goods can now scarcely be felt, since there has been lately a reduction, perhaps of one-half, in the manufacturing price of the commodities. The tax on leather is, however, supposed considerably to raise the cost of shoes to agricultural laborers; but a fall in the selling price, is not always, in this trade, the consequence of an abatement of duty.—The amount raised on the three necessaries, soap, candles, and sea-borne coal, was about three millions. The coal, even charged with a moderate duty, still afford us a great advantage over other nations, consumers of wood; yet a reduction on any of these articles would certainly be most felt where it would be also most welcome. We have, lastly, two large items for building-materials—one million and a half for timber, protective of the vast navigation between this country and Canada; and about 400,000*l.* for brick, tiles, and slates. Under this head, about 600,000*l.* for glass may, perhaps, be properly classed. The duties on timber and bricks are chiefly felt by dwellers in towns, and among these, very much, we believe by the house owners. Since the rents of houses so situated are chiefly governed by their situation, an abatement would probably remain in the builder's or ground-landlord's pocket. The stamp-duties, again, which arise from the transfer of wealth, fall mainly on the rich; and it will be perceived that they are, in fact, a kind of irregular income-tax. The same may be said of the following class: the land-tax is, in fact, a partial duty on property; nor do the taxes assessed on houses, windows, carriages, servants, and horses, much differ therefrom; especially now that dwellings of less rent than ten pounds, and with fewer windows than eight, are exempted from payment.—A very small part then of the sum thus raised is obtained by direct taxation, and of this part only the assessed taxes by the collector's unwelcome annual call. The stamp-duties are incidental, rare, and often unseen. These assessed taxes, amounting to no more than four millions, have, perhaps, drawn forth more complaints than all the remainder. Indirect taxation, however, has something

about its very principle that seems akin to British feelings; and in operation it at once reaches minute payments and salaries, which no income or property tax could easily touch. It appears, indeed, that large direct claims from the government are in this country only admitted amid the efforts of a national struggle We have seen that sir Robert Walpole sacrificed at length to parliamentary dislike of the land tax, his own creation, the sinking fund. That sacred fund, revived in our days by Mr. Pitt, and long cherished in war, fell with the duty on property at the renewal of peace. A nation, then, may as well tax itself *indirectly*, as an honest man may, without cowardice, put out of his power the funds which should satisfy his creditors claims.

But we must own that the amount of British income now spent abroad by voluntary absentees, presents a new and a most serious feature. We have little doubt that this amount averages *five millions sterling!*—Nor are we at all prepared to say, that some measure, by which these eluders of their just contribution to the national purse might be reached, would not meet with the approbation both of the parliament and the public. Such is at present the nature of our taxation."

TREASURY DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the report of the secretary of the treasury to congress, December, 1829.

A.

A statement exhibiting the duties which accrued on merchandize, tonnage, passports, and clearances, of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandize; drawback on domestic distilled spirits, and domestic refined sugar, exported; bounty on salted fish, exported; allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries, and of expenses of collection, during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1828.

Merchandize	29,946,699 92
Tonnage and light money	139,647 18
Passports and clearances	19,920 00
Debentures issued	4,001,665 01
Drawback on domestic distilled spirits, and domestic refined sugar	16,758 02
Bounties and allowances	248,878 90
Gross revenue	25,838,965 17
Expenses of collection	869,153 01
Nett revenue	24,969,812 16

B.

A statement exhibiting the values and quantities, respectively, of merchandize on which duties actually accrued during the year 1828, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported); and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued that year from duties on merchandize, tonnage, passports, and clearances.

Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.

9,097 dolls. *a*	12 per ct.	1,091 64	
1,378,445	12½	172,305 62	
3,568,477	15	535,271 55	
6,979,759	20	1,395,951 80	
25,068,395	25	6,267,098 75	
1,744,835	30	523,450 50	
3,634,641	33⅓	1,211,547 00	
701,445	35	245,505 75	
2,859,561	40	1,143,824 40	
3,617	45	1,627 65	
408,532	50	204,266 00	
46,356,804	25.24-100av.	11,701,940 66	11,701,940 66

Duties on specific articles.

1. Wines	2,053,372 glls. *a*	27.04 cts. av.	555,426 15
2. Spirits	4,446,698	50.19	2,231,847 17
Molasses	10,091,794	5	504,589 70
Do	3,488,119	10	348,811 90
3. Teas	6,803,667 lbs.	34	2,313,767 65
Coffee	37,258,379	5	1,862,943 95
4. Sugar	49,071,806	3.08	1,513,516 05
5. Salt	2,993,486 bush.	20	598,697 20
All other articles			3,936,496 61
			13,866,096 36
		Dollars	25,568,037 02

Deduct duties refunded, and moiety of penal duties arising under the act of 20th of April, 1818, after deducting therefrom duties on merchandize, the particulars of which were not rendered by the collectors, and difference in calculation		20,421 07
	Dollars,	25,547,615 95
Add 2½ per cent. retained on drawback	113,363 83	
Do. 10 do. extra duty on foreign vessels	19,969 49	
Do. interest on custom house bonds	14,418 87	
Do. storage received	787 87	
		148,540 06
Do. duties on merchandise	Dolls.	25,696,156 01
Add duties on tonnage	124,306 99	
Do. light money	15,304 19	
		139,647 18
Do. passports and clearances		19,920 00
	Dolls.	25,855,723 19
Deduct drawback on domestic refined sugar	2,045 48	
Do. do. on domestic distilled spirits	14,712 54	
		16,758 02
Gross revenue	Dolls.	25,838,965 17
Expenses of collection		869,153 01
Nett revenue, per statement A		24,969,812 16

Explanatory statement and notes.

1. *Wines.*

Madeira	96,856 galls. *a*	100 cts.	96,856 00
Do.	179	50	89 50
Burgundy, champaign, &c.	21,382	100	21,382 00
Sherry and St. Lucar, &c.	49,424	60	29,654 40
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	276,465	50	138,232 50
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	67,386	40	26,954 40
Claret, &c. in bottles	68,432	30	20,529 60
Sicily	1,817	30	545 10
Not enumerated	3,120	30	936 00
French	16,107	15	2,416 05
All other	1,452,204	15	217,830 60
	2,053,372	Dolls.	555,426 15

2. *Spirits.*

From grain	1st prf.	494,921 gals. *a*	42 cts.	207,866 82
	2	2,738	45	1,229 85
	3	28,053	48	13,465 44
	4	2,983	52	1,551 16
	5	383	60	229 80
New duties	1	507,013	57	288,997 41
	2	1,557	60	934 20
	3	19,359	63	12,196 17
	4	4,220	67	2,827 40
	5	1,604	75	1,203 00
Other materials	1&2	269,609	38	102,451 42
	3	598,177	42	251,234 34
	4	1,491,376	48	715,860 48
	5	35,723	57	20,362 11
New duties	1&2	90,762	53	48,103 86
	3	82,517	57	47,034 69
	4	798,241	63	502,891 83
	5	13,212	72	9,512 64
Above	5	6,107	85	5,190 95
		4,448,550		2,233,143 57
Excess of exportation		1,852	70	1,296 40
		4,446,698		$2,231,847 17

3. *Teas.*

Bohea	90,065 lbs. *a*	12 cts.	10,807 80
Souchong	1,301,400	25	325,350 00
Hyson skin, &c.	1,860,044	28	520,812 32

Hyson & young hyson	3,212,248	40	1,284,899 20
Imperial, gunpowder, &c.	339,910	50	169,955 00
Extra duty on teas imported from other places than China			1,943 35
	6,803,667		$2,313,767 65

4. Sugar.

Brown	44,959,621 lbs.	3 cts.	1,348,788 63
White, clayed, &c.	4,118,185	4	164,727 40
	49,077,806		$1,513,516 03

5. Salt.

Imported, bushels	4,274,051	20 cts.	854,810 20
Exported	36,171		
Bounties and allowances, reduced into bushels	1,244,394		
	1,280,565	20 cts.	256,113 00
	2,993,486		$598,697 20

6. All other articles.	*Quantity.*	*Rate of duty.*	*Duties.*
Woollens, not above 33⅓ cts. per square yard	710,329	14	99,516 06
Carpeting, Brussels, Wilton, &c.	30,215	50	15,106 50
Do do do	21,406	70	14,984 20
Do Venetian & ingrain	435,644	25	108,911 00
Do. do do	249,336	40	98,644 40
Do wool, flax, &c.	2,362	20	472 40
Do do	10,422	32	3,207 04
Do flags, matting, &c.	22,654	15	3,398 10
Floor-cloths, printed, painted, &c.	12,088	50	6,044 00
Oil-cloth, other than painted, &c.	3,676	25	919 00
Furniture oil-cloth	42,884	15	6,420 60
Sail duck	1,638,563	9	147,[illegible] 67
Bagging, cotton	1,300,209	3¾	52,[illegible] 83
Do	1,878,840	4½	84,547 80
Wool, unmanufactured lbs.	1,578,070	4	55,126 80
Vinegar, gallons	89,536	8	5,162 88
Beer, ale, and porter in bottles galls.	66,130	20	13,226 00
Do do casks	3,964	15	594 60
Oil, spermaceti	2,922	25	730 50
whale & other fish	5,182	15	777 30
olive	157,910	25	39,477 60
castor	351	40	140 40
linseed	23,351	25	5,837 75
rapeseed	136	25	34 25
Cocoa, pounds	459,096	2	9,181 92
Chocolate	2,892	4	115 68
Sugar, candy	64	12	7 68
loaf	314	12	37 68
other refined and lump	59	10	5 90
Fruits, almonds	655,953	3	19,678 59
currants	43,874	3	1,316 22
prunes and plums	127,605	4	5,104 20
figs	742,027	3	22,260 81
raisins, jar and muscatel	2,107,351	4	84,294 04
other	1,535,978	3	46,079 34
Candles, wax	478	6	28 68
spermaceti	26	8	2 08
Cheese	28,285	9	2,545 65
Soap	294,465	4	11,778 60
Tallow	2,062,233	1	20,622 33
Lard	1,810	3	54 30
Hams and bacon	7,391	3	221 73
Butter	617	5	30 85
Saltpetre, refined	179	3	5 37
Camphor, crude	39,789	8	3,183 12
refined	8	12	96
Salts, Epsom	2,364	4	94 56
Glauber	85	2	1 70
Spices, Cayenne pepper	9	15	1 35
Spices, nutmegs	17,076	60	10,245 60
cloves	32,198	25	8,049 50
pepper	4,346,839	8	347,747 12
pimento	820,213	6	49,212 78
cassia	434,361	6	26,061 66
ginger	24,090	2	480 09
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff, &c.	62	10	6 20
Snuff	1,935	12	232 20
Indigo	1,081,491	15	162,673 65
Cotton	247,459	3	7,423 77
Gunpowder	79,441	8	6,355 52
Bristles	357,579	3	10,727 37
Glue	1,837	5	91 85
Paints, ochre, dry	1,066,596	1	10,635 96
white & red lead	1,977,519	4	79,100 76
Do do whiting and Paris white	548,884	5	27,444 20
	551,709	1	5,517 09
Litharge	450,264	5	22,513 20
Sugar of lead	18,026	5	901 30
Lead, pig, bar and sheet	2,848,078	2	56,961 56
Do do manufactured into shot	973,722	3	29,211 66
	22,024	4	880 96
pipes of	119,892	5	5,994 60
Cables, tarred	856	4	34 24
Cordage, tarred	1,041,987	4	41,679 48
untarred	141,383	5	7,069 15
Twine, seines and packthread	420,840	5	21,042 00
Corks	171,324	12	20,558 88
Copper, rods and bolts	7,260	4	290 40
nails and spikes	9,895	4	395 80
Fire arms, muskets No.	525	150	787 50
rifles	6	250	15 00
Iron wire, not above No. 18 lbs.	903.014	5	45.150 70
Do do 14	87.933	6	5.275 98
Do do 18	193.808	9	17.442 72
Do do 14	75.247	10	7.524 70
tacks, brads, &c. n by a 16 oz.	17.997	5	899 85
Do do above 16 oz.	2.803	5	140 15
nails	508.009	5	25.400 45
spikes	67.732	4	2.709 28
cables & chains, &c.	850.630	5	24.918 90
mill cranks and mill irons	857	4	34 28
mill saws	3.044	100	3.044 00
anchors	72.556	2	1.451 12
anvils	826.536	2	16.530 72
hammers & sledges	53.982	2½	1.349 55
castings, vessels of	820.181	1½	12.302 72
do other	271 910	1	2.719 10
brazier's rods	467.971	3	14.018 54
Do	274.855	3½	9.619 92
nail and spike rods	861.306	3½	30.145 71
sheet and hoop	4.087.751	3	122.632 53
Do do	1.529.142	3½	53.274 97
slit and rolled	20.594	3	617 82
Do	1.774	3½	62 09
pig iron	55.435	50	27.717 50
Do	9.389	62½	5.868 13
bar & bolt, rolled cwt.	134.234	150	201.351 00
Do hammerd	352.386	90	317.147 40
Do do lbs.	38.078.212	1	380.782 12
slabs, blooms, and loops cwt.	28.678	135	55.054 30
Steel	25.171	100	25.171 00
Do	6.740	150	10.110 00
Hemp	48.838	175	85.466 50
Do	99.931	225	224.844 75
Flax	10.357	175	18 124 75
Alum	4	250	10 00
Copperas	3.694	200	7.388 00
Wheat flour	133	50	66 50
Coal bushel	992.315	6	59.538 90
Wheat	715	25	179 25
Oats	1.225	10	122 50
Potatoes	33.170	10	3,317 00
Paper, folio and 4to post lbs.	9.320	20	1.864 00

D.

Exhibit of the receipts and expenses of the public lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1828.

[This paper makes a heavy table, filling two pages of the documents—we present its results in an abstract, which, perhaps, will be more satisfactory to our readers, generally, than the table itself, inasmuch as the facts belonging to each state and territory are shewn at once.]

ABSTRACT.

	Ohio.	*Indiana.*	*Illinois.*	*Missouri.*	*Alabama.*	*Mississippi.*	*Louisiana.*	*Mich. T.*	*Ark. T.*	*Florida T.*	TOTALS.
Net quantity of land sold	*acres.* 165,793 37	250,512 81	96,092 91	147,148 12	167,814 64	68,700 36	4,125 03	26,895 79	3,035 46	35,182 87	*acres. hds.* 965,600 36
Purchase money	*dolls.* 207,091 51	333,537 45	120,142 14	184,168 69	224,100 15	85,759 65	5,158 73	33,475 91	3,794 32	44,130 43	$1,231,357 09
Receipts under the credit system	9,668 56	2,647 54	1,953 36	953 40	473 26	2,004 54	104 85	395 43			18,140 99
Aggregate receipts	216,760 07	316,164 99	122,095 55	185,122 09	224,773 42	87,764 19	5,262 58	33,811 34	3,694 32	44,130 43	1,239,498 97
Amount of forfeited land stock, included in the aggregate receipts	42,074 48	5,580 94	3,742 86	4,221 53	21,454 84	1,569 98		233 77			78,879 40
Incidental expenses	18,925 79	20,116 14	12,332 72	11,911 18	14,212 35	4,992 54	5,615 92	5,339 81	2,651 15	2,668 58	95,765 58
Payments by receivers into the treasury	161,609 92	318,418 06	98,161 80	126,723 83	104,878 93	101,611 55	15,876 34	29,829 17	1,000 00	40,209 25	1,018,308 75

In the incidental expenses are included salaries, commissions and contingencies, of land officers, also the cost of examining them; and is increased by the allowances made for transferring public moneys, and for clerk hire, in pursuance of the acts of congress to that effect, passed 22nd May, 1826.

["The nice observer, (if any such there are who will take the trouble to add up the figures) will find that they do not, in all cases, agree with the official aggregates which we have used. Instance, the "aggregate receipts" are 10,000 dollars less than the amount of the "purchase money" and "the receipts under the credit system," which should add up together, and produce 1,249,498 98, but 1,239,498 98. We pretend not to an exemption from like errors; but have often found such in the *public documents* for twenty years past, when having occasion to make abstracts of them.]

Paper, printing, &c.	lbs. 2.221	10	222 10
sheathing, &c.	47.741	3	1.420 23
other	23.208	15	3.481 20
Books, printed previous to 1775 vols.	1.630	4	65 20
printed in other languages than Latin, Greek, &c.	89.292	4	3.571 68
Latin and Greek, bound, pounds	4.954	15	743 10
Do do boards	2.767	13	359 71
all other, bound	15.197	30	4.559 17
Do boards	57.852	26	15.041 52
Glass ware, cut and not specified	33.122	3	993 66
other articles of	1.436.803	2	28.736 06
Glass vials, not above 4 oz. groce	2.071	100	2.071 00
Do do 8 oz	554	125	692 50
Do do 6 oz.	503	175	880 25
bottles, not above 1 quart	18.308	200	36.616 00
do do 2 do	36	250	90 00
do do 4 do	53	300	159 00
demijohns No.	42.802	25	10.700 50
window, n by a, 8 by 10 100 sq. ft.	610	300	1.830 00
do do 10 by 12	291	350	1.018 50
do do 10 by 15	2.469	400	9.876 00
uneut	439	500	2.195 00
Slates, not above 6 by 12 inches cwt.	2.677	20	535 40
Do 12 by 14 do	2.100	25	525 00
Do 14 by 16 do	9.616	30	2.884 80
Do 16 by 18 do	3.177	35	1.111 95
Do 18 by 20 do	8.855	40	3.542 00
Do 20 by 24 do	2.695	45	1.212 75
above 20 by 24 do	1.280	50	640 00
Fish, dried or smoked, qts.	257	100	257 00
salmon, pickled bls.	583	200	1.166 00
mackerel, pickled	72	150	108 00
all other do	150	100	150 00
Shoes, silk pair	2.272	30	681 60
prunelle	866	25	216 50
leather	1.730	25	432 50
children's	260	15	39 00
Boots	96	150	144 00
Cigars M	19.509	250	48.772 50
Playing cards packs	2.347	30	704 10
			3.955.230 79

Deduct excess of exportation over importation, viz:

Candles, tallow	4.384 lbs. at 5 cts.		219 20
Beef and pork	192.860	2	3.857 20
Mace	2.069	100	2.069 00
Cinnamon	1.975	25	494 75
Ochre, in oil	3.611	1½	54 16
Shot	31.513	3½	1.102 96
Nails and spike rods	100.677	3	3.020 31
Paper, foolscap	43.830	17	7.451 10
Oil of hempseed	1.862 gls. at 25		465 50
			18.734 18
Carried to statement B			$3.936.496 61

C.

A statement exhibiting the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the U. States, during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1828.

	Tons.
American tonnage in foreign trade	824.781
Foreign do. do.	149.435
Total tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the U. States	974.216
Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States	15.3 to 100

Treasury department, register's office, Dec. 9, 1829.

T. L. SMITH, *register.*

SEAMEN. Though an increase of tonnage is annually shewn, there is a manifest decrease of seamen. It now takes a long time to recruit a crew for a vessel of war; and, were our present naval force put into commission, we suppose that it would be morally impossible to man the ships. This is an unpleasant, if not alarming state of things. It is attributed to various causes,—the chief of which, we think, is, that the reduced price of freights has compelled ship-owners to employ only *full hands*, and the smallest possible number of them—rejecting "green hands" or "half-seamen," and refusing to take *apprentices* by which, no doubt, considerable savings have been effected; but the consequences are now shewing themselves. The coasting trade has increased; but the persons employed in it, though promptly convertable into first rate seamen, so easily change their business and transfer their labor from one profession to another, that the supply from this quarter is always uncertain. To remedy this growing evil, it is proposed that merchant vessels shall be required to have apprentices, and that the number of boys received, or allowed, in the navy, shall be much increased. In the latter, at present, they rather act as waiters or servants to the officers, than as apprentices. Were they more numerous, their condition would necessarily be rendered much more comfortable, in the greater care that would be exerted over them. A public good would [illegible] proceedings. At present, our cities swarm with poor and destitute lads, without parents, or having such as are worse than none—without "master or home," who support a wretched existence, by petty thefts or precarious employments. It would be a real charity to place them in any regular way of earning a livelihood—to afford them an opportunity of being useful; as well as a great relief to the society in which they live.

THE POST OFFICE. A subscriber in Monmouth county, New Jersey, says, that, though during the present year, he has finally lost only one number of the Register, he often receives *two* numbers at a time; and that, but for this provoking irregularity, several other persons would subscribe for it, &c. He suggests, that it is sometimes permitted to remain at Trenton for nearly a whole week —at others, it is promptly forwarded. Were it *always* a week behind-hand, we should attribute it to the arrangement of the mails; but as our paper is *always* forwarded on Saturday, by the great eastern mail, we cannot see any reason why it should not always reach its destination in the *same* period of time, if the same care was exerted at the distributing office. We have recently received two or three other like complaints; and shall hereafter notice them for the public good, and the preservation of our private interests.

CALICO. A writer in the New York Herald gives the following as an estimate of the present weekly manufacture of calico in the United States.

Merrimack, Marshall's & Taunton,	2,500 pieces each	7,500
Dover and Robertson,	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotoly and Buckminster,	1,250	[illegible]
Eagle print works, and Sprague's	900	1,[illegible]
Tressler, and all others,	2,500	2,500
		18,100

18,100 pieces multiplied by 52, gives nine hundred and forty-one thousand two hundred. Every one acquainted with the works above mentioned, will know that the number estimated for each to be less than the quantity actually turned out.

INDIGO. The Norfolk Herald gives the following extract of a letter from Edenton, N. C.

"A large quantity of *indigo* will be raised next year in this neighborhood. Mr. *William Righton*, one of our most enterprising and intelligent planters, manufactured 150 lb. the last season from 7 acres of poor high land, at less expense than it could have been cultivated in cotton. The quality is very fine. The production of this experimental crop will probably be sent to your market. Mr. Righton intends cultivating 30 acres of prime land in this valuable article the next season, and many of his neighbors larger or smaller crops."

☞ Inset to 19.

FRE[illegible] [illegible] as we [illegible] finally of knowing [illegible] forms [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] forty [illegible] 1st April, 1829. We should suppose that the amount was much larger in the *preceding* six months—or rather, the six months from January to June, inclusive, 1828. Some of the little post-offices in Maryland at times, received more "letters" by *one* mail, than they had ever before received in a whole year, franked by persons living (when at home), 5 or 600 miles from their offices, and personally known, perhaps, to not one individual addressed. We have lived in the *franking age!* We are informed that the present postmaster general has abated the allowance of two cents on free letters—but some limit to the franking privilege, itself, is suggested as equally necessary to the public good, as to all other things than public documents, *officially* prepared for the use of the people.—We have heard it boasted, though we do not vouch for the fact itself, that one member of congress, franked at the rate of 300 packages an hour—so rapidly could he write his name! It was added, that [illegible] —*time* against *reams of paper*. We are not joking. We have heard these things stated, and in commendation of the great industry and zeal of the gentleman.

SALT MANUFACTURE, &c. There are in the county of Barnstable, Mass 1,376,971 feet [or 13 799,710 superficial] of salt works, which cost 1,379,971 dollars. 1,000,000 superficial feet have been erected during the two years past. 280 bushels of salt are manufactured to a thousand feet of works, usual measure, or 10,000 superficial feet. The whole quantity of salt made in the county, in 1829, was 393,537 bushels, which, upon an average, sells for 38 cents per bushel. The salt is generally of good quality, and weighs 75 pounds. The above works are owned by 762 men, many of whom have less than 1000 dollars invested. There have not been so many works erected for two years past as otherwise would have been, in consequence of the alarm about manufactures and repeal of duties. The business of making salt at present prices, after paying for works, &c. yields a moderate profit. The manufacture of salt by solar evaporation commenced during the revolutionary war, since which many improvements have been made. [*Salem paper.*

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. The following official notification appeared in the National Intelligencer of Monday last. It was addressed to the editors of the different papers—

[illegible] *Dec.* 26, 1829.

SIR: I [illegible] information of your [illegible] interest in the prosperity of [illegible] undertaking, that I have received authentic intelligence that the hon. Mr. RUSH, the agent of this corporation for that purpose, has completed [illegible] negotiation [illegible] Europe, for one million of dollars, to pay [illegible] the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company. The precise terms of the loan are not known, but it has been obtained at an interest of less than six per cent. per annum.

Yours, respectfully, JO. GALES, jr. *mayor.*

It appears that the subscriptions of Alexandria and Georgetown are included in the same negotiation.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL. This important work around the falls of the Ohio according to an extract from the report of the directors, is so nearly finished that there is little doubt of its final completion during the next summer. The large bridge over the canal, built of stone, on the turnpike from Louisville to Shippingport, is said to be a splendid piece of masonry. The centre arch is 66 feet span, and two side arches, over the slopes in the banks of the canal, are 46 feet span each.

the whole length of the bridge is 240 feet, and it contains 5741 perches of mason work.

WATERS OF THE DELAWARE. The Elizabethtown Journal of Tuesday says:—

"The commissioners appointed by the legislatures of the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, for effecting an arrangement between the two states "for the mutual use of the waters of the river Delaware for canal and other purposes," have concluded an arrangement, which it is presumed will be quite satisfactory to all parties concerned. The agreement requires the sanction of the legislatures of the two states." [Will it not also, require that of the congress of the United States?]

OUR FOREIGN TRADE. It appears, from the official returns just published, that the amount of American tonnage employed in foreign trade during the year 1828, was 824,781 tons; being an increase compared with the previous year, of 77,611 tons. The increase from 1826 to 1827, was only 9,192; and from 1825 to 1826, only 37,190. Foreign tonnage employed in the American trade, 149,435. Total 974,216. Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, 15—3 to 100.

The greatest amount of American tonnage employed in foreign trade in any one year, was in 1810, when it stood at 984,269. In 1814, it was reduced to 674,632, in 1815, rose to 854,294; and again in 1818 was down to 606,088; since which time it has been constantly increasing. The enrolled coasting tonnage is nearly or quite equal to that employed in foreign trade. Its increase has been more regular, and on the whole more rapid. The amount of steamboat tonnage in 1827, was 40,197 tons. [*Journal of Commerce.*

[The decline in 1818 was only an *apparent* one. It was caused by a thorough correction of the tonnage tables, by which vessels lost or captured during the war, or worn out, were excluded from the account. But what has become of the *tariff*, that was to have ruined our navigation? is the law repealed, or prophecy laughed at?]

AUCTIONS. We are glad to see another spirited movement made in New York, to put town the dishonest and destructive auction system, as carried on in that city,—by which nearly the whole business of importing British dry-goods has been transferred from the hands of our own fellow citizens into those of irresponsible Englishmen—"here to-day and gone to-morrow;" the great excellency in whose character is, that they *understand* how to import goods—that is, smuggle them, through the custom houses.

COMMERCE OF PORTLAND. A late Portland Courier contains a list of the square rigged vessels belonging to that port, with their tonnage set against their respective names. The whole number of ships is 16—tonnage, 5,080 tons; barques, 8—tonnage 2,056; brigs, 107—tonnage 22,663: total, 131 vessels, measuring 29,799 tons. The schooners and sloops belonging to the port are much more numerous than the square rigged vessels, perhaps three to one. The aggregate tonnage of the district is estimated, by persons qualified to judge, to be rising 50,000.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY. The treasurer of the Pennsylvania colonization society acknowledges the receipt of $2,691, subscriptions and donations, for the purpose of liberating the slaves offered to the American colonization society, on condition of their being sent to Liberia. Of the above sum, one subscriber has given $1000—on the plan of Gerrit Smith, payable in 10 annual instalments, one of $300 in the same manner, the remainder in donations of $200 and under.

HIGH DUTIES. A British paper says—As proof, among many, that excessive taxation defeats itself, it may be mentioned that, at this time, when the duty on French wines is 6s. a gallon, the produce to the revenue is greater than when it was 11s. 5½d: and that the duty on coffee, at 1s. a pound, produced, in 1823, £398,708, whereas, when reduced in 1825 to 6d, the amount was £425,187.

☞There are some very good hints in this paragraph! Now, if the duty on American grain and flour, lumber, whiskey, fish, oil, rice, and fifty other things, was reduced nine-tenths—there is no doubt that the British *revenue*, on the importation of these articles, would be much greater than it now amounts to! Some of these produce nothing—because they are prohibited; and others but little, on account the excessive taxes laid upon them. Tobacco, however, does well, though it pays a duty of more, than *one thousand per cent.*—a rate five times greater than Mr. Cambreleng's *calculation* about the *important* article called "paddings."

NATURAL ARISTOCRACY. Extract of a letter from John Adams to Thomas Jefferson, dated Oct. 28, 1813—

"I agree with you that there is natural aristocracy among men. The grounds of this are virtue and talents. Formerly, bodily powers gave place among the *aristoi*. But since the invention of gunpowder has armed the weak as well as the strong with missile death, bodily strength, like beauty, good humor, politeness, and other accomplishments, has become but an auxiliary ground of distinction. There is also an artificial aristocracy, founded on wealth and birth, without either virtue or talents; for with these it would belong to the first class. The natural aristocracy I consider as the most precious gift of nature, for the instruction, the trusts, and government of society. And, indeed, it would have been inconsistent in creation to have made man for the social state, and not to have provided virtue and wisdom enough to manage the concerns of the society. May we not even say, that that form of government is the best which provides most effectually for a pure election of these natural *aristoi* into the offices of government? The artificial aristocracy is a mischievous ingredient in government, and provision should be made to prevent its ascendancy."

[But if money, lands and slaves be not added, it is these, "the Almighty's noblemen," that certain politicians of the south would hold as *white slaves*. We shall severely revert to this subject, as soon as a little more space is allowed us.]

JEFFERSON'S MEMOIRS. The London Chronicle takes the following notice of Jefferson's memoirs.

The memoirs and correspondence of Thomas Jefferson, late president of the United States, are announced for immediate publication by Messrs. Colburn and Bentley, of New Burlington street. Any circumstances respecting an individual so famed in American annals, and so closely connected with the history of our country, will, we think, be perused with no small degree of curiosity.

"CONSPIRACY"—*a law case.* A trial of journeymen shoemakers has lately taken place in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on a charge of conspiracy. The testimony adduced established the facts that there was a society existing in the county, which, by its numbers, had given great vexation during the last summer, (to their employers)—had attempted to raise their wages, had compelled their employers to fix on a bill of prices, from which none dare vary; that they compelled their employers to agree that they would employ no one who was not a member; that they attempted to prevent them from giving work to persons living in the country; that they drove from town a person who had been a member, but who deserted them; that the society corresponds with similiar societies in Pittsburgh and other places, and that such societies existed in most of the towns.

The jury found the men guilty, and the court fined them in the mitigated penalty of $10 for one and $5 for the other.

LAW CASE. The verdict of the jury in the case of "Mitchell and others v. Baring and others," seems to have occasioned some surprise in the city. A bill from America for £500, at sixty days after sight, is drawn upon a person at Liverpool, but payable in London. The drawee refuses his acceptance in the first instance; but it is afterwards "accepted" by the house of Baring, "under protest for the honor of the drawers, and will be paid on

their account, if regularly protested and refused when due."

When the bill became due, it was again presented to the drawee at Liverpool, and by him protested for non-payment. Ought the bill to have been protested in London, where it was payable, or not, before the Barings were called upon for payment? The jury seemed to think yes, in conformity with mercantile custom; lord Tenterden declared his having no doubt but that by the law of the case the protest at Liverpool was sufficient, and that the Barings were therefore liable by their conditional acceptance, and the jury yielded. [*Lond. Times.*

CHURCH CONTROVERSY. *Zanesville, Dec. 5.* Considerable interest was shewn in a trial on Wednesday last, between certain members of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist reformers. The contest was about the right of using a church in Springfield township, in this county, which was formerly occupied by the old Methodist society. The reformers claimed the right of using and did use it; when an action of trespass was brought against them. After much debate, the jury retired and remained out all night, when they brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs (the old society), damages *one cent.* This decision would debar the reformers from the right of using the old churches. This union of law and gospel in the court house, must be an unpleasant business to tender consciences. [*Messenger.*

UNITED STATES AND PORTUGAL. The Paris Journal des Debats has the following just remarks:—"The ministerial journals announce with an official joy that the government of the United States has received Don Miguel's envoy. The government of the U. States recognizes all the sovereignties *de facto*, as soon as the local resistance that strove against their establishment had ceased. In questions of legitimacy it never interferes. This is a singular precedent to be invoked by men who pretend to be the champions of legitimacy, and who have not feared, in the questions of Portugal, to violate all the principles thereof outrageously."

RISE OF PROPERTY. Prior to the completion of the Schuylkill navigation, this part of the country was considered a "barren and mountainous waste," not worthy the attention of capitalists, although it being known that its bowels was well stored with anthracite coal.—Since the completion of the above improvement, the attention of capitalists has been drawn towards us, and property has risen in value, within the last five or six, years, at a rate almost unparalleled in this country, and is now selling at prices which would stagger the belief of the most credulous, were it not in our power to substantiate our statements with illustrations derived from occular proof.

Five years ago, the "Peacock" tract of coal land, belonging to the New York and Schuylkill coal company, was purchased by them for the sum of 9,000 dollars. Last week it was sold and bought in by the original seller for sum of 42,000 dollars. The present owner, we understand, would not dispose of it for 70,000 dollars

A tract of 120 acres, on the Broad mountain, was disposed of for the sum of 12,000 dollars, which was bought nine months ago for 1,400 dollars.

One fourth of another tract of 450 acres, on the Broad mountain, has been disposed of for 9,000 dollars, at which rate the whole tract would be worth 36,000 dollars. But this estimate is too low—the remaining three fourths will bring that sum alone at the present time. This tract was purchased about six years ago for 190.

A tract on the west branch sold for 6,000 dollars, which was purchased nine months ago for 700 dollars.

Another tract sold for 16,000 dollars, which was purchased nine months ago for 1,000 dollars.

All these sales have taken place within the last week, besides several others, of which we have not heard the particulars. [*Miners Jour.*

BOSTON. There are 17 banks in this city. A late statement shews that they have 2,085,629 dollars of their bills in circulation, and 661,765 dollars in specie, on hand.

RHODE ISLAND. The general treasurer's semi-annual report exhibited the following results.

Cr.—Balance in the treasury May 4th, 1829	$8,851 05
Receipts from May 4th to Oct. 12th, including amount appropriated to school fund	18,147 10
Total of credit	$27,001 15
Dr.—Whole amount of expenditures for the state, including expenditures for free schools	$21,015 67
Balance in the treasury, Oct. 12	5,935 48
	$27,001 51
Of the above the expenditures for free schools amounted to	$8,815 78
Receipts appropriated to use of schools	6,718 35
Excess of expenditures	$2,097 43
Leaving the ordinary expenditures of the civil list	$12,199 39

The school fund is mainly derived from taxes on lotteries and auctions.

PENNSYLVANIA. We see it estimated that the amount of loans, effected by this state, on account of roads and canals, now amount to $6,300,000—that, on the 1st Feb. 1831, they will rise to 9,300,000—and that it will yet require three millions more to complete the state works.

It is supposed that 400 miles of canals will be completed in 1830—we should think that these ought to yield a handsome revenue in that year. The Schuylkill navigation company have received 120,000 dollars in tolls, in the present year.

The report of the canal commissioners—a long but interesting article, is received. It is computed that $65,000 will be collected in tolls, within the ensuing year. It is estimated that the state is indebted to contractors $1,399,790 67, for which certificates have been issued to the amount of $845,410 64, and there remains yet to be finished by the contractors, what will amount to $2,060,742 39½.

The Philadelphia auctioneers paid into the state treasury $37,644 52, as the duties which accrued in the three months of Sept. Oct. and Nov. last.

PITTSBURG. *From the Gazette, of Nov. 24.* On the 22d of Nov. 1753, General Washington, on his way to the French commandant at *Le Bœuf*, arrived at Frazier's, at the mouth of Turtle creek, and on the next day he arrived at "*The Forks,*" where our city now stands.

On the 24th Nov. 1753, just seventy-six years ago this day, he went from "The Forks" to the residence of *Shingiss*, king of the Delawares, near M'Kee's Rocks; and on the same day he and his interpreter, John Davidson, accompanied by king Shingiss proceeded to Loggstown.

On the 24th Nov. 1758, just seventy-one years ago to-day, the French troops stationed here abandoned *Fort du Quesne*, upon the approach of Gen. Forbes, and on the next day, (Nov. 25th,) that general took possession of it.

We learn that a petition is about to be presented to the legislature of Pennsylvania, from the people of the city of Pittsburg and adjacent counties, urging the construction of a canal from that city to the mouth of the Mahoning, where it will join a branch from the Portage summit level of the great Ohio canal. The cost of the construction of this branch in Ohio, is estimated at 764,000 dollars; and it is believed that the Pennsylvania canal may be extended to the state line to meet it, for about the same sum. Thus there would be made a prompt communication with Lake Erie.

The project is important, and we wish complete success to it. The opening of all such avenues through the country, invigorates and adds wealth to the whole, and unites the people of different states by strong ties of mutual interests,—thus harmonizing

and strengthening the republic, and advancing the value and profit of labor—at once the origin and support of wealth and power.

INDIANA. We have a copy of gov. Ray's message to the legislature. It fills fourteen and a half closely printed columns of a newspaper, and is divided into various subjects, under separate heads.

The governor gives it as his opinion, that the state has gained about 65,700 souls by emigration, during the last year, and not less than 5,000 by natural increase.

MISSOURI, by the census of last year was found to have 112,409 inhabitants. The free are not distinguished from the slaves, in the account before us.

MICHIGAN. This territory is rapidly settling with a hardy race of intelligent freemen, and improvement, of course, goes on handsomely. We received last week, a very neatly printed paper from a place called Ann Arbour, which we never heard of before. The village is located in Washtenaw county, and this paper, the "Western Emigrant," is appointed to publish the laws of the territory.

NEW DISCOVERY. We copied an article from the *London Standard*, a few days since, stating that capt. Foster of the British discovery brig *Chanticleer*, had visited an extensive island a little south of the Shetland Group, and had taken formal possession of it in the name of his sovereign, as a new discovery. A writer in the New-York *Mercantile Advertiser* says, that this island has long been known to the American whalers, it having been first discovered and visited by a ship from Nantucket, in 1816; many of the officers and crew of which, are now ready to attest to the fact.

BROAD RIMMED WHEELS. A practical farmer writes us from Troy, that the experience of the last two years has fully convinced him of the entire superiority of broad over narrow rimmed wheels. Our correspondent states, that for a long course of years he has been in the habit of drawing from 100 to 200 cords of wood each year, 6 or 7 miles to market, and that he finds that he can now carry 12 or 14 feet of wood with the same team, the same distance, with as much ease, as, when he used narrow wheels, he could draw 8 or 10 feet.—He thinks also that 100 lbs of iron will last longer on the wide wheels than 200 will on the narrow; and he seems confident that all who will test the comparative merits of the two kinds of wheels as thoroughly as he has done, will come to the same conclusion. As the law respecting broad rimmed wheels is soon to take effect, it is gratifying to have the sanction of so competent and experienced a judge, for believing that all dissatisfaction will cease upon a fair trial of advantages and utility.

[*New Bedford Mercury.*

PRINCE WILLIAM, of Wirtemburg, already known from his travels through certain parts of the United States, has again arrived at New Orleans, for the special purpose of examining the Upper Missouri, of passing the Rocky Mountains and going on to the Pacific.

INDIANS IN GEORGIA. In a message of the governor, communicating certain information relative to Indian affairs—he very decidedly maintains the rights of the state, as asserted in the different proceedings had in the legislature, as to jurisdiction, &c. over the lands held by the Indians; but recommends moderation—saying, that the rights of the state will not suffer, if their enforcement shall be a little delayed. He wishes to allow time to the general government to fulfil its compact with the state, which he believes that there is an entire disposition to do. He says—'the humane and intelligent are every where concurring with the views of the government," in giving to the Indians a permanent location west of the Mississippi. He regards the whole subject as "delicate and difficult"—and urges forbearance, that the "prejudices of a considerable portion of our country" be not offended; but if congress shall neglect or refuse to act on the subject, then the state should exert its "sovereign authority," &c.

That part of the law of the last session, which prohibited Indian testimony, has been repealed—81 to 43. A protest against this was entered by the minority, the proceedings concerning which appear to have been rather violent.

It is with much pleasure that we note these things. A mild and magnanimous deportment towards an unhappy race of men, will more speedily accomplish the wishes of the people of Georgia, than severe and vengeful proceedings. It is of great importance to the Indians, that time should be allowed them for serious reflection and due preparation, and a reasonable allowance of it cannot effect either the interests or the rights of the state; for certainly, the Indian lands are not yet needed because of the density of the population! And if the "red men" can be removed by persuasion, or the apparent necessity of retiring from the whites, for the preservation of their race—how much better will it "tell in history," than that they should be driven from the "tombs of their fathers," by the point of the bayonet?

Some further proceedings, however, were had which we do not yet know the fate of.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY. *From the New York Courier and Enquirer of Dec.* 19.—Some of the western papers, in commenting on the president's message, appear to take it for granted that general Jackson will not be a candidate for re-election, and ask "who is to be his successor?—will New York be recreant to herself and forget the claims of the secretary of state?" We think that the time has not arrived to discuss these questions, and we hope they will not be agitated until the intentions of our worthy chief magistrate, in relation to a re-election, have been definitively declared. He unquestionably is the choice of the people over any other person in the United States, and, if his health will permit, he will no doubt consent to serve another term.

When the time arrives, however, for this state to act on these questions, we can assure our western friends that she will be true to herself and to the republican party throughout the United States. Her claims are great, and so well understood, that we have no fears but her wishes on this all important question will be promptly met by those states with which she has so often acted in concert, and to which she has so repeatedly yielded her just pretensions. So much for her claims as a state. But independent of these claims, the talents and qualifications of *Martin Van Buren*; his stern republican principles and unwavering consistency; his industry and legal acquirements; his knowledge of men and measures—unite to place him before the people as a suitable candidate for the presidency, when the proper time shall have arrived.

The United States Telegraph of the 22nd, says—We regret to see, in the Courier and Enquirer, an editorial article, which will no doubt be considered as a formal and authorised annunciation of Mr. Van Buren, as a candidate for the presidency. We regret it because its tendency will be to encourage the hopes of those who, relying on a division in the republican party, calculate upon holding the balance of power, and thus, to use the words of Mr. Clay, "obtaining the control" of the choice of the next president. The article is, in every sense, indiscreet, because it cannot benefit the individual whom it professes to serve, and is directly in conflict with his known opinions. *We know* that no one is more opposed to the agitation of that question than Mr. Van Buren, and that he permits no fit opportunity of discountenancing and discouraging it, to pass by unimproved.

☞The "Courier" has not yet, as we have seen, responded to the reproof of the "Telegraph." It will be recollected that the editors of these papers have sometimes disagreed in opinion.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD of the province of Ulster, in Ireland, has for some years been agitated by the dis-

cussion of questions connected with *Unitarianism*, on which the synod has been nearly equally divided. This question has insinuated itself so generally into the business of the synod that it has made but slow progress. At length they have agreed to a separation, upon amicable terms, securing to each of the parties a portion of the funds and such rights as were claimed.—This is an important event in the Christian world. [*Philad. paper.*

HORRIBLE CASE. *From a London paper.* On Wednesday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, a female was observed walking backwards and forwards on the margin of the new river, near the city road, by two men who had taken shelter from a shower of rain and snow. They saw the poor creature tie her clothes with a piece of string, and she afterwards took off her bonnet and leaped into the water. They ran to the spot, and both plunged into the river, and got her out after she had been immersed for about five minutes. She was taken to the Blue Coat Boy public house, in a state of insensibility, and a surgeon was sent for, by whose exertions she was resuscitated. The poor creature had tasted no food for above three days, and had not slept in a bed for a fortnight. She is a native of Chigwell, in Essex, and her name is Elizabeth Warner. She had applied for parish relief, but was refused because she had no claim on any parish in London. She was also refused relief by the Mendicity society, because she had not qualified by begging. Had she applied to the Magdalen, she would have been refused the benefits of the institution, on the ground that she had not qualified by prostitution. She was taken to Islington workhouse, and, when she is quite recovered from the effects of her submersion, she will be removed to her parish.

THE KAMTSCHATKA MOUNTAINS. The mountains of Kamtschatka, although surpassed in height by the lofty summits of the Andes and Himelaya, rank among the highest mountains of the globe, and appear even more elevated than others of an equal height, from their rising almost perpendicularly out of the plain, lifting their snow-clad points immediately into the blue vault of heaven. These mountains moreover, now incessantly vomit forth fire and smoke from their summits. Karazakia, which is nearly as high as the peak of Teneriffe, ends in a column of smoke which in the clearest night obscures the moon and stars. The Avatschanskaja never ceases to throw up masses of fire, a wondering spectacle for persons far and near since the year 1827, when the summit first opened. It is loftier than Montblanc, for it is 16,542 feet above the level of the sea, over which it spreads its ashes and smoke. But the advantage in point of grandeur, which it possesses over Montblanc, may be estimated on considering that instead of the thousand ice hills by which the latter is surrounded, the Avatschanskaja rises uninterruptedly as a cone, free and unbroken on all sides from the level of the sea.

SIERRA LEONE. Accounts have been received from Sierra Leone (says a London paper) of the death of major Ricketts, royal African colonial corps, the Lieutenant governor of Sierra Leone. This is the seventh governor of that ill-fated colony, who died since 1824. At the present moment there is not a single white man left out of the regiment; and of all the officers who came from the line in 1824, three only are left—captain Fraser, and lieutenants Berwick and Burrows. A dreadful mortality, unequalled in any regiment in the world.

GREEN AND PULASKI MONUMENT. Messrs. Masterton & Smith, of this city, have just completed this monument, and shipped the greater portion of it to Savannah, where it will immediately be put up in Johnson's square. Its height is fifty feet, resting on a base twenty feet by eleven. The pedestal is 8 feet 5 inches by 4 feet 8 inches, rising 13 feet, and surmounted by a cornice of one foot. From the pedestal a needle rises 36 feet, which is 5 feet 4 inches by 3 feet at base, and 4 feet by 2 feet 3 inches at apex. The whole is finished in a manner calculated to do credit to the city, and is of the most durable material. The needle is composed of only seven pieces, each of which weighs more than 8000 pounds! [*N. Y. Courier.*

INTERESTING ITEMS.

A hardened villian, has been preying upon the laboring poor in Boston, by advertising for laborers on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road and Chesapeake and Ohio canal, of which companies he pretended to be the agent. The persons duped received a certificate from the scoundrel, having paid the passage money in advance, that they were engaged to work on these improvements, specifying the vessel in which they were to sail, &c. The day of sailing arrived, when it was discovered that a vessel had not been provided, and that the whole affair was a villianous cheat.

Commerce of the east. A vessel has cleared from Boston for Constantinople, with a view, it is said, of passing through the Black sea, "and gathering the fruits of the opening harvest."

Yale college. The annual catalogue gives the following as a list of students in this venerable institution. Theological students, 47, law students, 21; medical students, 61; resident graduates, 6; seniors, 71; Juniors, 87; sophomores, 95; freshmen, 100—total, 496.

Pedlars. The Milledgeville (Geo.) Journal, states that there are not less than 100 pedlars now operating in that state; and notwithstanding the law requires all such persons to take out a license, only 11 of the number have complied with the requisition. The fine for pedling without a license, is from $200 to $300.

Locomotive engines. Our countryman, Mr. Winans, has made further improvements in locomotive engines, which experienced engineers say must succeed. They can be made of any weight and power, and adapted to all kinds of roads.

Great yield. It is stated that Edward Lloyd, esq. of Talbot county, Eastern Shore, Md. has raised on his farm this year, eighty-five thousand bushels of corn, all of the best quality; a much larger crop than has ever been raised on that ground.

Jugglers. The "fire king" has recently swallowed a tea spoon full of Prussic acid, without any bad consequences, though four drops of the same liquid almost instantly killed a cat. A man in New Orleans is amusing the citizens by dining on red hot coals!

Quicksilver. In January last, professor Hansteen, in his journey through Siberia, exposed three pounds of quicksilver to the full effects of the air, and it was frozen into a compact mass during the night. "It is certainly no slight testimony to the enthusiasm with which in these days scientific results are pursued, to state, that in an atmosphere where mercury was thus frozen solid, the professor daily passed the hour after sunrise, in making observations and experiments in the open air. All the brass screws, however, of his instruments were covered with leather, as the mere touch of the finger to the naked metal scorched like a red-hot iron, and invariably left a blister behind."

Capt. Hall. The Westminster Review for October, contains a liberal article on Hall's Travels in the United States. The Reviewer says: "The author's own declarations and admissions, lead us, in spite of prejudices to the contrary, to acknowledge, that *of all people in the world, the Americans are the most truly polite and well bred.* (The captain has made a bad cruize of it.)

British sheep—Weyhill fair—from a London paper of Oct. 18. If this great annual mart be allowed to be a fair indication of the times, they are deplorable indeed. Upwards of 150,000 sheep were exhibited for sale on Saturday, for a great portion of which not even a price was asked, and those which were sold were at prices lower by 5s. and 7s. per head under the low prices of last year, 4s. per head cheaper than at the late Weyhill Lammas fair, and several shillings under the late Wilton fair. The general prices may be stated as under:

Down ewes	from 18s. to 20s.	some 50.
Down lambs	14s. to 20s.	some 25.
Two-tooth wethers	18s. to 25s.	
Four-tooth	26s. to 33s.	

[These prices, without regard to the difference in the value of money, (which is less in the United States than in England), are much greater than can be obtained for equally valuable sheep in our own country. Some of our highly improved flocks have been sold off at

less than 150 cents per head—thanks to the tariff of 1828, designed "to *protect* the farmers!!!"—*by slaughtering their sheep.*

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The following is the speech of chief justice Marshall, on the important subject of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY, delivered on Friday the 11th ult. How fortunate that some of the sages almost of another age, yet linger in these days of *reform* to speak the language of political wisdom, in words of truth and soberness!

Mr. Marshall now rose and addressed the committee in nearly the following terms:

The gentleman from Chesterfield, has understood the language of these resolutions correctly. No doubt was entertained in the judicial committee that the whole subject of the jurisdiction of the courts and the change of their form should be submitted entirely to the legislature. There was no question on the subject. When I first heard the amendment of the gentleman from Norfolk, I had no objection to it except that this court of appeals had been long known to the constitution of Virginia, and ought to be retained, unless there was some utility in the change. As to the consideration that there had been a regular and fixed construction of the constitution of the U. States for a great length of time, that was no reason to change the title of court of appeals, because the constitution of Virginia, had been in existence for a still longer time. But though my original objection to the change had been only that it was unnecessary, when I heard the gentleman's argument I felt more.

I shall not enter on the question, whether the construction of the federal constitution by the congress of the U S. is correct, or whether it will be adhered to or not. That question I shall not touch—it is not before the committee. We act on the presumption, that that construction might be adopted, and we have provided against it. The argument of the gentleman goes to prove, not only that there is no such thing, as judicial independence, but that there ought not to be no such thing; that it is unwise and improvident to make the tenure of the judge's office to continue during good behaviour. That is the effect of his argument. His argument goes to prove, not only that there is no such thing, but that it is unwise that there should be. I have grown old in the opinion, that there is nothing more dear to Virginia, or ought to be dearer to her statesmen, and that the best interests of our country are secured by it. Advert, sir, to the duties of a judge. He has to pass between the government, and the man whom that government is prosecuting: between the most powerful individual in the community, and the poorest and most unpopular. It is of the last importance, that in the exercise of these duties, he should observe the utmost fairness. Need I press the necessity of this? does not every man feel that his own personal security and the security of his property depends on that fairness. The judicial department comes home in its effects to every man's fireside; it passes on his property, his reputation, his life, his all. Is it not to the last degree important, that he should be rendered perfectly and completely independent, with nothing to influence or control him but God and his conscience? You do not allow a man to perform the duties of a juryman or a judge, if he has one dollar of interest in the matter to be decided; and will you allow a judge to give a decision when his office may depend upon it? when his decision may offend a powerful and influential man? Your salaries do not allow any of your judges to lay up for his old age; the longer he remains in office, the more dependant he becomes upon his office. He wishes to retain it; if he did not wish to retain it, he would not have accepted it. And will you make me believe, that if the manner of his decision may affect the tenure of that office, that the man himself will not be affected by that consideration?—But suppose he is not affected by it: if the mere repeal of a law, and the making some change in the organization of his court, is to remove him, that these circumstances will not recur perpetually? I acknowledge, that in my judgment, the whole good which may grow out of this convention, be it what it may, will never compensate for the evil of changing the tenure of the judicial office.

The gentleman from Orange placed his argument upon this ground—that to impose such a restraint upon the legislature was to make an imputation upon the legislature which he would not make—he did not suppose it possible they would act in that manner, and he would not provide against it. For what do you make a constitution? If your confidence is complete and no provision is necessary against misdoing, and no imputation is to be cast upon the legislature, why are we making another constitution? Consider how far this argument extends. In the 10th resolution of the legislative committee, you say that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed—What a calumny is here upon the legislature of the gentleman's native state! Do you believe that the legislature will pass a bill of attainder, or an *ex post facto* law? Do you believe that they will pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts? If not, why provide against it? Does not the principle of the gentleman from Orange apply as much to this case as to the other? You declare that the legislature shall not take private property for the public use without just compensation: do you believe that the legislature will put forth their grasp upon private property, without compensation? Certainly I do not. There is as little reason to believe they will do such an act as this, as there is to believe that a legislature will offend against a judge who has given a decision against some favorite opinion and favorite measure of theirs, or against a popular individual who has almost led the legislature by his tenets and influence. I am persuaded there is at least as much danger that they will lay hold on such an individual, as that they will condemn a man to death for doing that which when he committed it was no crime. The gentleman says it is impossible the legislature should ever think of doing such a thing. Why then expunge the prohibition? He replies, the benefit to be obtained is this, that it is possible the legislature may create judges whom they afterwards discover to be useless: they discern their error, but if this clause is retained, they cannot retrace the step and abolish their own work. Is this probable? In the history of this country, judges are known to be charged with duties they are scarcely equal to: there are no surplus judges. The office does not descend to the family and multiply with it. All the judges are created by a legislative act: and they may as well abolish a court to get rid of a judge, as create a court to make a judge. There can be no just fear that unnecessary judges will be created—it is not the tendency of our situation and our government—(The danger that they will be left dependent, is more probable): but if it does arise, it is provided against by the 8th resolution.

I see no utility in the amendment of the gentleman from Norfolk: it will change the established appellation of the court long settled in our own constitution. Be this however as it may, nothing can be in my apprehension more mischievous than to expunge that clause with the views that gentleman entertains. His design is, professedly and avowedly, to leave all the judges, but the judges of the court of appeals, (and them too as I believe will be the fact) to the power of the legislature. There is this difference; the removal of a judge is an unpleasant task—it usually occasions some reluctance: but merely to take away

the foundation on which he stands, and to let him drop, is another thing; this occasions very little compunction; and as little to re-elect others, and leave him unprovided for.

I feel strongly that this convention can do nothing that would entail a more serious evil upon Virginia than to destroy the tenure by which her judges hold their office.

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Summary statement of the receipts and payments at the treasury of Pennsylvania, for the year commencing 1st December, 1828, and ending 30th November, 1829.

RECEIPTS.

Lands and land office fees	$97,290 79
Auction commissions	19,000 00
Auction duties	140,518 75
Dividends on bank stock	121,289 00
Dividends on bridge and turnpike stock	19,640 00
Tax on bank dividends	53,184 07
Tax on offices	9,245 33
Fees secretary of state's office	1,779 23
Tavern licences	50,031 67
Duties on dealers in foreign merchandize	62,607 92
State maps	691 36
Collateral inheritances	10,742 19½
Pamphlet laws	55 46
Militia and exempt fines	3,000 71
Tin pedlar's licenses	210 00
Escheats	74 24
Commissioners of the internal improvement fund	200,000 00
Loans	2,811,238 38
Old debts and miscellaneous	9,738 38
	$3,610,338 02½
Balance in the treasury 1st December, 1828	189,815 46½
	$3,800,153 49

PAYMENTS.

Internal improvements	$3,049,893 01
Expenses of government	218,393 85
Militia expenses	17,738 22
Pensions and gratuities	27,800 32
Education	16,702 48
Interest on loans	91,725 00
Internal improvement fund	168,787 18
Pennsylvania claimants	978 92
State maps	542 27
Penitentiary at Philadelphia	6,000 00
Penitentiary near Pittsburg	5,466 25
Conveying convicts	411 27
Conveying fugitives	287 58
House of refuge	2,500 00
Miscellaneous	17,555 16
	$3,624,777 51
Balance in the treasury 1st December, 1829	175,375 98
	$3,800,153 49

ANTI-AUCTION MEETING IN NEW YORK.

On Tuesday evening, the 8th ult. a numerous and respectable meeting of citizens of all classes opposed to the present system of auctions, was held in the Masonic Hall, *Jeremus Johnson*, esq. in the chair, and *Daniel Jackson* and *Joseph B. Varnum*, esqs secretaries. The hall and also the gallery were completely crowded. It is not often that so large a meeting has been witnessed in this city.

The following memorial to congress was proposed by Mr. Disosway and seconded by Mr. Cheesebrough, both of whom delivered addresses which were received with marked applause. The memorial was unanimously adopted. Mr. Tappan then rose, and after a stirring speech on the present evils of auctions, proposed the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Walker, and unanimously adopted. The meeting was addressed, in conclusion, by Mr. Webb, who expressed his strongest disapprobation of the auction system, and illustrated its ruinous effects on the business of honorable mechanics.

To the honorable the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled:

The memorial of the mechanics, merchants, manufacturers and others, of the city of New York, respectfully represents: That early in the present year, a bill for the regulation of auctions was reported by the honorable chairman of the committee of ways and means, and it would have been submitted for your approbation, but from the shortness of the session. We now earnestly solicit that you will resume the consideration of this important subject.

There has not, in the history of this country, been such unanimity on any public topic, as is now evinced in the conviction entertained of the evils inseparable from the present system of sales by auction. The manufacturer, the merchant, the mechanic, and the consumer, although they may differ on almost every other question, unite in depreciating this ruinous abuse, which if not checked, will destroy our mercantile character and prosperity.

It is now nearly five and twenty years since applications began to be made to legislative bodies for relief. Urgent memorials were addressed to congress in the years 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1824, and two several times in 1828. During the last session, petitions from almost every trading city and town in the union, were laid before your honorable body, and yet it is an extraordinary circumstance, that a grievance of such magnitude, whose existence was admitted, and which has been so often and so earnestly pressed on the notice of the representatives of a free people, remains still unredressed. In the short interval since we last appeared before you, it has sensibly increased, and the multitudes who then implored your interposition, look to you now with still greater anxiety.

We shall not again enumurate the multifarious evils of this system They ramify into every part of the community. They are acknowledged by all, and stand uncontradicted and indisputable.

It is peculiarly painful for us to state, that the debasing effect of auctions has impaired the character of the United States among foreign nations. The knowledge that this is the only country in which imperfect and damaged goods may be easily sold with impunity, has tainted our reputation, and attracted to our shores the worthless and the desperate from other manufacturing countries.

We have long been convinced that frauds on the revenue were promoted, facilitated, and concealed by auctions, and the late disclosures at the custom house here, have furnished evidence of this alarming truth. When contraband goods are once brought within the country, which, from our extended frontier, it must be always easy to do, all hazard is at an end. It is the invariable practice of auctioneers to keep secret the names of those for whom they sell, and thus the smuggler sets detection at defiance, and is placed on a level with honorable merchants. What a temptation must this offer to smugglers, and to perjury, when it is considered how large the duties are on foreign manufactures? Publicity is the great safeguard of morals. What would be the increase of other crimes, if their perpetrators were equally shrouded in darkness? Is it within the wide range of possibility, that any system of conduct can be innocent and harmless, which shuns the light?

We do not desire to abolish actions, which in their proper place, are useful, but to prevent abuses that render them a nuisance to society at large.

May it, therefore, please your honorable body to grant such relief as your wisdom may suggest.

The following resolutions were also adopted at the meeting:

1. *Resolved*, That it is not our desire to abolish auctions, but to remove the enormous evils which make them a curse instead of a blessing to the community.

2. *Resolved*, That these evils are continually increasing, and unless speedily and effectually checked, threaten to involve mechanics, merchants, and manufacturers in one common destruction.

3. *Resolved*, That the facilities, which the auction system presents for concealment, encourages smuggling, and induce perjury of a peculiarly insidious and dangerous character at the custom house, and that while other commercial nations guard their revenues with vigilance, an abuse is openly sanctioned in this country, which renders it easy to elude penal enactments and to defraud the government

4. *Resolved*, That the disregard of the general interests, evinced by the neglect of our memorials during so many years, is inconsistent with the principles of a free country, whose government is instituted for the common good.

5. *Resolved*, That as the success of all the great branches of [illegible] is essentially connected with the correction of these abuses, we will persevere in efforts to obtain relief; and that in such a cause we have a right to rely upon the co-operation of every friend to his country.

6. *Resolved*, That the anti-auction committee be instructed to forward the memorial to Washington, signed by the chairman and secretaries.

7. *Resolved*, That the memorial and the resolutions be published in the daily papers.

JEROMUS JOHNSON, chairman.

David Jackson, *Joseph B. Varnum*, } Secretaries.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the president's message to the congress of the United States, December, 1829.

FOURTH AUDITOR'S LETTER.

Treasury department,
4th auditor's office, 30th Nov. 1829.

SIR—Your letter of the 19th inst. propounding to me certain inquiries relative to the accounts of the navy department, has been considered with the attention due to the importance of the subject With the application I have bestowed upon the duties of this office, I cannot yet speak with that entire confidence of its condition which would justify important changes, without further lights The results of my observation and the opinions I have formed, will, however, be communicated to you with the utmost frankness.

Money is the sinews of power, and the source of corruption. English liberty has been considered safe only so long as the power of granting supplies to the king resides in the representative of the people. Our institutions have gone further Here the representatives of the people not only grant supplies, but prescribe the objects to which they shall be applied, and the manner in which the accounts shall be kept.

It is a safe, and, I think, a correct principle, that the executive cannot rightfully increase or diminish the emoluments of public officers whose compensation has been fixed by law. When they are subjected to unusual expenses in the public service he may grant them allowances sufficient to cover those expenses, but no more He cannot rightfully, under pretence of paying their expenses, or under cover of commutation, or any other device, increase their lawful emoluments. Yet the pay and emoluments of our naval officers are chiefly of executive creation, and where the representatives of the people have fixed them by law, the executive has by various expedients much increased them.

In a former report, I stated to you, in detail, the course which had been pursued in relation to the marine corps. To that communication I refer you for all I could now say in relation to that branch of the subject.

But executive legislation in relation to the navy proper, has been even more extensive, and not less in violation, as I conceive, of the true principles of our government.

An act of congress, passed 25th, February 1799, fixes the pay and emoluments of captains commanding ships of thirty-two guns and upwards, at $100 per month and eight rations per day, and allows the commander of a squadron eight rations in addition. The ration has been commuted at twenty-five cents. Hence the lawful allowance of a commander of a squadron is $1930 per year. To increase their income, the executive formerly allowed them a commission of 2½ per cent. on all bills drawn for the support of their squadron, and more recently $2000 a year in lieu of commissions, with $30 per month, or $360 per year, for cabin furniture. Here are $1930 allowed by law, and $2360 by the executive, making their whole emoluments, deducting only what they actually pay for furniture, $4290. I do not say this is too much, considering the expenses they necessarily incur in supporting the honor of our navy in distant seas and foreign ports; but might not the executive, with equal right, increase it to $10,000?—Would it not be better—would not the commanders feel better in receiving it, and the executive in paying it were it an allowance made by law? The commutation price of the officer's rations is twenty-five cents; the contract price not over fifteen. The commutation is not fixed by law, but by the executive will. In speaking of rations, the law knows no distinction between the seamen's ration and the officer's ration. Yet, by executive regulations, the officer is allowed 66 per cent more for his ration than the value of the seaman's ration. The money paid the officer for 16 rations, would purchase 26 seamen's rations. Under color of computation, therefore, the executive allows the officer more than his lawful rations, and thus increases his emoluments. These remarks apply to every officer of the navy.

The executive also allows a captain commanding a line of battle ship $25 per month, or $300 per year for furniture; a captain commanding a frigate 20, or $240 per year; a master commandant commanding a sloop of war 15, or $180 per year, and a lieutenant commanding, the same sum. These allowances are unquestionably designed to increase the emoluments of those officers.

As strange as it may seem, there is no act of congress giving any compensation whatever to captains of the navy when on shore, whether unemployed or stationed at the various navy yards, excepting only the navy yard at Washington. The act of 1799 only provides a monthly pay for captains *commanding ships* —"one hundred dollars per month, and eight rations per day," to captains commanding ships of 32 guns and upwards, and "seventy five dollars per month and six rations per day" to captains commanding ships of 20 and under 32 guns All the pay and emoluments of captains on shore, and at shore stations, originated in executive legislation. On furlough they are allowed half the highest grade of pay; under orders, or waiting orders, they have full pay. But the most extensive executive legislation in relation to them consists in the pay and emoluments allowed them at the navy yards. In Philadelphia, for instance, the captain is allowed $100 per month, 16 rations per day, $600 house rent, $65 for candles, 30 cords of wood (now commuted at $6 per cord), and three servants at $8 per month, amounting in all

to $4,066 75. With the exception of the monthly pay and rations of a few of the officers, *all* the allowances made to *all* those stationed *at* and employed *in* navy yards are of executive creation. Take for instance, the estimates of last year for the navy yard at Norfolk, in which all the following items are authorized only by executive regulation.

YARD.	*Pay.*	*Rations.*	*Rent.*	*Candles.*	*Wood, cords.*	$8 *Servants.*	$6 *Servants.*
Captain	100	16		65	30	8	
Master commandant	60	5	300	40	20	2	
Lieutenant			200	20	20	1	
Do.							
Master			200	20	12	1	
Do.							
Surgeon			200	20	20	1	
Surgeon's mate			145	16	14		1
Purser			200	20	12	1	
Chaplain			250	12	9		1
Teacher mathematics			90	12	9		1
Midshipmen	19	1					
Boatswain			90	12	9		1
Gunner			90	12	9		1
Steward	18	1					
ORDINARY.							
Lieutenant							
Master							
Carpenter	20	2	90	12	9		1
Carpenter's mates	19	1					
Able seamen	12	1					
Ordinary seamen	10	1					
HOSPITAL.							
Surgeon			200	20	20		1
Surgeon's mate			145	16	14		1
Steward	18	1					
Nurses	10	1					
Washers	8	1					
Cook	12	1					
CIVIL.							
Storekeeper							1,700
Clerk to storekeeper							450
Clerk to yard							900
Clerk to commandant							750
Do. do. do							360
Master builder							2,300
Clerk to do.							420
Inspector and measurer of timber							1,050
Keeper of magazine							480
Porter							3[illegible]

In addition to the foregoing allowances, there are also the following in connection with navy yards, viz:

Allowance to furnish commandant's house	696
Do. master commandant's do.	319
Do. surgeon's and purser's do.	224

With oil cloth carpets in addition.

The pursers stationed at several of the yards, have for many years, presented claims for a commission on money paid to mechanics and laborers, but it was repeatedly decided that no such allowance could be made, because such payments were a portion of their regular duties. Within the last two or three years, however, an allowance of $600, under the name of clerk hire, has been made, with the avowed object of covering this claim.

By law, the navy agents are limited to one per cent on their disbursements, provided that the amount shall in no instance exceed $2000 per annum. The language of the law is tantamount to a prohibition upon the executive. Yet, foreign navy agents have been allowed 2½ per cent upon disbursements, besides large sums for office and incidental expenses and in some instances their compensation has been increased to 4 or $6000 per annum. Domestic agents have been allowed round sums for contingent expenses, without being required to produce vouchers, with the evident intent of swelling their emoluments beyond $2000. Some of the principal agents have received [illegible] sum of $1800 for clerk hire, $150 for office rent, $24 for porter hire, and $60 for fuel and candles. Others have been allowed less sums. To one agent, at least, a commission of 2½ per cent and ¼ per cent over $2000, has been allowed on vast sums of money, swelling his emoluments to many thousands.

Let me not be understood to mean that the compensation by law, is, in all cases, adequate. I design only to show, that the navy department has disregarded the law, and taken the liberty to increase the emoluments of these agents according to its own discretion. If the compensation of agents was found inadequate, it was the duty of the secretary to represent the case to congress, and obtain a change in the law, rather than attempt to remedy the defect by indirection.

To certain surgeons, until recently, there has been a stated annual allowance as purveyors of medicines, &c. in effect increasing their emoluments.

To all officers a commutation of 15 cents per mile has been allowed for travelling expenses, when on many routes, their actual expenses are scarcely one-third of the sum, and by this means their emoluments are increased

A commutation for wood, at $6 per cord, has been adopted. At some places this exceeds the actual cost, and the excess goes to swell the officers emoluments. At others, it falls short, and the officers complain. At one place, by express direction of the late fourth auditor, the purser was instructed to pay the officers the value of their allowance for wood, according to the market price, and to take their receipts for so much wood, and not for money. Upon vouchers thus made false by official authority, the officers have claimed $8 to 8 50 for their wood.

The commissioners of navy yards have been allowed $450, in addition to their regular pay as captains of the navy, while employed in the business of navy yards, and their travelling expenses.

The commissioners of navy yards have been allowed $3 per day when absent from duty, and travelling expenses.

Officers engaged in the examination of midshipmen and surgeons, have the same allowance.

Assistant surgeons and midshipmen attending examination, are allowed $1 50 per day, and travelling expenses on returning.

Captains acting on courts of inquiry and courts martial, are allowed $3 per day, and master commandants and midshipmen $1 50, with their travelling expenses.

Officers attending as witnesses, are allowed $1 50 and travelling expenses; citizens are allowed $3, and travelling expenses.

Officers employed in surveying harbors, have been allowed from $1 50 to 3 per day.

Officers ordered home from foreign stations, or returning on a sick ticket, are allowed their passage money.

Seamen discharged in foreign countries are sent home at the expense of government.

Officers necessarily travelling to this city, for the settlement of their accounts, are allowed travelling expenses, and $1 50 per day for expenses while detained.

Officers taking the place of their superiors in the temporary command of ships or stations, have been allowed the pay and emoluments of those superiors.

The expenses of officers when sick, have been paid, deducting formerly their whole pay and rations, and recently one-half.

In addition to all these allowances by executive authority, we have a variety of officers and agencies, emanating from the same source.

Under the law authorizing the establishment of dry docks, the secretary of the navy has created the office of engineer, with a salary of $4000 per annum, $10 per month for board, when absent from home, 15 cents per mile for his travelling expenses, and all his incidental expenses paid besides.

There is an assistant engineer, appointed by the principal, at $4 per day, with travelling and other expenses

We have had a superintendent of live oak plantations in Florida, with a salary of $400, and an overseer appointed by him with a salary of $500.

We have had agents for surveying live oak lands in Florida, at 4 to $5 per day, in addition to their expenses.

A custody fee of 15 cents per day has been allowed to the sheriff of Florida, for keeping Africans landed from slave ships.

We have an agent at Liberia for receiving Africans at a salary of $1600 and an outfit of $500

We have architects of navy hospitals who receive salaries of $2,000 per year.

Until recently, the navy department employed a special agent, who was a clerk in this office, and allowed him 1 per cent on heavy disbursements, when the law expressly provides, that all disbursing officers shall be appointed by the president, and nominated to the senate.

Many other special agents have been employed for particular services, and many thousand dollars paid to them by way of compensation.

The original authority for most of these allowances exists only in letters from the secretary of the navy to the 4th auditor. For some of them, not even that authority, or any other, except precedent can be found. An account has been allowed by the secretary; another one like it is allowed on the same principles; the precedent becomes a law, and even its origin is forgotten. This kind of legislation has been as fluctuating as it has been loose. Sometimes more is allowed, and sometimes less; the navy is full of complaints of partiality; and almost every man thinks that he has a right to some allowance, because a similar claim has been allowed to others The auditor is harrassed with arguments drawn from expediency; the hardship of the case; its similarity to some allowance heretofore made; and because some have procured improper allowances, he is censured because he does not put all upon an equality, by making improper allowances to others. Every thing is dark and uncertain; and instead of being able at once to turn to some law or lawful regulation, by which to test every claim which is presented, he is compelled to spend hours and days in hunting for old letters, and looking into precedents

Some boldly claim allowances without law or authority, because their cases or others like them, were embraced in the estimates on which the appropriations were founded. In their view, an estimate authorises an expenditure So far has this impression gone, that men employed by contract, at prices less than the estimates, placed upon similar services, have advanced serious claims to the whole amount estimated. It is in vain to urge that the estimates are, or ought to be, based on some existing law; that they form no part of the appropriation law; that congress almost uniformly appropriates less than is estimated, without leaving any record explaining what part they disapprove. No arguments avail with those who consider custom as law, or find their own convenience or their interest in setting their own rules above those of the legislative power. Congress have confidence that the executive officers will be governed by law in their estimates; they never scrutinize them with an impression that they are to be taken as law after their adjournment: and instances are not wanting, where they have been deceived into appropriations for objects other than those which the estimates seemed to present Next to allowing the executive to make appropriations by his own authority, is the danger of considering an appropriation based on estimate without shadow of law to authorize the estimate or make the appropriation necessary, as sufficient authority for expending the money. Yet, such has been the practice of the government, and from this practice have sprung many abuses. It may be well supposed, that almost an entire want of legal and fixed system in the allowances made, (for the department has not obeyed its own estimates), must materially effect the accounts of this office, and the appropriations made by congress. By some new rule, or upon some unknown reason, many thousand dollars have been suddenly and unexpectedly allowed By a repetition of these allowances, means to pay which have always been found, the state of the appropriations, and consequently, the accounts of the department have been miserably deranged.

This leads me to speak of the manner in which the public moneys are drawn from the treasury, and the accounts kept

By acts of congress it is declared, that all moneys appropriated, shall be applied to the purposes for which they are appropriated, and no other, except that transfers in certain cases may be made by the president from one appropriation to another. In the navy department, the power of transfer extends only to "pay of the navy," "provisions," medicine and hospital stores," "repairs of vessels" and "clothing." From either of these to any other, transfers may be made within the year for which the appropriations are made; and an account of such transfers is required to be laid before congress within the first week of their next succeeding session. On the 1st of February of each year, the secretary of the navy is required to lay before congress, a statement, under each specific head of appropriation, of the amounts appropriated for the service of the preceding year, of the amounts expended, and of the balance remaining on hand at the close of the year.

When a navy agent, or other disbursing officer wants money, he writes to the secretary, stating the heads of appropriation under which it is wanted. The secretary issues a requisition upon the secretary of the treasury, for a warrant for the amount, stating each item under its proper head of appropriation. The comptroller countersigns it, and charges each item to the proper appropriations. The auditor registers it, and charges the items to the disbursing officer, also under the proper heads. The officer renders his account for disbursements, under each head, and receives a credit under each.

There are unclosed accounts on the 4th auditor's books, under upwards of forty heads of appropriation. Many disbursing officers have accounts under ten or fifteen different heads, which are precisely like ten or fifteen separate accounts. Did every person receiving money from the navy department ask for it under the proper heads, expend it under the proper heads, and render his accounts under the proper heads; and had no transfers ever been made, or when made, had they been reported to congress, and the deficiency immediately supplied there would have been little or no irregularity in the accounts of the department. But, the irregular and unlawful practice of the department, encouraging and producing similar irregularity among all its fiscal officers, has defeated the object of specific appropriations, and involved its accounts in almost inextricable confusion.

When agents have called for money under heads of appropriation which were exhausted, former secretaries have not hesitated to send them money under other heads. This is a virtual transfer from one appropriation to another, and a violation of law. When

the officers account for this money, it stands charged to them on the auditor's books, under one head, and they obtain credit under another. The money has, in fact, been applied to purposes other than those for which it was appropriated. But when another appropriation is obtained under the deficient head, the amount borrowed is refunded. This is another virtual transfer, and a double violation of law, because it is a transfer from one year to another.

When the auditor and comptroller have settled an account belonging to a head of appropriation, which is exhausted, the practice has been, to pay it by an advance out of another appropriation. This is also a palpable evasion of the law; the money is applied to purposes for which it was not appropriated; the account can never be closed on the books of this office, unless congress make another appropriation, under the deficient head; and even then, it must come out of another year's appropriation.

Millions of money have been expended by the navy department, for purposes other than those for which it was appropriated. The accounts now unadjusted, arising solely from these irregularities, probably embrace more than a million of dollars. Many of them are as much creditor under one head, as debtor under another; but the auditor has no power to transfer the amounts and close them. It is probable that $30,000 would pay all that is really due upon those accounts, and an appropriation of that sum, with power to make the necessary transfers, would furnish the means to close them. No talents or skill can adjust them without the interposition of congress.

In every case where a transfer is made from one appropriation to another, or where money has been forwarded under one head to be expended under another, or where an advance is made under one head, to pay a debt due under another, the comptroller's books do not represent truly the purposes for which the money is expended. For instance—an agent asks for $10,000, under "pay of the navy;" it is sent to him under "provisions;" it is intended to be applied, and actually is applied to pay; yet, on the second comptroller's books, it is charged to provisions, and under that head, is reported to congress. Hence, there has not been for many years a correct report made to congress of the purposes to which the money appropriated has been applied.

On recurrence to the comptroller's report for 1828, you will find the first column headed "balances of appropriations, on the first day of January, 1828;" the second, "appropriated in 1828;" the third, "repayments in 1828;" these three added together form the fourth, headed "amount applicable to the service of 1828;" the fifth is headed "amount drawn by requisition from the treasury, during the year 1828:" and this subtracted from the fourth, forms the sixth, headed "balances of appropriations on the 31st of December, 1828." The first column gives the amount standing to the credit of each appropriation on the comptroller's books, on the first day of January, 1828; but, as all transfers made during the preceding year are debited to the appropriation from which the money was taken, and credited to that in aid of which the transfer is made, those balances are far from a true representation of the actual state of the several appropriations at that time. None of the principal appropriations *appear* to have been exhausted: yet, some of them were exhausted, and had borrowed large amounts from others. The amounts so borrowed were repaid out of the appropriations for 1828. Before the expiration of that year, some of the appropriations were again exhausted, and sums of money again borrowed from others. All sums thus refunded and borrowed, as well as all sums transferred from one head of appropriation to another for the purpose of adjusting accounts, are included in the column of "repayments." It is obvious that none of these sums can at all increase the "amount applicable to the service of the year 1828;" yet they are all added in to make up the items of the columns thus headed. The *bona fide* repayments are all small in amount. Of the $369,909 94, under the head of "repayments in 1828," it is not believed that the actual repayments amount to $60,000. The report, therefore, represents that there were upwards of $300,000 applicable to the service of 1828, more than actually were so applicable.

Indeed, the system of borrowing from one appropriation to make up deficiencies in another, is nothing more nor less than anticipating the appropriation of the next year. For instance—"pay afloat" is deficient; to make up the deficiency, the secretary borrows $10,000 out of "provisions;" this $10,000 is refunded out of the sum appropriated for "pay afloat" for the next year. Thus $10,000 of the appropriation for "pay afloat" in 1828, is actually anticipated and spent in 1827; and the amount applicable to the service of 1828, is reduced in that sum. Yet, by representing the payment of this debt as a *repayment*, the comptroller's report represents it as increasing that amount.

The fifth column is not a true representation of the "amount drawn from the treasury, during the year 1828," because it includes all transfer requisitions, which take nothing from the treasury, but merely transpose the money from one appropriation to another. In some cases that column represents the same sum of money as drawn from the treasury twice over. It is represented as drawn from the treasury by the requisition which transfers it from one appropriation to another; and it is represented as drawn again by the requisition which takes it from the latter appropriation and pays it out to public officers or agents. Hence that column represents the amounts drawn from the treasury as much greater than they really are.

The "balances of appropriations on the 31st day of December, 1828," are made up in the same manner as the balances in the first column. They are far from conveying to congress any correct idea of the state of the appropriations.

In fine, from the comptroller's reports, neither congress nor any body else can obtain any accurate information in relation to the amount expended under each head of appropriation, or of the actual condition of the appropriations. As a system of bookkeeping, exhibiting the amounts debited and credited to each appropriation, the mode of keeping these accounts in the comptroller's office, is, doubtless correct; but it does not enable the head of the navy department to give to congress that information which the law requires. From inspection of the comptroller's books, and conversation with those who keep them, I am satisfied that to obtain from them correct information of the state of the appropriations is now wholly impracticable. So many and so complicated have been the transfers, the refundings, the advances under wrong heads, &c. &c. that the skein can never be unravelled, and the only remedy for the past is to cut the knot.

It is just to the present comptroller to state, that he is devising means to change the mode of keeping his books, and make them present the truth of every transaction.

Though appropriations are made for specific years, no effort has been made, except in relation to contingencies, to confine payments out of the appropriations for any one year to the accounts accruing within that year. With the exception above stated, accounts accruing ten years ago are paid out of the appropriations for the current year. The comptroller's books do not profess to give the *expenses* of each

year, but only the payments. Large sums have been taken out of the appropriations, within a few years past, to satisfy old claims. This, is doubtless, one cause of the deficiency in some of them, which has, in fact, existed, and been known in the public offices for several years. It may be doubted whether there was money enough under any one of the *principal* heads of appropriations in 1828, to pay up all accounts accruing before the first January, 1829, and it is probable that there was an aggregate deficiency exceeding half a million of dollars.

It is difficult to ascertain fully, and detail accurately, all the practices which have embarrassed the accounts of the navy department, and perhaps it is more difficult to point out a remedy. But the result of my reflections shall be freely given.

As a first step to an effectual reform in the business of the department, I would suggest the propriety of an appeal to congress to remodel the whole system of pay and emoluments of the naval officers, leaving as little as possible to the discretion of the executive. Every indirect and covert allowance should be discontinued and forbidden: and the pay of all the officers made so certain as to leave no room for construction, and so liberal as to remove present inducements to seek an increase by indirect means. The regular pay of officers of the navy is far below that of officers of the army, in similar grades. Certainly, their services and dangers are not less. Bearing their country's flag to every clime, they are exposed to dangers, diseases and death, in a degree far beyond any thing encountered in time of peace by the officers of the army. By the feeble health and broken constitutions of many returning from distant cruises, who present themselves to me for a settlement of their accounts, I am constantly admonished of the hardships these brave men have to encounter. Let not the country be unjust to them.

The lawful compensation to commanders of squadrons is peculiarly inadequate. By their skill and valor they have made our flag glorious, and have attracted to our ships the attention of the world. When they enter foreign ports, or meet foreign squadrons, they are obliged to receive and return the visits of those whom curiosity or admiration attract on board their vessels. As unwilling to be outdone in courtesy as to be conquered in battle, they are compelled to incur expenses which their regular pay and emoluments are inadequate to meet. Let them be no longer subjected to the humiliation of begging indirect and unauthorized allowances from the executive, when an ample compensation ought to be accorded to them by the representatives of the American people.

It is more important that congress should give us a *system* of pay and emoluments, because discretionary allowances by the executive tend to injustice, corruption, and endless jealousies. While the officer of nice feelings stands aloof, and relies upon his country to provide for him, the less scrupulous make themselves the assiduous flatterers of those in power. Their success operates as a premium for subserviency, and disheartens those of honest principles and lofty minds. The supple and corrupt may monopolize the favors of the government, while the independant honest are kept in obscurity, or driven from the public service. The minds of officers, instead of being devoted to the interests and glory of the navy, are employed upon the means of pursuading the secretary or accounting officers to eke out their emoluments by additional allowances. If every claim is not allowed which bears a resemblance to such as have been allowed to others, they are dissatisfied and complain of partiality and injustice. If an accounting officer be corrupt, and it be understood that claims will be favorably considered in proportion as claimant ministers to his passions, his partisan feelings, or his necessities, it is fearful to think how far the poison might spread in this essential arm of the national defence.

How vastly important is it, not only to the safety of the treasury, but to the character and efficiency of our navy, that all discretion, in making pecuniary allowances should be taken from the executive officers. To its moral character I verily believe, does our navy owe all its glory. By preserving that character, we shall make it invincible. Give the officers liberal pay; make it fixed and certain; place them in a situation to claim it as a matter of right, teach them to consider themselves dependent on no executive officer for their emoluments, but on their country only; they will then devote themselves not to this or that man who may chance to hold the office of president, secretary or auditor, but to the glory of their flag and the interests of the republic. The navy will become as remarkable for its high honor and strict morals, as it is now distinguished for its valor.

I doubt whether the present system of supplying seamen on board ships with comforts, is not injurious to the morals of the navy. It affords an ever active temptation to pursers to cheat the seamen, and that they are sometimes overcome by it, we have ample proof. But I am not prepared to suggest a remedy.

Public economy, no less than the character of the navy, demands a well definded system. Although the pay of every officer might be nominally much increased, the aggregate amount paid them would not be greater than it is; perhaps it would be less; at least the increasing profusion which always attends a loose system, would be checked, and the ultimate effect would be a saving of public money.

One of the most important results of a well defined system would be, the restoration of confidence to the public offices, and of truth to their records.—Truth is the basis of all morals, of all useful religion, of society itself. Yet our public books and records have been filled with systematic falsehoods. Does any one suppose that a commission has been allowed to the commanders of squadrons for the purpose of paying them for *the trouble of drawing bills?* The trouble is nothing: the name given to the allowance is a mere pretence. Lately 2000 dollars have been allowed them *in lieu of commissions.* This is one step nearer to a direct allowance without pretence. The *truth* is, the allowance is made to *increase their emoluments*, and nothing else. Who, on finding from the books of this office that six hundred dollars has been allowed to pursers for clerkhire, would doubt that this money has been paid for clerks. Yet such is not the fact. The allowance has been made *solely* to cover a charge of commission on moneys paid to mechanics and laborers, and to increase the pursers lawful emoluments. Who would doubt that the navy agents paid out for house rent, clerkhire, &c. &c. the sums which have been allowed them under those names? Yet, such is not the fact, at least in many instances. It is designed as an expedient to increase their allowances beyond one per cent on their disbursements, or to make it exceed 2000 dollars. The public books are full of such pretences and falsehoods. Sometimes, it is believed, vouchers, false in substance as well as in form, have been used to draw money from the treasury. So familiar has the mode of doing business under fictitious names become to many honest men long in office, that it is difficult to convince them of its evil tendencies, and intrinsic wrong. Is it not important to correct this? Where is the security for the faithful application of the public money, when the records of its distribution are permitted to be falsified? There is no safety, unless even the appearance of falsehood be rooted out. Indulgence in one untruth blunts the moral sense, and leads to another. A falsehood in *form*

leads to a falsehood in *substance*. By degrees, the evil creeps on until the sluices of the treasury are opened, and the people look in vain to their public books to see for what purposes their money has been paid.

You will perceive by the facts herein stated, that the whole object of specific appropriations has been defeated by the irregular and unlawful practices of the navy department. The annual reports to congress give no correct information of the expenditures under each head and for any purpose of that kind, are no better than blank paper. They are worse, for they mislead and deceive. I find that most of those experienced in the public accounts, attribute their present condition in the navy department to the system of specific appropriations. I am not prepared to admit that it is so much the fault of the system as of its administration. The system is difficult but not certainly impracticable. All will admit that it ought to be enforced, or abolished. I know of but one mode of enforcing it. Let congress give us an appropriation to meet all arrearages under every head of appropriation prior to the first day of January 1830. Let every account in the navy department be settled up to that day, and all balances due paid out of that appropriation. Let careful estimates be made for expenses accruing in 1830, and no part of the money appropriated for that year be paid on any account accruing prior to that year. Compel every disbursing officer to make careful estimates of the amounts needed by him under each head; forbid his paying out money for other purposes than those for which it is sent to him, and refuse him credits for all over payments. Let no transfers be made, except in the emergency, and in the manner prescribed by law; and let such as may be made, be reported to congress as the law requires, that the deficiency may be supplied.

With strictness and severity in executing the law, I think the present system *practicable*. But it is complicated and difficult, and, in some respects, unsafe. Let any member of congress, or other person, however talented and intelligent, enter this office, and attempt to ascertain for what purposes the public money has been paid during the last four years. Where will he look for the information? Will he turn to the books? They will give him none. The entries are all in general terms under each head, and give no clue to the real character of the vouchers. Will he ask the clerks? Their recollections are indistinct and unsatisfactory. He can procure what he wants, only by personal inspection of the ten thousands of vouchers in thousands of accounts which it would take months to examine. I have been in this office about six months, and all I know of past transactions has been obtained by accident, in the necessary routine of business, or in tedious investigations. What there may be concealed in the numerous boxes and files of papers which fill the passage, the shelves, and the pigeon-holes of the office, I know not; nor can I ever know, without opening and carefully inspecting the contents of every bundle. Without a long research, we cannot tell what the building or fitting out of any ship has cost, or any thing else of those hundred items of information which are always interesting and often useful. The various items are scattered through the books of the office under various heads of appropriation; from which it is always difficult, and sometimes impossible to cull and collate them. These heads of appropriation, as they appear in the books of this office, are like splendid abstractions, more beautiful in theory than useful in practice.

It appears to me, all the benefits now derived from specific appropriations might be realized without their inconveniences, by requiring the department to present *specific estimates*—by appropriating a sum in gross, for the support of the navy—and by requiring the secretary to account annually for the sums expended under each head of his estimates.—To enforce the present system, liberal estimates must be made under each head to meet unexpected emergencies, because one head cannot depend for relief on another: but upon the plan suggested a general allowance for emergencies would be sufficient, and the aggregate amount of appropriations need not be so great. To enforce the present system, it will also be necessary to keep a balance under each head in the hands of every disbursing officer, thereby magnifying the aggregate at his disposition, and multiplying the chances for fraud and defalcation.—Under the plan suggested, the money in their hands would constitute a general fund, applicable to all naval purposes, and the whole sum continually entrusted to them need not be so large.

Whether the system be changed or not, the interposition of congress is *absolutely necessary* Without it, that which is now confused, must become worse confounded. If they will but give us the means of paying up arrearages, and not compel us to draw upon the appropriations of 1830 to pay debts accruing in all preceding years, we can do much ourselves towards extricating the accounts of the department from their present embarrassment. Without that we can do nothing: unless, indeed, we cease to pay all such accounts, and refer them to congress, which would be great injustice to the creditors of the public.

My solicitude on this subject is great. None appears to me more to need or deserve the consideration of congress. A system of pay and emoluments, and a reform in the mode of keeping the accounts, would place it on high ground. I want no discretion. I wish to be able to turn to some law or lawful regulation for every allowance I am called on to make. I wish to made every transaction of this office so plain that every member of congress, and any man of common capacity in the country can understand it. There are no mysteries in good government.—To manage the affairs of the American people, it is not necessary to deceive and blind them. Honesty in official duties, and truth in disclosing all that is done, will rivet the government in the affections of the people, and make our union as firm as our mountains.

From my want of experience, I do not flatter myself that any great value ought to be attached to my suggestions. If they shall lead to investigations, which shall give efficiency to the navy, and place the administration of its affairs on the basis of the constitution, I shall be more than compensated for the trouble of making them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

John Branch, esq. secretary of the navy.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

Navy Yards—present and proposed.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.
19*th October*, 1829.

SIR: The commissioners of the navy have given to the subjects to which, by your letter of the 13th ult. you were pleased to direct their inquiries, all the attention and consideration which their limited opportunity and time admitted, and they now respectfully submit the result.

The plans of the several navy yards indicate the improvements made in each—consisting of officer's quarters, store houses, ship houses, blacksmith's shops, timber sheds, timber docks, spar sheds, boat sheds, &c. with the dry docks in progress at Norfolk and at Boston; and the paper A will shew the number and discription of ships in ordinary, and the state and condition of each.

The query as to the number of navy yards now established and in operation, is one of such importance as to command the most earnest attention and investigation. The commissioners are fully sensible that its discussion may excite strong local feelings—and they are aware of the responsibility of any opinion they may express upon the subject; but referring exclusively to the unbiased dictates their judgment in the performance of an important official duty, and claiming the indulgence which a liberal community will not fail to extend to honest efforts, looking solely to the advancement of the public good, they approach the question with a confidence proportioned to the sincerity of their convictions.

"Is not the number of navy yards greater than is consistent either with economy, or the wants of the service?"

To maintain any one yard beyond the number necessary for building and equipping our ships with the utmost despatch, can, in no view, be considered as consistent either with economy, or the wants of service.

It is obvious that the greater the number of navy yards, the greater must necessarily be the expense. A yard, used for general purposes, that is, for building, repairing, equipping, and vitualling a navy, requires nearly a full set of officers to superintend it, although it may be only occasionally used for such purposes. The principle of accountability in each yard being necessarily the same, the same system of checks must be maintained, whether the amount of the expenditure be large or otherwise. In yards, not constantly used for general purposes, some of the subaltern officers might, probably be dispensed with; but not in sufficient number to affect, materially, the aggregate amount of expenses, if we keep in view the preservation of system.

Were we to disregard economy, plausible reasons might be assigned, even for an increased number of yards. It might be urged that multiplying their number, would multiply the chances of reaching one of them in cases of emergency—such as distress in storms or disasters in battle; but when we look to the localities of our present yards, there are but few of them that can claim a decided preference, even in this, the most favorable, but certainly fallacious view of the subject. The harbor of Boston can be entered only when the wind shall happen to be fair. Its snow storms in winter, its fogs in spring and fall, present serious and frequently insuperable difficulties. The same objections apply, with considerable force, to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. New York, Philadelphia, and Pensacola, are all objectionable, as neither of them is easily accessible; and the two latter cannot be entered by ships of great draught, even at high water.

If the number of navy yards were confined to the number necessary for the service, in peace, or in war, many advantages would result. The expenses would be reduced, and efficiency greatly promoted; system and uniformity might be more easily preserved, and the accountability of those having the direction, rendered more certain and precise. By reducing the number of yards, more work would necessarily have to be done at each. This would enable the government to concentrate artificers, ship carpenters, and other necessary mechanics, and give them *constant* employment: and government would have it in its power to select and retain in its service, the most valuable, at fixed and moderate wages. We should escape the inconveniences to which we are now exposed, by employing mechanics at so many different points to execute the public works, and discharging them when such works are done.

This state of things not only compels us frequently to pay high wages, but to accept the services of inferior men—those possessing the most skill become discontented when discharged, and will never return, unless from necessity. By having few yards, and those judiciously arranged, and provided with the necessary conveniences, much might be gained in the amount of daily labor performed. Ship carpenter's and other mechanics, working under cover, can not only do more work per day, but lose no time from rainy or other inclement weather—a consideration important to the government, and calculated to render employment in its service an object of competition with the best men.

While no time would be lost when working under cover, without a cover it is believed that for six months of the year the work per week would not average more than four and a half days, thus occasioning a loss of one-fourth of time—to save which, mechanics would readily agree to probably 10 per cent less wages—while a ship built under cover is worth probably 25 per cent more than when built in the open air, constantly exposed to sun and rain.

It would be difficult to estimate fully the value of chosen bodies of mechanics, selected for their skill and industry, and prepared with every necessary convenience, faithfully to execute the public works in the best manner and in the shortest time: In peace, economy would be greatly promoted—in war, the highest interests of our country would be subserved.

Among other considerations claiming attention, it may be observed, that, by reducing the number of navy yards, many materials suitable for the construction of small vessels would, in the building of large ships, be saved. In the present state of things such materials are distributed among so many yards that the expense and difficulty of collecting them at at any one point, frequently exceeds their value.

Viewing this question then in reference to the expense, and to the efficiency of our naval establishment, the commissioners are decidedly of the opinion, that the present number of navy yards is "greater than is consistent either with economy or the wants of the service."

The question here arises—what number of navy yards does the navy, viewed in its present and probable future state, require to secure to it all the advantages and facilities necessary to render it in the highest degree efficient?

To form a satisfactory opinion upon this important point, we must look to our seaboard and consider well the localities of our harbors. It will be found, that, although numerous, there are but few of them which can be safely entered by ships of the line, or even large frigates: and surely it will be conceded, that none other should be selected as a general rendezvous for our navy.

Our maritime frontier presents two prominent positions, of which a skillful invading enemy would endeavor to gain possession—as enabling him, more effectually than any other, to harass our coasting and foreign trade, and cut off our internal communication by water—while they would also enable him, with but a small military force, comparatively, to compel us to maintain more than ten times his number of troops to protect points in the very heart of our country which he might be continually threatening, although he might never seriously design to attack. These positions are precisely those which we should most vigilantly preserve from his grasp. The very reasons which render them objects of great interests to him, render them doubly important to us. If he, possessing them, could thus seriously annoy us, we having them in possession, could thence most effectually protect our line of coast, and assail him, should he attempt a blockade. An enemy excluded from these positions, can no where upon our coast find more than temporary shelter for his

ships. It is indeed confidently believed, that, if we had these two points well secured (and we surely possess amply the means of rendering them so) the inducements to maintain a squadron upon our coast would be so diminished—the difficulties, inconveniencies, and hazards would be so numerous and so serious—that an enemy even one physically and numerically our superior in force of ships, would find it his interest to avoid such an attempt.

The history of our revolutionary war, and our experience during the last war with Great Britain, indicate these two positions too clearly for them to be mistaken.

Our past sufferings admonish us, that the Chesapeake bay, and the water near Rhode Island, are our most vulnerable points, but while this admitted, there is great satisfaction in the reflection that they are known to be susceptible of perfect defence—and from their relative positions to each other—their accessibility at all times, to ships of the greatest draught of water, and their greater range of anchoring grounds than are afforded by any other harbors on our whole line of coast, they form, in the opinion of the commissioners, the two most important and desirable points for the general rendezvous of our navy, in peace as well as in war, and these they think, would, in every view, be the most judicious locations for our chief naval depots.

The central position, the mildness and salubrity of the climate, the facilities of ingress and egress, and the almost inexhaustible supplies of ship timber afforded by the Chesapeake and its tributary streams, render it superior to any other place on our whole line of coast for a great naval station and depot; and next in the order of importance, for such purposes, is Newport, Rhode Island, or some other spot in Narragansett bay

Aside of all the considerations which recommend these as the most important positions for naval depots and stations, in reference to the local advantages and facilities they afford for the rendezvous of ships there are other views which strike our minds with increased force and interest, and conduct us to similar conclusions.

Let us, sir, for a moment, contemplate a state of war, and suppose these to be the general rendezvous of our guarda costa, consisting of line of battle ships, aided by steam batteries These, co-operating with the permanent fortifications now in progress, would place those points in a state of security, and enable us to protect extensively, if not effectually, our inland coasting trade, and to render invasion difficult and hazardous at any point, and probably impracticable at most—while our frigates, sloops of war, and smaller vessels, sailing thence, as they would be able to do at all times, and returning, as they might, in all winds, would annoy the commerce of the enemy in distant seas, even on his own coasts, and at the mouths of his harbors—to protect which he would necessarily be obliged to draw the larger part of his force from our coast (if stationed here.) We might thus compel him to act on the defensive, while the chance of our merchant and other vessels safely returning into port, would be greatly increased. The importance of a navy does not depend so much upon the number of ships as upon their size and efficiency, and a judicious disposition of them in reference to our own protection, and the annoyance of an enemy to the greatest possible extent.

In time of peace, our ships, particularly those of the line and frigates, ought to be laid up in situations where they could be most easily united, and their services most readily commanded, in defensive operations against an enemy coming suddenly upon the our coast, and bringing with him, as it might happen, the first intelligence of his having declared war against us. In this view of the subject, the two positions referred to, again present themselves as being more desirable than any other, for the rendezvous of our navy—between the Chesapeake and Newport, each being so accessible, so easy of egress and ingress, that a junction of forces stationed at them, might generally, if not all times, be effected in no less than forty hours This is an advantage of vast importance, not possessed by any other two ports, fit for the rendezvous of our ships of war, on our whole maritime frontier. Between Boston and the Chesapeake, to form such a juncture, under ordinary circumstances, it might take ten days, or even a longer time; but with adverse winds, and other causes not unlikely to occur, the detention would be incalculable, for so long as they should continue, a ship of war might not be able to get out of the harbor of Boston.

But we have incurred great expense in establishing other yards, and what shall be done with them?

At Boston, the buildings and improvements are highly valuable, and the dock now in progress at that yard, makes it desirable that it should be retained as an auxiliary establishment. Its dense and active population—its numerous artificers and mechanics, and other resorces it affords, give it facilities in the building and repairing of ships. It is understood that a canal is in comtemplation, between Massachusetts bay and the waters of Rhode Island; and should this work be completed upon a scale sufficiently extensive to admit the passage of steam batteries and sloops of war, it would become highly important, as presenting the means of affording additional protection to our whole line of coast east of Cape Cod and Nantucket South Shoal, by a direct, safe, and speedy communication between Boston and Newport, while merchant vessels bound to Boston, would often, particularly in time of war, avail themselves of this channel, to reach their destined port. For our ships rendezvouzing at or near Newport, Boston might thus be relied on as furnishing many of the necessary supplies that may be required, either during peace or war.

As has heretofore been observed, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is liable to particular objections; and its remote position, and Boston intervening, deprive it of any advantages it might otherwise possess, as an auxiliary establishment. New York, Philadelphia, and Pensacola, are neither of them easily accessible; the two latter cannot be entered by ships of great draught of water at any time.

The yard at Washington has been established at great expense. It possesses factories of chain cables, anchors, cambooses, blocks, castings, and laboratory stores generally; and advantages attach to these valuable factories, being conducted under the immediate eye of government—and although, like Philadelphia, it does not afford a sufficient depth of water to admit the passage of ships of heavy draught, with their guns and stores on board, yet, still considering its connexion with the Chesapeake bay, and the facility with which the hulls of ships, of the largest class, may be towed to Hampton Roads, or Norfolk, by common steam boats, it will be seen, that it is not destitute of advantages, even as a building yard, if viewed in the light of an auxiliary to a larger and more important establishment, in the lower waters of the Chesapeake.

Upon the whole, with respect to the number of yards, viewing the question in all its aspects, the commissioners of the navy with great deference, submit the opinion—that, with the exception of the yards at Boston, Washington and Norfolk, and another near the Gulf of Mexico (principally as a place for the deposit of stores), all of our other yards might in the course of a few years (allowing time to remove the ships, &c.) be dispensed with, without injury to the naval service—provided an establishment be made

near Newport, Rhode Island. That the places of general rendezvous, in peace and in war, should be the Chesapeake bay, and the waters at or near Newport—that the yard at Washington should be retained as an auxiliary to the one—and that at Boston as an auxiliary to the other. And the opinion is confidently entertained, that the economy and efficiency would be greatly promoted by such an arrangement.

As to the most advisable position near Newport, a satisfactory judgment cannot be formed until a thorough and minute examination shall have been made. It is known that there are several suitable places—but it is not known which is entitled to a preference.

With regard to "the preservation of ships in ordinary from the injuries arising from climate," much has been said and written by men of practical information, and many theories still exist upon the subject. It is believed, however, that the climate from the Chesapeake eastward, does not differ so much as to effect materially the preservation of ships, at any one of our yards more than at another: that if a ship be originally built of the best materials, and be in sound condition and well caulked, when placed in ordinary, she may, by excluding the sun and rains, keeping her thoroughly clean, dry and well ventilated, and winding her occasionally, be preserved in that state at either of the yards The great cause of early decay in our ships is confidently believed to be, in their having been planked with timber, sometimes cut in the wrong season, (although always endeavored to be guarded against in the contracts)—most generally not well seasoned, and not unfrequently to the union of both causes. The *frames*, being of *live oak*, may almost be considered as imperishable.

These observations apply to all ships placed in ordinary, whether they have been in actual service or not, prior to their being placed there. While in actual service, it is found that ships do not decay as rapidly as they do when lying in ordinary, *unprotected* from the weather: but if protected, in the way above suggested, they may be preserved much longer in ordinary, than while in service at sea, as they are not subject to the wear and tear and vicissitudes of climate, which vessels in service are exposed to. It would be a difficult task indeed, to "estimate the losses sustained under the present system of management with reference to the quality and condition of the materials used in the construction of our ships." From necessity, ever since the creation of our navy, we have been compelled to use, to a great extent, unseasoned timber in the construction and repair of our ships—hence immense expenditures and great loss of time (invaluable in war) arising from the necessity of *frequently* repairing them.

The remedy for this evil consists in providing extensive supplies of ship timber, and placing it in a state to be well seasoned, before it shall be used, and by never using, either in the construction or repair of our ships, timber that shall not be perfectly seasoned. The commissioners earnestly recommend this subject to your consideration, and they would also respectfully recommend that our vessels in ordinary be all placed in the state previously indicated as necessary to preserve them from decay. They cannot be so preserved, without being well protected by close coverings or roofs over them. It was indeed hoped that this point, often heretofore urged, would have so far claimed the favorable attention of congress, as to have induced that honorable body to have made the necessary appropriations.

It may be proper here to submit the result of our observations and inquiries, with respect to the modes of seasoning ship timber. As to the best methods many opinions exist—and it is yet an unsettled point among the most experienced and intelligent. Weighing all these opinions, and referring to our own past experience, we incline to the conclusion, that the following would be found as effectual, if not more so, than any other that could be adopted, viz:

Live oak timber.—Let it be immersed in water for 12 months, then taken up and placed under cover to protect it against the sun, rain and high winds—its immersion is recommended by the fact, that it renders it less liable to split or rent.

White oak timber.—Let it be docked about eighteen months in fresh, or two years in salt water—then taken up and sawed into such sizes as may be required, then placed under cover for two or three years, when it will be fit for use.

Yellow pine—Let it be docked for about 12 months, then taken up and sawed to proper sizes for use, then placed under cover for about two years.

Mast timber.—Let it be immersed in water and covered in mud, and continue in that state until it shall be required for use.

All timber ought to be cut, if practicable, when the greatest portion of the sap is arrested in its circulation (say from the 1st of November to the last of February), and after being immersed in water ought never to be taken out at any other season than early in the spring, if to be avoided, and should then, as early as may be practicable, after being sawed or reduced to proper sizes, required in ship building, be put under sheds so constructed as to admit a free circulation of air; but at the same time to shield it from too much exposure to the sun and strong currents of air. It is believed, if the timber used in the construction of our ships was to undergo a process like this, that their durability would be increased twofold.

The commissioners entertain no doubt that much loss has been sustained by "launching ships before they are required for service." On the stocks, well protected, a ship can be preserved almost without expense, for a great number of years; probably as long as the furniture of a house, particularly if built of the best materials and properly ventilated.

Launched, and not protected *while building*, by a house, or other covering from the weather, as has from necessity been the case with many of our ships, and *continuing unprotected*, their decay soon commences, and becomes destructive, particularly in their planking.

As to the effect of different kinds of water upon copper on ships lying in ordinary, salt water is doubtless more corrosive than fresh. In fresh water, where there is not a strong current such copper as is used for our ships (32 oz.) would last probably twenty to twenty-five years. In salt water, the effects upon copper, depending probably upon the degree of saltness, differ at different places.

The bottom of our ships, in some situations, soon become barnacled, and even muscles and oysters attach themselves to the copper, and prove very injurious. In other situations, when the water is only a little brackish, a crust is formed on the external surface of the copper, which some suppose protracts the interior copper, and may do so in a small degree. But the fact admitted, that copper can be preserved longer in fresh than in salt water, still the contrary, is no doubt the case with regard to the timber of ships, which is universally believed to be more durable in salt than in fresh water; and this is a far more important material than copper in the construction of our ships, whether, we refer to the cost, or the difficulty of providing it.

Suitable copper may be readily obtained at all times and seasons; but it requires years to procure suitable ship timber. And it may be remarked, as worthy of consideration, that the water is salt in all of our harbors in any way calculated as rendezvous for our navy.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. JOHN BRANCH, *secretary of the navy.*

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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FOR THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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(Treasury documents continued.)

E

Statement of moneys received into the treasury from all sources, other than customs and public lands, during the year 1828.

From dividends on stock in the bank of the United States		$455,000 00
Arrears of direct tax	2,218 81	
Arrears of internal revenue	17,451 54	
Fees on letters patent	10,860 00	
Cents coined at the mint	19,061 24	
Postage of Letters	20 15	
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	1,339 41	
Surplus emoluments of officers of the customs	15,102 33	
Pay of an American seamen discharged without his consent	12 94	
Persons unknown, stated to be on account of customs	70 00	
Balances of advances made in the war department, repaid under the 3d section of the act of 1st May, 1820	18,660 42	
		84,796 84
Moneys previously advanced on account of military establishment, viz:		
Arsenal at Vergennes, Vt.	68 81	
Wall around the arsenal on Schuylkill river	70 53	
Fortifications	100 00	
Repairs of fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.	1 50	
Repairs of wharf at fort Wolcott, R. I.	87 83	
Barracks at Michillimackinac	1,765 40	
Purchase of house and lot at Eastport, Me.	5 32	
Road from Colerain to Tampa bay	2,726 36	
Examining piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, &c.	36 11	
Survey of Saugatuck river and harbor, Conn.	28 03	
Survey of Church's cove, Little Compton, R. I.	4 81	
Survey of Piscataqua river	9 54	
Expenses of a brigade of militia	1,000 00	
Treaty with the Cherokees, per act of 20th April, 1818	2,265 07	
Treaty with the Cherokees, per act of 2d March, 1827	1,386 12	
Certain Indian treaties, per act of 20th May, 1826	9,248 26	
		18,753 69
Moneys previously advanced on account of the naval establishment, viz:		
Houses for ships in ordinary	115 13	
Contingent expenses for 1825	507 06	
Survey of the coast of North Carolina	40 00	
Rewarding the officers and crews of the Wasp and Constitution	6,418 50	
		7,080 69
		$565,631 22

Treasury department, register's office, Dec. 9, 1829.

T. L. SMITH, *register.*

F.

Statement of the expenditures of the United States, for the year 1828.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC:		
Legislature	617,566 53	
Executive departments	506,873 33	
Officers of the mint	9,600 00	
Salaries of surveyors and their clerks	18,654 08	
Commissioner of the public buildings	2,000 00	
Governments in the territories of the U. States	44,626 97	
Judiciary	256,175 67	
		1,455,490 58
Annuities and grants	1,878 03	
Mint establishment	29,282 35	
Unclaimed merchandize	303 76	
Light house establishment	261,308 26	
Surveys of public lands	45,852 97	
Registers and receivers of land offices	1,875 00	
Preservation of the public archives in Florida territory	875 00	
Land claims in Florida territory	2,840 65	
Land claims in Michigan territory	608 33	
Land claims in Alabama	2,819 67	
Roads within the state of Ohio	6,673 91	
Roads within the state of Indiana	3,887 75	
Roads, canals, &c. within the state of Alabama	5,325 64	
Roads and canals within the state of Missouri	8,142 52	
Repayment for lands erroneously sold by the U. States	327 00	
Marine hospital establishment	69,259 61	
Appropriation for the navy hospital fund	46,217 14	
Public buildings in Washington	114,354 54	
Bringing votes for president and vice president	3,622 00	
Stock in the Louisville and Portland canal co.	30,000 00	
Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal co.	75,000 00	
Building custom houses and ware houses	6,400 00	
Payment of balances to collectors of new internal revenue	159 23	
Payment of claims for property lost, &c.	55 50	
Indemnifying the owner of the British ship Union	23,474 00	
Revolutionary claims	409,084 51	
Miscellaneous expenses	64,741 03	
		1,219,368 40
Diplomatic department	117,634 74	
Expense of a mission to the congress of Panama	1,980 50	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	18,791 97	
Relief and protection of American seamen	14,635 69	
Prize causes	8,000 00	
Treaties with Mediterranean powers	34,730 00	
Treaty of Ghent, (6th & 7th arts.)	2,700 34	
do. first article	11,691 02	
Payment of claims under the 9th article of the treaty with Spain	960 00	
Awards under the 1st article of the treaty of Ghent	790,069 40	
		1,001,193 66

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the army and subsistence of officers	1,028,121 24
Subsistence	245,217 96
Quartermaster's department	429,852 24
Forage	40,865 18
Clothing	192,120 76
Bounties and premiums	18,122 27
Expenses of recruiting	13,963 26
Medicine or hospital department	23,906 62
Purchase of woollens for 1829	10,000 00
Contingent expenses	10,676 92
Military academy, West Point	39,151 75
Armories	360,414 40
Arsenals	60,592 08
Arsenal at Augusta, Maine	40,400 00
Arsenal at Augusta, Georgia	31,320 36
Ordnance	82,627 33
Armament of new fortifications	147,148 84
Arming and equipping militia	215,040 85
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	14,982 24
Fort Monroe	110,154 55
Fort Calhoun	80,835 41
Fort Hamilton	62,098 59
Fort Adams	80,060 00
Fort Jackson	97,300 00
Fort at Mobile Point	80,000 00
Fort Macon	59,090 58
Fort at Oak island	52,079 30
Fortifications at Charleston, S. C.	1,000 00
do. Savannah, Geo.	1,000 00
do. Pensacola, Flor.	14,000 00
Completion of barracks at Savannah, Geo.	3,038 11
Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, Missouri	3,408 46
Building pier at Steel's Ledge, Belfast, Maine	53 76
Building pier mouth of Saco harbor, Maine	2,550 00
Building pier mouth of Dunkirk harbor, N. Y.	6,000 00
Building pier mouth of Oswego bay, N. Y.	14,715 23
Building pier mouth of Buffalo creek, N. Y.	25,000 00
Building pier at New Castle, Delaware	5,000 00
Building pier mouth of La Plaisance bay, M. T.	2,977 81
Building pier at Allen's Rocks, Warren river	30 00
Repairing piers at Port Penn and Marcus Hook, Pa.	4,413 00
Preservation of islands in Boston harbor	7,500 00
Deepening the harbor of Sackett's Harbor	500 00
Deepening the harbor of Presque Isle	6,223 18
Deepening the harbor of Mobile	1,523 00
Deepening the channel thro' the Pass au Heron	7,100 00
Deepening the channel between St. John's river, Florida, and St. Mary's harbor, Georgia	500 00
Improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	46,930 31
Improving the navigation of the Ohio river	6,000 00
Improving the harbor of Hyannis, &c.	7,973 00
Improving the harbor of Cleaveland, Ohio	5,500 00
Improving the navigation of Red river	1,500 00
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Grand river, Ohio	6,000 00
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Huron river, Ohio	4,418 35
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek, Ohio	2,000 00
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Cunningham creek, Ohio	1,517 76
Removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of Piscataqua river	2,900 00
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Black river, Ohio	2,000 00
Removing obstructions in the Apalachicola river, Florida	1,500 00
Survey of the Colbert shoals in Tennessee river	200 00
Survey of the harbor of Nantucket, Mass.	300 00
Survey of Genesee river and harbor, N. Y.	300 00
Survey of mouth of Sandy creek, N. Y.	800 00
Survey of the southern shore of lake Ontario	400 00
Survey of the river and harbor of St. Marks, Florida	302 75
Surveys and estimates for roads and canals	29,998 97
Completion of the Cumberland road to Zanesville	188,108 36
Repairing the Cumberland road	5,000 00
Road from Detroit to Saganaw	230 14
do. Detroit to Chicago	4,000 00
Connecting the Detroit and River Raisin, with the Maumee and Sandusky roads	5,900 00
Road from Memphis to Little Rock	9,470 18
Road from Little Rock to cantonment Gibson	5,300 00
Road from fort Smith to fort Towson	9,249 05
Road from Pensacola to St. Augustine	3,636 48
Opening and repairing the Old King's road in Florida	5,550 00
Road from Mattanawcook to Mars' Hill, Maine	9,500 00
Florida canal	308 62
Payment of Georgia militia claims	315 56
Balances due to certain states on account of militia	7,591 20
Relief of officers and others engaged in Seminole campaign	687 74
Relief of a company of rangers under capt. Bigger	244 50
Ransom of American captives of the late war	242 25
Relief of sundry individuals	33,495 95
Invalid and half pay pensions	121,752 65
Pensions to widows and orphans	5,686 12
Revolutionary pensions	723,134 80
Arrearages	9,937 38
Civilization of Indians	10,808 22
Pay of Indian agents	31,457 69
Pay of Indian sub agents	15,206 89
Presents to Indians	15,059 55
Contingencies of Indian department	103,586 07
Suppression of Indian aggressions on the frontiers of Georgia and Florida	4,980 62
Choctaw schools	13,968 42
Removal of Creek Indians west of the Mississippi	31,134 25
Treaty with the Creek Indians, per act 22d May, 1826	56,592 51

Choctaw treaty, per acts 3d March, 1821, and 2d March, 1827	3,929 57	
Extinguishing the title of certain Cherokee Indians to land in North Carolina	22,000 00	
Pay, &c. of Illinois and Michigan militia for the suppression of Indian aggressions	39,976 28	
Expenses of exploring delegation	14,600 00	
Houses for sub agents, interpreters, &c. at Peori and Ioway sub agencies	14,324 00	
Carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, per act 24th May, 1828	137,269 05	
Extinguishment of Cherokee claims to lands in Georgia	500 00	
Annuities to Indians	202,591 07	
		5,719,956 06

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the navy afloat	1,211,059 56	
Pay and subsistence of the navy shore stations	154,151 45	
Pay of superintendents, artificers, &c.	67,433 43	
Provisions	530,654 27	
Medicines and hospital stores	57,001 67	
Repairs and improvements of navy yards	134,557 05	
Navy yard at Philadelphia	13 75	
do. Washington	22 17	
do. Pensacola	300 37	
Ordnance and ordnance stores	37,297 38	
Outfits	25,000 00	
Building ten sloops of war	201,387 98	
Gradual increase of the navy	12,112 30	
Gardual improvement of the navy	427,826 40	
Repairs of vessels	543,788 11	
Laborers and fuel for engine	1,750 00	
Survey of the harbors of Savannah, Brunswick, &c.	1,154 87	
Agency on the coast of Africa, prohibition of the slave trade	29,553 67	
Captors of Algerine vessels	40 53	
Prize money due Thos. Douty	19 96	
Relief of sundry individuals	13,360 68	
Erection of a breakwater in Delaware bay	6,000 00	
Arrearages prior to 1827	4,737 81	
Arrearages prior to 1828	9,838 69	
Contingent expenses, prior to 1824	863 68	
Contingent expenses for 1824	2,282 27	
Contingent expences not enumerated, for 1824	125 00	
Contingent expenses not enumerated, for 1825	108 88	
Contingent expenses for 1826	2,822 98	
Contingent expense not enumerated, for 1826	169 70	
Contingent expenses for 1827	1,618 31	
Contingent expenses not enumerated, for 1827	3,293 45	
Contingent expenses for 1828	239,675 12	
Contingent expenses not enumerated, for 1828	782 50	
Pay and subsistence of the Marine corps	118,813 36	
Clothing do.	33,978 21	
Military stores do.	3,340 67	
Medicines do.	3,106 88	
Barracks do.	21,827 03	
Fuel do.	10,247 68	
Contingent expenses do.	13,949 31	
		3,925,867 13

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt	3,098,800 60	
Redemption of the 6 per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of 16 millions)	2,744,423 90	
Redemption of the 6 per cent. stock of 1814, (loan of 10 millions)	2,256,039 21	
Redemption of the 6 per cent. stock of 1814, (loan of 6 millions)	4,050,780 77	
Principal and interest of treasury notes	3,850 00	
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock	6,425 00	
Debts due to foreign officers	3,118 59	
		12,163,438 07
Total Dollars		25,485,313 90

Treasury department, register's office, Dec. 9, 1829.
T. L. SMITH, *register.*

G.

Exhibit of the sales, receipts, and expenses, of the public lands, for the half year ending 30th June, 1829; showing, also, the payments made by receivers into the treasury of the United States, during the third quarter of the same year.

[ABSTRACT.]

This statement makes a table that fills two pages of figures. The totals are all that can interest readers generally, at present; and a statement for the whole year may be expected among the documents of the next.

Quantity of land sold	*acres.*	487,359 54
Purchase money	*dolls.*	609,936 31
Receipts under the credit system		164,710 62
Aggregate receipts		774,646 33
Forfeited land stock included in the aggregate receipts		121,962 28
Incidental expenses		48,337 43
Payments by receivers into the treasury of the U. S. during the 1st and 2nd quarters of 1829		604,052 29
The same, during the third quarter		368,007 04

H.

Statement of moneys received into the treasury from all sources other than customs and public lands, from 1st January to 30th September, 1829.

[ABSTRACT.]

All these receipts amount only to the sum of $694,427 06, of which 490,000 were for dividends on stock in the bank of the United States—the balance made up of many small items, such as arrears of old taxes, fees on letters patent, returned surpluses of money advanced on various accounts, navy hospital fund, surplus emoluments of officers of the customs, &c. &c.

I.

Statement of the expenditures of the United States, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1829.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC, VIZ:

Legislature	$369,152 62	
Executive departments	400,295 94	
Officers of the mint	7,200 00	
Salaries of the surveyors and their clerks	17,629 62	
Commissioner of the public buildings	1,500 00	
Governments in the territories of the U. States	35,940 25	
Judiciary	176,995 31	
		1,008,713 74
Annuities and grants	1,600 00	
Mint establishment	29,100 00	
Extending of the mint establishment	37,666 67	
Unclaimed merchandises	688 15	
Light house establishment	202,883 98	
Surveys of public lands	50,864 59	
Registers and receivers of land offices	875 00	
Preservation of the public archives in Florida territory	577 45	

Land claims in Florida territory	3,549 74	
Land claims in Michigan territory	2,202 79	
Roads within the state of Ohio	3,577 93	
Roads, &c. within the state of Indiana	8,902 11	
Roads and canals within the state of Mississippi	3,905 86	
Encouragement of learning within the state of Illinois	1,727 83	
Repayment for lands erroneously sold by the U. States	92 50	
Marine hospital establishment	48,759 32	
Appropriations for the navy hospital fund	125,000 00	
Public buildings in Washington	58,362 81	
Penitentiary in the District of Columbia	8,500 00	
Accommodation of the president's household	14,000 00	
Consular receipts, under act of 14th April, 1792	156 84	
Bringing the votes for president and vice president	2,706 50	
Stock in the Louisville and Portland canal co.	120,150 00	
Stock in the Dismal Swamp canal company	50,000 00	
Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal co.	75,000 00	
Stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware canal co.	150,000 00	
Payment of balances to collectors of new internal revenue	190 80	
Payment of balances to officers of old internal revenue, and direct tax	215 57	
Building custom houses, &c.	531 93	
Florida claims	1,133 01	
Payment of claims for buildings destroyed	1,480 00	
Revolutionary claims	279,258 59	
Miscellaneous expenses	50,747 54	
		1,334,387 51
Diplomatic department	97,579 92	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	9,114 46	
Relief and protection of American seaman	6,490 15	
Treaties with the Mediterranean powers	1,938 58	
Agency in relation to the north eastern boundary	14,791 44	
Claims on Spain	6,854 85	
Payment of claims under the 9th article of the treaty with Spain	598 00	
Awards under the 1st article of the treaty of Ghent	1,946 55	
		139,314 25
		2,482,415 50

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the army	812,242 33
Subsistence	188,742 24
Quartermaster's department	328,943 19
Forage	39,698 37
Clothing, or purchasing department	126,745 29
Bounties and premiums	27,310 13
Expenses of recruiting	11,283 29
Medical or hospital department	18,979 95
Purchase of woollens for 1829	10,000 00
Contingencies	6,938 30
Military academy, West Point	27,925 11
Armories	272,723 25
Arsenals	90,684 16
Arsenal at Augusta, Maine	18 40
Arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama	16,200 00
Ordnance	74,148 39
Armament of new fortifications	92,700 57
Arming and equipping militia	175,998 42
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	5,995 25
Fort Monroe	90,300 00
Fort Calhoun	78,500 00
Fort Delaware	12,000 00
Fort Hamilton	72,650 00
Fort Adams	83,039 06
Fort Jackson	16,000 00
Fort at Mobile Point	100,000 00
Fort Macon	45,125 00
Fort at Oak Island, Cape Fear	49,427 12
Fortifications at Charleston, S. Carolina	11,500 00
Do. Savannah, Geo.	4,300 00
Do. Pensacola, Flo.	60,000 00
Repairs and preservation of fort Lafayette	22,000 00
Completion of Battery at Bayou Bienvenu,	6,447 80
Erection of tower at Bayou Dupre, Louisiana	7,000 00
Construction of wharf at fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. Hampshire	600 00
Construction of wharf at fort M'Henry, Baltimore, Md.	1,500 00
Construction of wharf at fort Wolcott	31 21
Barracks at fort Sullivan, East Port, Maine,	2,400 00
Barracks at fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.	2,900 00
Barracks at fort Michilimackinac, Michigan	1,765 40
Barracks at fort Winnebago, N. W. territory	9,000 00
Building piers, mouth of Oswego river, N. Y.	19,527 62
Barracks at fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, N. W. territory	8,000 00
Building piers, mouth of Buffalo Creek, N. Y.	9,206 00
Building and repairing piers at New Castle, Del.	17,895 99
Building piers at Allen's Rocks, Warren river	3,555 00
Building piers at La Plaisance Bay, Michigan	2,000 00
Building piers and other works, mouth of Merrimac river	30,000 00
Building piers, and other works, at Stonington, Connecticut	14,330 14
Building piers, and other works, harbor of Dunkirk, N. York	8,414 00
Extending piers, harbor of Edgartown, Mass.	3,725 27
Extending piers, harbor of Black Rock, N. Y.	26,445 00
Examining piers, at Sandy Bay, Mass.	150 00
Repairing piers, &c. at Port Penn and Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania	5,000 00
Repairing piers, &c. in Kennebunk river, Maine	4,000 00
Preservation of islands in Boston harbor	54,510 00
Completion of the Sea Wall, George's Island, Boston harbor,	7,310 54
Deepening the harbor of Sacket's harbor, N. Y.	1,187 00
Deepening and repairing breach in harbor of Presq'Isle, Penn.	6,987 00
Deepening harbor of Mobile, Alabama	2,550 00
Deepening the channel through the Pass au Heron	2,250 00
Deepening the channel between St. John's and St. Mary's rivers	6,000 00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	38,000 00

Improving the navigation of the Ohio river,	10,000 00
Improving the navigation of the Mill river, Ct.	3,941 00
Improving the navigation of the Gennessee river, N. York	7,283 00
Improving the navigation of the Cape Fear river, N. Carolina	6,760 00
Improving the navigation of the Coneaut creek, Ohio	4,625 00
Improving the harbor of Cleveland, Ohio	6,000 00
Improving the harbor of Hyannis, Mass.	1,650 00
Removing obstructions, mouth of Grand river, Ohio	3,135 11
Removing obstructions, mouth of Huron river, Ohio	3,000 00
Removing obstructions, mouth of Ashtabula creek, Ohio	4,000 00
Removing obstructions, mouth of Cunningham creek, Ohio	2,956 00
Removing obstructions, Berwick branch of Piscataqua river, N. H.	3,170 00
Removing obstructions, mouth of Black river, Ohio	5,500 00
Removing obstructions, mouth of Apalachicola river, Florida	1,500 00
Removing obstructions, mouth of Kennebunk river, Maine	1,500 00
Removing obstructions, mouth of Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina	12,000 00
Removing obstructions, mouth of Nantucket harbor, Massachusetts	18,122 00
Removing obstructions, mouth of Big Sodus bay, Lake Ontario, N. York	7,426 00
Survey of obstructions, Wabash river	500 00
Survey of Cochico branch of Piscataqua river, N. H.	60 00
Survey of Penobscot river, &c. Maine	300 00
Survey of North river, Mass.	180 00
Survey of harbor of Bass river, Mass.	150 00
Survey of river Thames, Conn.	150 00
Survey of harbor of West Brook, Conn.	150 00
Survey of harbor of Norwalk, Conn.	80 00
Survey of harbor of Stamford, Conn.	100 00
Survey of harbor of Sag harbor, New York	150 00
Survey of Flat beach, alias Tucker's island, N. J.	100 00
Survey of Deep creek, Virginia	80 00
Survey of Pascotank river, N. Carolina	80 00
Entrance to river Teche, Louisiana	200 00
Entrance to the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi	500 00
Entrance to the water tract between Lake Pontchartrain and Mobile bay,	200 00
Entrance to the harbor of St. Augustine, Florida	300 00
Surveys and estimates, roads and canals	28,511 61
Cumberland road	39,591 76
Preservation and repairs of the Cumberland road	70,736 42
Construction of Cumberland road, west of Zanesville, Ohio	18,100 00
Continuation of Cumberland road in Indiana	800 00
Road from Detroit to fort Gratiot	3,150 00
Road from Detroit to Saganau	3,193 42
Road from Detroit to Chicago	6,250 00
Road from Matanawcook to Mars Hill, Maine	8,009 25
Road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson	258 26
Road from fort Smith to fort Towson	360 10
Road between Pensacola, Blakeley, and Mobile point, Flora.	3,000 00
Repairing road between Pensacola and Tallahassee, Florida	3,000 00
Repairing road between St. Augustine and Tallahasse, Florida	3,000 00
Payment of Georgia militia Claims	419 75
Balances due to certain states on account of militia	2,216 85
Relief of officers, and others, engaged in the Seminole war	206 60
Ransom of American captives	109 00
Relief of sundry individuals	3,214 85
Invalid and half pay pensions	181,074 18
Pensions to widows and orphans	3,732 53
Revolutionary pensions	767,492 38
Arrearages	2,968 37
Civilization of Indians	2,687 37
Pay of Indian agents	29,150 00
Pay of Indian sub agents	15,070 00
Presents to Indians	11,246 76
Contingencies of Indian department	92,175 26
Suppression of Indian aggressions on the frontiers of Georgia and Florida	3,066 04
Choctaw schools	3,237 00
To aid the emigration of Creek Indians	24,224 66
Expenses of an exploring delegation	7,054 57
To extinguish the claims of Cherokee Indians to lands in Georgia	2,000 00
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 20th May, 1826	1,778 12
Effecting a treaty with the Creek Indians, per act 22d May, 1826	6,298 98
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act of 24th May, 1828	6,333 94
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 2d March, 1829	119,946 24
Compensation to Indians in Ohio, for depredations committed by white citizens	1,539 25
Indian annuities	241,157 67
Erection of breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware bay	57,405 00
Pay of Illinois and other militia	856 55
	5,155,256 44
	$7,637,671 94

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the navy afloat	878,620 96
Pay and subsistence of the shore stations	104,057 12
Pay of superintendent, naval constructors, &c.	49,612 61
Provisions	343,675 94
Medicines and hospital stores	22,114 15
Repairs and improvements of navy yards	103,481 55
Ordnance, and ordnance stores	22,064 75
Gradual improvement of the navy	335,428 22
Survey of the harbors of Savannah, Brunswick, &c.	34 07
Agency on the coast of Africa (prohibition of slave trade)	2,766 41

Reimbursement of the marshal of Florida, (expenses of certain Africans)	4,208 32	
Erection of a breakwater at the mouth of Delaware bay	7,873 00	
Arrearages, prior to 1827	254 38	
Arrearages, prior to 1828	1,092 00	
Contingent expenses for 1824	103 00	
Do. 1825	167 90	
Do. not enumerated for 1828	2,762 53	
Do. do. 1829	226,426 81	
Do. do. 1829	2,079 50	
Repairs of vessels in ordinary, and wear and tear of vessels in commission	351,379 49	
Arrearages, prior to 1829	3,682 07	
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps	74,123 28	
Clothing for the marine corps	9,652 11	
Medicines and hospital stores for the marine corps	691 55	
Barracks for the marine corps	363 98	
Repair of the marine barracks, Washington	2,003 42	
Fuel for the marine corps	6,016 95	
Contingent expenses of the marine corps	11,242 59	
		2,565,979 24
PUBLIC DEBT.		
Interest on the funded debt	1,923,994 25	
Redemption of the 6 per cent. of 1814, (loan of 10 millions)	6,251,827 59	
Redemption of 6 per cent. of 1814	537,895 77	
Principal and interest of treasury notes	1,251 27	
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock	450 00	
Paying certain parts of domestic debt	48 99	
		8,715,462 87
Total, dollars		18,919,114 05

Treasury department, register's office, Dec. 9, 1829.
T. L. SMITH, *register.*

K.

Statement of the funded debt of the United States, as it will exist on the 1st of January, 1830; exhibiting; also, the dates of the acts under which the several stocks were constituted, and the periods at which they are redeemable.

STOCKS.	Date of acts constituting the several stocks.	When redeemable.	AMOUNTS.	
3 p. ct. stock, (revolutionary debt)	4 August, '90	At the pleasure of government.		
6 p. ct. stock,	3 March, '15	Do.		13,296,249 45
5 p. ct. stock, (subscription to bank U. S.)				6,440,556 17
do. do.	10 April '16	Do.	7,000,000 00	
do. do.	15 May '20	In 1862	999,999 13	
do. do.	3 March '21	In 1835	4,735,296 30	
do. do. exchanged.	20 April, '22	1-3 in 1830		
		do 1831	56,704 77	
		do 1832		
4 1-2 p. cent. stock	24 May '24	In 1832	5,000,000 00	12,792,000 20
do. do.	26 May '24	In 1832	5,000,000 00	
do. do. exchanged	26 May '24	1-2 in 1833		
		do. 1834	4,454,727 95	
do. do. do	3 March '25	1-2 in 1829		
		do. 1830	1,539,336 16	
				15,994,064 11
				48,522,869 93

Treasury department, register's office, Dec. 9, 1829.
T. L. SMITH, *register.*

L.

Statement of the unfunded debt, on the 1st October, 1829.

Registered debt, being claims registered prior to the year 1798, for services and supplies during the revolutionary war		$28,921 48
Treasury notes, viz: notes bearing interest	$5,880	
Small notes	2,130	
		8,010
Mississippi stock.—Amount outstanding including awards not applied for		*5,605 09
		$42,536 57

Treasury department, register's office, Dec. 9, 1829.
T. L. SMITH, *register.*

M.

Statement exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued in the year 1828, on articles, the like of which are not produced or manufactured in the United States, or but partially so.

On articles paying a specific duty, viz:	
On †Wines of all kinds	$ 555,426 15
Teas of all kinds	2,313,767 65
Spices of all kinds	441,796 66
Coffee	1,862,943 95
Cocoa	9,181 92
Almonds	19,678 59
Currants	1,316 22
Prunes and plums	5,104 20
Figs	22,260 81
Raisins, jar, &c.	84,294 04
other	46,079 34
Camphor	3,184 08
Salts, epsom and glauber‡	96 26
Corks	20,558 88
Books printed previous to 1775	3,571 68
Carpeting, Brussels	30,090 70
On articles paying an ad valorem duty, viz:	
†On Silk goods from India	541,423 00
† from other places	864,318 00
†Vestings and plains of all kinds	53,234 00
†China and porcelain	10,123 00
†Watches and parts of watches	48,725 00
†Articles composed chiefly of pearls and precious stones, set, or otherwise	9,809 00
†Lace, other than coach lace	92,052 00
Tin in plates and sheets	91,310 00
Opium	3,582 00
†Raw silk	205 00
All other non-enumerated articles, paying an ad valorem duty	418,710 00
	$7,550,842 13

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞It is surely among the "*miseries*" of editorial life, to examine, perhaps, five or six hundred columns, or pages, in a week, that articles thought agreeable, or useful, to readers may be gleaned from them,—and be told, when it is desired that the product may be put into type—"we have two pages over, already;" but it cannot be helped, in *documentary seasons*. We have manuscripts on hand sufficient to fill several numbers—but these are always made to give way to things of a more general and important nature.

We have the pleasure to conclude, in a compact form, the documents, [proper] attached to the report of the

* The examination of Mississippi stock paid off, or received in payment for lands, was completed within the last year, and this sum ascertained to be the true amount unpaid. It exceeds, including the certificates paid off within the year ending on the 30th September, 1829, the amount stated on the 1st of October, 1828, by $6,726 40. The difference arose from stating an excess in the amount of stock received in payment for lands; the receivers' accounts not being adjusted up to that time.

† The like of these partially manufactured in the U. States.

‡ We take the liberty to say, that the domestic manufacture of epsom and glauber salts, exceeds the consumption. ED. REG.

secretary of the treasury. The tariffs of certain foreign nations annexed, shall be leisurely inserted, until concluded.

WASHINGTON. According to custom, the president's house was crowded with company, tendering to the chief magistrate of the nation the "compliments of the season," on new year's day—paid without regard to party, and all were kindly and courteously received. It is stated that some young persons, who had been admitted, behaved very rudely, when refreshments were offered. The public, on such occasions, should not have their feelings thus outraged; and, no doubt, like proceedings will be prevented in future. Respect for the president and his guests, must be maintained.

Mr. Adams and his lady, who are also in Washington, residing at the house of their son, were waited upon by a large number of persons.

"FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE—*addressed to the people of the United States, and their representatives in congress, by Peter H. Schenck, of the city of New York,*" is the title of a small pamphlet just received, and which we hope will be read by every member of congress. These frauds, it is shewn by Mr. S are chiefly committed through under-valuations of goods at the custom houses, by British agents and the facilities of auctions. He supposes that 19-20ths of the woollen goods imported into New York, are on *foreign* account. This of itself, is *prima facie* evidence that something is wrong—seeing that our own traders are driven out of the business which they formerly had almost exclusively to themselves. Mr. S. shews that all the advantages of the laws are in favor the fraudulent importers. If they escape, well—if detected, there is only an advance on the duty. The original invoices are no longer exhibited at sales, as they always were, some years ago, &c. &c. We are entirely satisfied that millions are annually lost to the treasury of the United States, by these frauds—and it would be some little satisfaction if the amount of them remained among us; but *that* is sent abroad, and takes its turn in the payment of British taxes, and for the support of British paupers.

We expect soon to have a little more space at command, and shall then more at length notice this essay. It treats of matters of much public interest; and the writer well understands his subject. The one dollar minimum, as was distinctly foreseen at the time when it was proposed, is the main cause of these things; and if that evil is to be adhered to, the purposes of the public revenue and for protecting the domestic growth and manufacture of wool, at least, demand that its principle should be honestly complied with. The advantages now afforded to dishonest and irresponsible foreigners, are too great to be over-looked.

HENRY BALDWIN was nominated on Tuesday last, by the president of the United States, to supply the vacancy on the bench of the supreme court, caused by the decease of judge *Washington*, and consented to, on Wednesday, by the almost unanimous vote of the senate. We do not often make a remark on proceedings of this kind—but freely acknowledge the pleasure that we feel in this appointment, if agreeable to the views of the gentleman selected; mixed, however, with somewhat of surprize, after the rude denunciations of Mr. B. which recently appeared in the United States Telegraph, assuming to itself the character of the *official* "*organ*" of the government.

NEW YORK. The legislature of this state met at Albany on the 4th inst. Gen. E. Root was elected speaker of the assembly—for him 93 votes; for F. Granger 30 and 4 blanks. We have a copy of the governor's message. It appears to contain an interesting exposition of the affairs of the state, which are very prosperous.

MARYLAND. Thomas King Carroll, (ad.) was elected governor of Maryland, on Monday last—for Mr. Carroll 50 votes—Daniel Martin, late governor, 43. A very worthy gentleman, has ceased to be the chief magistrate of our state; but we are glad to hear (though we have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the new governor), that he is also worthy of the distinguished office to which he has been appointed.

On the next day, Hugh McElderry, Otho H. Scott, Robert D. C. Wright, Robert Wason, and Benjamin F. Mackall, were elected the governor's council. The anti-ad. party had no ticket—success not being hoped for, and "to avoid a difficulty which had occurred between the late governor and one of the late council, with a view to avoid any *public* expression of opinion upon the subject," as says a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Gazette.

VIRGINIA. The committee appointed for the purpose, through Mr. Madison their chairman, for arranging the various resolutions which had passed the convention, &c. reported a constitution on the 3d inst. We have not yet had time to read it—and have no room to do more than mention this fact, to shew the progress of the convention. The editors of the Richmond Enquirer express an opinion, that, with some few modifications, the reported constitution will be accepted. It is thought that the convention would rise this day—if not, early in next week.

THE DELAWARE 74, arrived at Norfolk on the 1st inst. in 47 days from Port Mahon—com. Crane and his officers and crew, all well.

SUNDAY MAILS. Numerous petitions are again in circulation to arrest the progress of the mails on Sunday. If we had room, or can speedily get it, we should publish the New York petition, and the proceedings had at Tammany Hall, at a public meeting of the citizens, in opposition thereto.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE,—

J. Wambersie, an American citizen residing at Rotterdam, in Holland, to be consul of the United States for that city in the place of Emanuel Wambersie, deceased.

Benjamin Edwards, of Illinois, to be receiver of public moneys at Edwardsville, Illinois.

Uriel Sebree, of Missouri, to be receiver of public moneys at Franklin, Missouri, in the place of Thomas Smith, resigned.

Hilary B. Cenas to be register of the land office at New Orleans, in the place of Isaac T. Preston, resigned.

Joseph Dunbar, of Mississippi, to be surveyor of public lands south of Tennessee.

Morton A. Waring re-appointed marshal of the district of South Carolina.

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. The following are the names, residences and dates of the appointment of the present members of the supreme court of the United States: chief justice, John Marshall, Richmond, Va. 31st January, 1801; associate justices, Wm. Johnson, Charleston, S. C. 26th March 1804; Joseph Story, Salem, Mass. 18th November, 1811; Gabriel Duval, Marietta, Md. 18th November, 1811; Smith Thompson, New York, 9th December, 1823; John M'Lean, Cincinnati, Ohio, March, 1829, Henry Baldwin, Pittsburg, Pa. January 6, 1830.

GRAND PROJECT. Col. De Wit Clinton, engineer, has published a project of a railway from the city of New York to Missouri—with a view of uniting all the natural and artificial channels of communication in the intermediate distance. The rail way will be about 1,000 miles long according to the estimate, and cost 15 millions of dollars. The essay is a very interesting one. The colonel thinks that canal navigation will give way to rail roads. He speaks of the slowness of the travelling, the delays, accidents and extra cost to which the former is liable—but says there is no limit to the velocity on a rail way. He has collected together a great deal of information on these interesting subjects.

MASSACHUSETTS' BANKS. The following is given as a summary statement of the banks in this state—

Amount of capital stock,	$20,400,000
Debt due the banks,	28,500,000
Notes in circulation,	4,700,000
Specie,	987,000

DOMESTIC SLAVE TRADE. The schooner Lafayette, with a cargo of slaves from Norfolk for New Orleans, narrowly escaped being captured by them on the voyage. They were subdued, after considerable difficulty, and 25 of them were bolted down to the deck, until the arrival of the vessel at New Orleans; at which place the persons who had brought them, and about 100 of the slaves, have been arrested, on the complaint of the U. S. attorney, to be dealt with according to law.

SLAVE TRADE. Statement of the negroes imported into the port of Rio Janeiro, during the year 1828.

Month.	*Number.*	*Deaths.*
January,	6,830	374
February,	2,279	65
March,	5,926	504
April,	4,373	235
May,	2,503	113
June,	1,222	16
July,	1,783	43
August,	3,719	156
September,	2,076	104
October,	3,007	114
November,	4,006	186
December.	8,437	649
	46,160	5,592

BRAZIL. The expense of the entry of the young empress was estimated to cost $500,000, exclusive of the cost of the frigates employed to bring her from Europe. The presents in jewels given to her, are further estimated at $300,000—12 or 15 grand triumphal arches were building, one of which would cost 20,000 milreas. The decorations of the *attaches* of the court, it is said, are "only paralleled in the fairy tales of the Arabian Nights."

FALKLAND ISLANDS. The Buenos Ayres Argentine News, of Oct. 17, furnishes the following—"These islands, so notorious in British history, and now an appendage of the state of Buenos Ayres, it would seem are about to emerge from the neglect and obscurity in which they have lately been placed. Mr. Vernet, at the head of a considerable body of emigrants, of all nations, left this city some months since, in order to *settle* there. He has often visited, and for stated periods, resided in them.—From concurrent circumstances, we do not think this emigration scheme will prove a wild-goose chase."

CANADA is now supposed to have a population of about 750,000 souls. Large tracts of land on the St. Lawrence belong to the priesthood, on which three sects are established—viz: the Roman catholic, with 2 bishops and 200 curates and missionaries; the protestant episcopal with one bishop and 30 inferior clergymen, and the kirk of Scotland, with about 10 ministers. No other than of these sects can celebrate marriages, &c. It is computed that not more than one out of five of the whole population can read. In 1828, when sir James Mackintosh presented the Canadian petition for a redress of grievances—of the 87,000 signatures 78,000 were signed with a cross or mark.

Canada is rapidly improving, but its growth has been slow compared with that of the western part of New York, the state of Ohio, &c.

RIVER TRADE OF ALBANY.—We have seen a statement of the number of vessels which have paid wharfage at this city, for some years, and have made an estimate of the amount of tonnage (averaging the trips) of vessels in the Albany trade, for the years 1821, 1824, and 1828, which is as follows:—

1821.....
1824.....
1828..... 158,647

Adding to this the tonnage of oyster and fruit boats, and an estimate of tonnage in addition to the registered tonnage, the result for 1828, will be 188,957 tons; or by doubling the amount for going and returning, 377,914 tons.

This statement shows the great importance of improving the river navigation, and we think congress cannot do otherwise than lend a favorable ear to the petitions for a grant for that purpose. The increase of the trade since the making of the canals is astonishing, and is a sure augury of continued prosperity and of the futur greatness of Albany. [*Albany D. Advr.*

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT MONTREAL was recently opened for divine service, on which occasion all the high dignitaries of the province were in attendance. The Montreal Courant furnishes the following brief description of this vast and magnificent edifice:—

The building is of itself a most interesting subject of observation, and we regret that want of room prevents us from giving a detailed account of it in all its parts: some idea may be formed of the edifice from the following particulars, viz:

No. of pews on the ground floor,	504
do on the first gallery,	372
do on the second do	368
Length of the building inside	256 feet
Breadth do	133 do
Height from floor to ceiling	84 do

The galleries are supported by seven massive columns on each side, surmounted by groined arches, with mouldings and ornaments in *fresco*. The ceiling is painted in *fresco*, resembling groins, and owing to the masterly manner in which the painting has been executed, it is scarcely possible to distinguish the difference between it and real stucco work, unless by a near approach.

There are five altars: the grand one in the centre of the chancel is almost finished, and will be a piece of exquisite workmanship. All the stalls, railing and other wood works of the chancel, are made of black walnut, which has an appearance truly becoming the solemnity of the place. The appearance of the edifice, when viewed from the grand altar, is truly magnificent, and presents a *coup d'œil* at once grand and sublime. We believe it will be considered no exaggeration to say, this church, when finished, will excell any house of worship in America, in architectural beauty, size, and beauty of design.

JAPAN. We were informed some time since that the public were about to be furnished with some interesting information respecting Japan, from Dr. Sibolt, a Dutch gentleman, who succeeded in gaining admission to the country, and in collecting a large quantity and variety of the productions for illustrating the natural history of the country. It is said that sixty two chests of these collections have been received at the museum at Leyden. But the doctor who had procured a chart of the country, and various documents relating to its statistics, has had the misfortune to have these papers seized, and to be himself sentenced to imprisonment for life. [*Lond. paper.*

[We think that the Japanese act wisely in their intercourse with Europeans—they have, no doubt, heard of the desolation of India, and therefore keep themselves aloof from those who slay millions, and gather gold in torrents of human blood.]

ITEMS. *Money.* Doubloons were lately, at Buenos Ayres, worth 115 a 120 dollars in the currency of the country—or about 8 for one. It reminds us of our own old "continental" paper.

Public lands. The sum of $66,091 47 was received at the land-office, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in the months of Sept. and Oct. last, chiefly paid by persons who had recently arrived in that country.

Stage owners. The practice is becoming more and more common, (and we are glad of it), to prosecute stage owners for damages sustained by careless or imprudent driving—and the verdicts against them are sometimes heavy.

The sugar crop in Louisiana, is said to have been a very short one.

The New Haven canal is navigable to Westfield, and in operation.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

At a general meeting of the stockholders of the state bank of North Carolina, held at Raleigh, on Monday last, the annual election of directors took place. Immediately after which, *Duncan Cameron*, esq. was elected president, in place of *Thos. Ruffin*, esq. elected to the supreme court bench.

An exhibit, shewing the situation of the state bank of North Carolina, 17th November, 1829.

Specie	$70,494 52	
Foreign notes and bills of exchange	233,172 95	
Foreign bank credits	82,102 64	
		385,775 11
Bank stock taken for debt		28,340 00
Due from state of North Carolina		83,906 11
Do. individuals, being notes discounted, &c.		2,290,278 19
Stock unpaid		225 00
Real estate in banking houses and lands taken for debt		183,522 87
Deficiencies of sundry defaulting officers		89,621 75
		$3,061,664 03
Capital stock		1,598,775 00
Notes in circulation		730,415 75
Due to foreign banks		220,715 83
Profits reserved to cover bad debts, losses on real estate, and out of which the present dividend is payable		249,773 59
Due for deposits, &c.		245,945 95
Internal bills and checks		16,039 91
		$3,061,664 03

CHAS. DEWEY, *cashier.*

STATISTICS OF OHIO.

The Ohio "State Journal" has a table which fills one of its large folio pages, giving the particulars of each county as to the aggregates which we shall insert below, prepared by the auditor of the state from the returns of the assessors, &c.

	1829	1826.
Acres of land, (assessed), *acres*	15,878,171	13,763,574
Value of lands and buildings *dollars*	41,193,000	35,217,035
Value of town lots and buildings	8,230,985	4,082,114
Horses—*no.* 175,319; value	7,012,760	4,878,240
Cattle—*no.* 719,596; value	5,756,768	2,028,852
Merchants' capital	3,950,156	2,162,118
Carriages—*no.* 137; value	25,310	
State tax	193,609	106,669
County tax	173,903	187,563
Road tax	71,950	91,846
Township tax	52,096	22,231
School tax	47,892	19,613

The regular taxes appear then to amount to $539,540 (in 1826—$366,915)—We know not the amount of those indirectly levied.

The principle on which the assessments are made is not stated. We presume they are not made on the full valuation. Are the lands of Ohio, with all their improvements, worth less than three dollars an acre? In some of the counties, however, the average is six dollars.

The merchants' capital is, probably far short of the real amount. The populous county of Hamilton, in which is the large and bustling city of Cincinnati, shews of this capital $1,034,565. The value of the town lots and the buildings on them, in this county, is put down 3,045,005.

The horses have an average value of $40. The cattle of 8 dollars. We believe that those under a certain age are not counted.

☞In giving particulars like these to the public, (and they are very interesting, if not important), we would respectfully suggest to those having such matters in charge, that they should state the *principle* on which the valuations are made; whether at their supposed market-value, or in what proportion of that value. The *manner* of assessments is so various in different states, under different laws, that such an explanation is absolutely necessary for general information.

[We have added the column for 1826 to shew the progress of the state. In that year the number of horses was 131,956, and of cattle 252,544. Their value $6,896,592—now 12,769,528.]

MAJOR GENERAL A. MACOMB'S REPORT.

Head quarters of the army, Washington, November, 1829.

To the hon. John H. Eaton, secretary of war:

SIR: I have the honor to present, herewith, the reports, returns, and statements, relating to the army, required by your letter of the 12th of September last.

1st. The organization of the army of the United States, marked A.

2d. A general return, showing the actual rate of the army marked B.

3d. A return, showing the distribution of the troops in the eastern department, marked C.

4th. A return, showing the distribution of the troops in the western department, marked D.

5th. A statement, exhibiting the number of recruits enlisted in the army from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1829; showing, also, the amount of funds advanced to officers on account of the recruiting service, for the same period: as well as the amount for which accounts have been rendered for settlement, with the balance of moneys on hand, marked E.

6th. An estimate of the amount which will be required to be appropriated for the current expenses of the recruiting service for the year 1830, marked F.

7th. An estimate of the sum which will be required for the current expenses of the head quarters of the army, and the adjutant general's office, for the year 1830, marked G.

As far as circumstances permitted, the generals in command and the field officers of artillery, have made the inspections required by the regulations. Inspector general Wool has been principally engaged in examining the arsenals, magazines, and whatever relates to the ordnance and artillery; and, although the ordnance is in a progressive state of improvement, he reports that much is yet to be done, to give efficiency to that department of the service. Inspector general Croghan has, in like manner, been engaged in inspecting the several regiments of infantry, and he reports favorable as to their general condition.

In conformity with the views of government in regard to affording protection to the trade which is being carried on, through the Indian country, with the Mexican states, a detachment, consisting of four companies of the 6th regiment of infantry, under brevet major Riley, was ordered, last spring, from Jefferson Barracks, up the Missouri, to the commencement of the Santa Fe road, to escort the caravans which might assemble at that point as far as the line of demarcation between our government and Mexico. Due notice was given, in the public papers, of the proffered escort, to all those who might desire to take advantage of it, and, in the month of June last, the convoy, with the caravans, took up its line of march on the road towards Santa Fe. Shortly after their departure, accounts were received that the troops and caravans were proceeding with great regularity, and without difficulty; since which no further information of that progress has reached us. While the detachment under major Riley was destined to afford a safe escort to the trade, it was, at the same time, designed to operate on the minds of the Indians by its imposing aspect and movement through their country, and thus extend a general protection to the frontiers of Missouri and Arkansas. A doubt can scarcely be entertained, that, had the detachment been mounted, as originally contemplated, a more powerful effect might have been produced; but, from the fact of there being no appropriation applicable to the object, the intention of mounting the troops was necessarily abandoned.

The posting of the troops upon the Winnebago frontier has resulted in the beneficial effects which were anticipated from it. The Winnebagoes, which were heretofore so restless and troublesome, appear now to be completely subdued and tranquilized.

In the month of July last, the inhabitants near the frontiers of Missouri were alarmed at the hostile proceedings which took place on the Charatan river, in Randolph county, between some of the citizens of that state and a party of Indians of the Ioway tribe, in which several men on both sides were killed. As soon as the re-

port of these hostilities reached brevet brigadier general Leavenworth, he ordered a detachment of one company of the 3d regiment, and five companies of the 6th regiment, of infantry, commanded by lieutenant colonel Baker, from Jefferson Barracks, to the scene of action, and every suitable preparation was promptly made by the general, in conjunction with the governor of Missouri, to suppress the irregularities and bring the offenders to justice. To convince the Indians that there was a determination on the part of the government to punish the aggressors, general Leavenworth, having previously ordered the detachment under lieutenant colonel Baker to Cantonment Leavenworth, proceeded thither himself and there caused to be assembled, through the instrumentality of the Indian agents, the tribes represented to have been engaged in the affair on the Charatan. The general stated to them that it was his object to ascertain, if possible, whether the Indians or the white people were the aggressors, that the guilty might be punished. He therefore demanded of them to deliver into his hands all those who were concerned in the affair; and, until this could be done, he detained as hostages some of the principal chiefs then present. The Indians accordingly delivered up nineteen of the Ioways, who were of the party engaged with the whites on the Charatan. Measures were also taken to ascertain the names of the white men represented to have been likewise engaged in that conflict; and the whole of them have been presented to the proper authorities, to be dealt with according to law.

From the aspect of affairs on the Missouri frontier, gen. Leavenworth judiciously left a detachment at Cantonment Leavenworth, to watch the conduct of the Indians in that quarter, and to make preparations for the reception, on its return, of the party under major Riley, which is destined to remain there, with the view of covering that frontier against any enterprizes which might be attempted by unfriendly tribes.

In consequence of the unsettled state of the Creeks, and the complaints made by the Cherokees, of intruders on their lands, three companies were advanced towards their frontiers. Two of these companies were ordered to the Creek agency, and one remained at the arsenal near Augusta, in Georgia; with the company permanently stationed at that place, making in all, four companies within striking distance of the Creeks and Cherokees. To facilitate operations in that quarter, brevet brigadier general Brooke has been ordered to take post at fort Mitchell, with a view of directing the concerns which may require the aid of the military.

From the positions assumed by our troops on the several frontiers, every reasonable expectation may be indulged that no serious difficulties with the Indians are to be apprehended.

In laying before the war department the state of the army for the present year, it affords me great satisfaction to present it complete in its organization, in officers and men, as authorised by law, with the exception of a colonel to be appointed to the 2d regiment of artillery, and eighty-one rank and file, who, by this time, are probably enlisted.

The army, distributed as it is along a seaboard of upwards of 2,500 miles, and an inland frontier of equal extent, occupying forty-two posts and stations, is necessarily cut up into small detachments. It is, notwithstanding, gratifying to be able to state, that, under such circumstances, discipline is maintained in a manner creditable to the officers in command.

The infantry has arrived at a very respectable proficiency in the schools of the company and battalion. The several regiments have been too scattered to afford opportunities of demonstrating on the ground the ability with which they are capable of performing the evolutions of the line; but, so long as the schools of the soldier, company and battalion, are strictly attended to, the re-union of any considerable portion of the troops will, through the skill and intelligence of the superior officers, rapidly put it in their power to practice the more enlarged movements of brigaded corps.

The artillery, although, like the infantry, in a good state of police and discipline, has not, as yet, made that progress in the exercises of the enginery, machinery, and ordnance, which exclusively belong to that arm. There is no backwardness or want of intelligence on the part of the officers to afford the proper instruction to the men; but, as yet, there is not a supply of mounted ordnance, with equipments, nor of those machines and stores which are required for the service and instruction of artillery.—

There are some difficulties, which exist at this time, arising from the want of a fixed system in the construction of the guns and carriages; and there also has been a desire to avoid all expense, until the improved plans of construction are fairly tested by experiment. The experience of Europe, and of our own country, has discovered many defects in the construction both of the pieces of artillery and their carriages. The Europeans, especially the French and English, have latterly paid great attention to the *materiel* of artillery. The results of their experience are in our hands, and are under examination and experiment, which, it is hoped, may lead to a well digested and organized system of construction and manœuvre.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEX. MACOMB,

Major general commanding the army.

GENERAL RETURN OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, 1829.

General staff.—1 major general, 2 brigadier generals, 1 adjutant general, 2 inspector generals, 1 quartermaster general, 4 quartermasters, 1 commissary general of subsistence, 2 commissaries. Commissioned 14.

Medical staff.—1 surgeon general, 8 surgeons, 45 assistant surgeons. Commissioned 54.

Pay department.—1 pay master general, 14 pay masters. Commissioned 15.

Purchasing department.—1 commissary general of purchases, 2 military storekeepers. Commissioned 3.

Corps of engineers.—1 assistant engineer, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors, 6 captains, 6 first lieutenants, 6 second lieutenants, 3 brevet second lieutenants. Commissioned 26.

Topographical engineers.—6 majors, 4 captains. Commissioned 10.

First regiment of artillery.—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 9 captains, 18 first lieutenants, 18 second lieutenants, 5 brevet second lieutenants. Commissioned 53.

Second regiment of artillery.—1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 9 captains, 18 first lieutenants, 18 second lieutenants, 3 brevet second lieutenants. Commissioned 50.

Third regiment of artillery.—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 9 captains, 18 first lieutenants, 18 second lieutenants, 5 brevet second lieutenants. Commissioned 53.

Fourth regiment of artillery.—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 9 captains, 18 first lieutenants, 18 second lieutenants, 6 brevet second lieutenant. Commissioned 54.

Supernumerary for ordnance.—4 captains. Commissioned 4.

Aggregate of artillery.—3 colonels, 4 lieutenant colonels, 4 majors, 40 captains, 72 first lieutenants, 72 second lieutenants, 19 brevet second lieutenants. Commissioned 214.

First regiment of infantry.—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 10 captains, 10 first lieutenants, 10 second lieutenants, 8 brevet second lieutenants. Commissioned 41.

Second regiment of infantry.—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 10 captains, 10 first lieutenants, 10 second lieutenants, 8 brevet second lieutenants. Commissioned 41.

Third regiment of infantry.—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 10 captains, 10 first lieutenants, 10 second lieutenants, 6 brevet second lieutenants. Commissioned 39.

Fourth regiment of infantry.—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 10 captains, 10 first lieutenants, 10 second lieutenants, 7 brevet second lieutenants. Commissioned 40.

Fifth regiment of infantry.—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 10 captains, 10 first lieutenants, 10 second lieutenants, 6 brevet second lieutenants. Commissioned 39.

Sixth regiment of infantry.—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 10 captains, 10 first lieutenants, 10 second lieutenants, 7 brevet second lieutenants. Commissioned 40.

Seventh regiment of infantry.—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 10 captains, 10 first lieutenants, 10 second lieutenants, 5 brevet second lieutenants. Commissioned 38.

Aggregate of infantry.—7 colonels, 7 lieutenant colonels, 7 majors, 70 captains, 70 first lieutenants 70 second lieutenants, 47 brevet second lieutenants. Commissioned 278.

Recruits and unattached soldiers, 583.

Grand aggregate.—1 major general, 2 brigadier generals, 1 adjutant general, 2 inspector generals, 1 quartermaster general, 4 quartermasters, 1 commissary general of subsistence, 2 commissaries, 1 surgeon general, 8 surgeons, 45 assistant surgeons, 1 paymaster general, 14 paymasters, 1 commissary general of purchases, 1 assistant engineer, 2 military storekeepers, 11 colonels 12 lieutenant colonels, 19 majors, 120 captains, 148 first lieutenants, 148 second lieutenants, 69 brevet second lieutenants. Commissioned 614.

NOTE.—The major and one captain of the second, and one first lieutenant of the third regiment of artillery; one captain of the fourth, one of the fifth, and one of the seventh regiments of infantry, (being staff officers,) are omitted in the "aggregate" of their respective regiments, because they are reported and included in the "aggregate" of the general staff.

R. JONES.

Head quarters, Washington, Nov. 1829.

A. MACOMB,

Major general commanding the army.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington Nov. 1829.

ROGER JONES, adj. gen. U. S. A.

Statement C shows the position of the several portions of the army, forming the eastern department of the army under the command of brevet major general Gaines. This department consists of 53 companies, 233 commissioned officers, 2,662 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates—total 2,895.

Statement D shows the position of the western department of the army, under the command of brevet brigadier general Atkinson.—It consists of 53 companies, 178 commissioned officers, and 2,285 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates—total 2,463.

E.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, Nov. 3d, 1829.

Statement shewing the whole number of recruits enlisted in the army, from the 1st of January, to the 30th of September, 1829.

[These amount to 1,563, in the eastern department, 175—in the western (recruiting in which has been suspended since the 1st May), 291 [in] regiments of artillery, 362 regiments of infantry—35, detachment at West Point total enlisted 2,431.]

Amount of funds advanced from the first of January to the 30th of September, 1829, on account of the recruiting service	$47,404 53
Amount of the above sum accounted for within the same period	$33,175 60
Balance in the hands of the recruiting officers	$14,228 93

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, adj. gen. U. S. A.

Major gen. Macomb, commanding the army.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS—1ST SESSION.

SENATE.

December 31. Daniel Webster, a senator from Massachusetts, appeared to day and took his seat.

The resolutions submitted yesterday by Messrs. *Foot* and *Noble*, respecting the expense in the printing for congress, and the expediency of granting pre-emption rights to certain purchasers of public lands, were taken up and agreed to.

Among the petitions presented to day, was one from the umbrella manufacturers of Philadelphia, praying for a drawback of the duty on imported silks, when consumed in the manufacture of umbrellas exported; and one from the executors of William Hill and Isaac Hayne, for compensation for the destruction of certain iron works, during the war of the revolution, in consequence of their being employed in the service in the U. States.

Mr. *McKinley*, from the committee on public lands, reported bills for the relief of the purchasers of, and granting pre-emption rights to certain settlers of public lands, which were passed to a second reading.

Engrossed bills for the relief of Francis Larche, the representatives of John P. Coe, and the widow and children of B. W. Hopkins were severally read a third time, passed, and sent to the house for concurrence.

The bill authorising a subscription for stock in the Washington turnpike road company, was read the second time and considered in committee of the whole. And after some conversation, made the order of the day for Monday.

[The bill authorises the secretary of the treasury to subscribe for 4.500 shares of the stock, and appropriates 90.000 dollars for the purpose.]

The senate spent some time in the consideration of executive business, and then adjourned to Monday next.

January 4. Mr. *Smith*, of Md. offered the following resolution.

Resolved; That the secretary of the senate be authorized to appoint two or more clerks; the aggregate of whose annual compensation shall not exceed 1500 dolls.

Mr. *Sanford* presented a petition from a meeting of the citizens of the city of New York, asking the protection of the U. States for the Indians against injustice and oppression; and on motion of Mr. S. the petition was ordered to be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. *Burnet* moved that the memorial be printed. Mr. *Forsyth* called for the reading of it.

The secretary accordingly proceeded to read the memorial to the house and had gone on for some time, when

Mr. *Bell* objected to the further reading of the memorial. Mr. *Troup* hoped the memorial would be printed, if the reading was discontinued. He was anxious to become acquainted with the matter and manner of it before any disposition was made of it by the senate. Mr. *Bell* replied, and said, his only object in wishing the reading of the memorial arrested was to save time.

Mr. *Burnet* said he would withdraw his motion to print the memorial for the purpose of enabling the senate to dispose of it as they might think proper.

Mr. *Forsyth* said he believed that the memorial had been ordered to be referred to the committee on Indian affairs. Mr. F. said, from the manner in which the memorial was presented, he was not aware of its real character. He had supposed it to be a memorial on the subject of Indian affairs generally. He now understood it, from what had been read of it, to refer particularly to the conduct of certain states towards the Indians. If that were the purport of it, he should move a consideration of the vote referring it to the committee. He then moved to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the memorial, as this appeared to him to be a better mode of effecting his object.

Mr. *Sanford* said he would not oppose the motion of the gentleman from Georgia, although he did not wish to move the printing of the memorial until it was examined by a committee.

Mr. *Forsyth* made some further remarks in favor of discharging the committee from the consideration of the memorial, when the question being taken, it was discharged accordingly, and the memorial laid on the table.

Mr. *Barton*, reported a bill further to revive and continue in force the several acts making provision for the extinguishment of the debt due the United States, by the purchasers of public lands, without amendment. The bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, and after some explanation of it by Mr. Barton, it was ordered to be engrossed.

[This bill continues the provisions of the acts commonly called the "relief laws" to the 4th July, 1832.]

The bill to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on public lands, was read the third time, and the question being on its passage, Messrs. *Bell* and *Holmes* opposed it on the ground of its tendency to encourage trespasses upon the public lands contrary to law. Mr. H. concluded his remarks by a motion that the bill be laid on the table until Thursday week, but afterwards modified it until to-morrow week. Mr. *Noble* defended the bill, but expressed his willingness that its further consideration should be postponed. It was then ordered to lie over until to-morrow week.

The bill for the relief of the purchasers of public lands was read the second time and considered in committee of the whole, and, after being explained by Mr. McKinley, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Certain bills received from the house of representatives were read and referred.

A letter was received from the secretary of the navy transmitting, for the use of the senate, 50 copies of the naval register for the present year.

After sometime spent in executive business, the senate adjourned.

January 5. The following written message were received from the president of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private secretary.

To the senate of the United States:

I submit herewith a report from the secretary of the treasury, giving the information called for by a resolution of the senate of the 24th December, 1829.

ANDREW JACKSON.

January 5th, 1829.

[A letter from the register of the treasury accompanies this message. The money expended in the several states and territories, for the construction of roads and canals, since the adoption of the federal constitution to the close of the year 1828, including surveys, amounts to $3,241,074 01

The statement of the commissioner of the general land office, shews the amount of public lands granted for the purposes of education and the construction of roads and canals to be 7,799,438 48-100 acres.

Valued at the minimum price to $9,759,504 50]

[The message and a part of the documents, were ordered to be printed next day]

To the senate of the United States:

I have been requested by the legislature of South Carolina, as will appear from the documents accompanying this communication, to submit to the consideration of congress certain claims against the government for advances made by that state during the last war. It is conceded that the redress sought for can only be obtained through the interposition of congress. The only agency allowed to me is to present such facts in relation to the subject as are in possession of the executive, in order that the whole may be fairly considered.

This duty I perform with great pleasure, being well satisfied that no inducement will be wanting to secure to the claims of a member of the confederacy that has, under all circumstances, shewn an ardent devotion to the cause of the country, the most ample justice.

By a reference to the department of war for information as to the nature and extent of these claims, it appears that they consist of:

1st. Interest upon moneys advanced for the United States, which have heretofore been reimbursed.

2d. Certain advances which, on a settlement of accounts between South Carolina and the United States, were disallowed or suspended, by the accounting officers of the treasury.

In regard to the former, the rule hitherto adopted by congress has been to allow to the state interest only where they have paid it on money borrowed, and had applied it to the use of the United States. The case of South Carolina does not come strictly within this rule, because instead of borrowing as she alleges, for the use of the United States upon interest, she applied it to the United States' funds, for which she was actually receiving an interest; and she is understood to insist that the loss of interest in both cases being equal, and the relief afforded equally meritorious, the same principles of remuneration should be applied.

Acting upon an enlightened sense of national justice and gratitude, it is confidently believed that congress will be as mindful of this claim, as it has been of others put forward by the states that in periods of extreme peril generously contributed to the service of the union, and enabled the general government to discharge its obligations. The grounds upon which certain portions of it have been suspended, or rejected, will appear from the communications of the secretary of war and 3d auditor, herewith submitted.

ANDREW JACKSON.

January 4th, 1830.

This message was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on military affairs.

Besides several of a private character, petitions against carrying the mail on the Sabbath were presented from inhabitants of New Ark and Elizabethtown, N. J. Albion, Maine, and the towns of Ogden, Union, and Vestal, N. Y.

Mr. *Silsbee* asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to authorise the payment of the claims of the state of Massachusetts for certain militia services during the late war. The bill was passed to a second reading. On asking leave to introduce the bill, Mr. S briefly set forth the justice of the claim, and the tardiness with which measures had been taken to effect its final settlement.

Many bills were reported and passed to a second reading, when the engrossed bill for the relief of purchasers of public lands was read a third time, passed and sent to the house of representatives.

The resolution from the house of representatives, granting the use of the books in the library of congress to the heads of departments, to certain officers of congress, and to ex-presidents of the United States, was read the second time, and considered in committee of the whole, where it underwent some discussion and amendment, and was ordered to a third reading. Yeas 29—nays 10.

[Passed next day and returned to the house.]

The bill from the house of representatives "to establish a uniform rule for the computation of the mileage of members of congress and for other purposes," was read the second time.

The proper committee to which this resolution should be referred, caused a variety of motions, Mr. *Foot* moved its reference to the committee on the contingent fund; negatived:—Mr. *Kane* to that on finance, negatived. Mr. *Burnett* to that on post roads,—negatived. Mr. *Holmes* to a select committee—negatived. Finally, on motion of Mr. *Webster*, it was laid on the table.

The vice president communicated a report from the commissioner of the public buildings in the city of Washington, shewing the amount expended during the last year. The report states that there was expended on the

Capitol, grounds and inclosures,		$36,512, 75
President's house,	do.	22,510 88
Repairs and expenses of fire apparatus,		1,660 07
Purchase of square No. 249,		1,246 94

Mr. *Woodbury* gave notice that he would tomorrow ask leave to bring in a joint resolution to regulate the future distribution of the documents printed by congress.

After some time spent in executive business, the senate adjourned.

January 6. A resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. *Benton*, on the expediency of dividing Indian agencies, which include two or more bands of the same, or different tribes, when the public service and harmony of the Indians shall require it, was agreed to.

Mr. *Sprague* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, that in cases of application of pensions under the statutes of 18th March, and of 12th May, 1820, in which it may become material to prove a contract evidence which would be competent in the highest judicial tribunal of the state in which such contract is alleged to have been made, shall be received as competent by the secretary of war, who shall judge of its inability.

Petitions were presented and referred,

By Mr. *Holmes*, from sundry inhabitants of the state of Maine, requesting the passage of a law to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia,

By. Mr. *Sanford*—From Joseph Nourse, late register of the treasury, asking compensation for extra services in discharging the duties of a variety of agencies for the disbursement of public money.

Mr. *Woodbury*, on leave, introduced a joint resolution relative to the printing and distribution of the public documents.

Mr. *Webster* moved that the senate proceed to consider the bill "to establish an uniform rule for the computation of the mileage, of members of congress and for other purposes," which had been yesterday laid on the table on his motion. The motion was agreed to, when Mr. *Bibb*, after some remarks, moved its reference to a select committee. Mr. *Noble* moved to lay the bill on the table—negatived. Mr. *Hayne* also advocated its reference to a select committee. Mr. *Forsyth* suggested that such a motion was not in order, the senate having yesterday refused to refer it to a select committee.

The chair decided that the motion was not in order. Mr. *Forsyth* then moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the senate refused the reference to a select committee, which was carried; and Messrs. *Bibb*, *Forsyth*, *Noble*, *Hayne*, and *Holmes*, were elected

A number of bills were disposed of, among them a bill for the relief of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, which was amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

[The bill provides for the payment to the city of Baltimore, the sum of 7,434 dollars, and interest, for moneys advanced by that city in its defence during the late war.]

The bill allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Louisville, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Nashville, to be secured and paid at those places, was resumed in committee of the whole, discussed, amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

After the consideration of executive business, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 31. After the usual business of the morning, the reception of reports, &c the house resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. *Hunt*, proposing a distribution of the nett proceeds of the public lands among the several states, for the purposes of education and internal improvement.

Mr. *Test* resumed and concluded his argument against the resolution, but especially against the amendment moved by Mr. *Martin* thereto.

Mr. *Wilde*, of Georgia, spoke briefly to the question, with a desire to have it modified and placed in a more definite shape before the house,

Mr. *Spencer*, of New York expressed his views of the subject directly adverse to some of those which had been presented by Mr. *Test*.

Mr. *Blair* of South Carolina, next addressed the house when the allotted hour for the discussion of resolutions having expired,—this debate ended for to-day.

Mr. *Barringer*, by leave, laid upon the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of changing the mode of filling vacancies which may occur in the subordinate clerkships of this house, either by removal by the clerk, or otherwise.

This resolution, Mr. B. said, he wished laid upon the table, to be called up for consideration at some future day.

On motion of Mr. *Isacks*, it was,

Ordered, That when the house shall adjourn this day, it will adjourn to meet again on Monday next.

A joint "resolution granting the use of the books in the library of congress to the heads of departments, to certain officers of congress, and to ex-presidents of the United States," was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed bill entitled "An act to establish an uniform rule for the computation of the mileage of members of congress, and for other purposes;" was read the third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Certain bills from the senate were read and referred.

The house then took up the report of the committee of elections on the petition of Thomas D. Arnold, contesting the seat of Pryor Lea, Mr. *Arnold* was conducted within the bar of the house, and then asked the speaker if it was in order to propound a question to the chairman of the committee on elections. The speaker decided in the negative.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Mc *Duffie* in the chair. The report was then read. It is a review of the testimony offered by Mr. *Arnold* to invalidate the seat of Mr. Lea, which is based on the grounds. "That perjury and subornation of perjury was resorted to; that bribery, direct and indirect, was resorted to; and, in short, to ensure the defeat of the memorialist, the laws of Tennessee, which prescribe in a special manner the mode of holding elections, were completely prostituted and trampled under foot, by the official authorities who conducted the election, and their own partial, prejudiced, and malignant passions substituted, in place of the laws of the land."

The report concludes with an opinion that the seat of Pryor Lea ought not to be vacated, and the following resolution:

Resolved, That Pryor Lea is entitled to retain his seat in the 21st. congress of the United States, as the representative of the 2d congressional district in the state of Tennessee.

Mr. *Arnold* then addressed the chair. On reading the report of the committee he was induced to think there was some mistake, for he could not persuade himself that any standing committee of the house could, in the face of testimony, make one similar to it. He was anxious that the testimony should be published, for he could not think of going into the merits of the question on the basis of the report. He then remarked on the discrepancy of the report and the testimony offered to the committee, when he was interrupted by the chair, who stated that remarks of this character were not in order, but that the proper course would be for the gentleman to retire, and get some member to move that the committee rise, in order that a resolution might then be made to print the testimony.

Mr. *Arnold* resumed. He said that his only desire was to have the matter fully investigated. The subject was entitled to the fullest consideration. The testimony ought not to be garbled or suppressed. On reading the report of the committee, he could easily discover the reason why the committee did not wish the testimony to come before the house and the world; and he was fully persuaded that every gentleman, if he could be permitted to have the testimony published, would coincide with him in opinion. He had prepared two resolutions, one in case of the failure of the other, which he would hand to the gentleman from South Carolina, who happened to be nearest to him, in the hope that he would do him the favor to present them.

Mr. *Arnold* then was about to withdraw, when

Mr. *Alston* said that before the gentleman withdrew, he wished to state the views of the committee. They had examined carefully all the testimony, and according to the unanimous opinion of the members, had prepared a statement containing a view of every important fact. He believed it was according to common usage not to print all the testimony, whether it had a bearing on the subject or not. The depositions had been arranged, and tied together, because it was thought that they might be called for by the gentleman, so that he could have had them read without going to the expense of printing. This was the course of the committee, and the motives by which they were governed. He had indeed promised the petitioner, that, if he wished it, a motion to print the evidence should be made. But on looking it over, he had thought that such course would be improper. He stated that the petitioner had hunted Washington through to collect testimony which was not relevant, and that a great deal was taken up with a preamble, and the names of clerks and officers. But had any one made the motion to print he would not have objected to it. He had however, thought it not necessary to print, although after what has now been said, he should not object to it.

Mr. *Tucker*, of S. C. was in favor of printing all the testimony, except two letters which had passed between the two candidates during the contest; and moved that the committee rise. After a few remarks from Messrs.

Mallary, *Spencer* and *Nuckolls*, the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. *Nuckolls* then offered the following resolutions, which had been prepared by the petitioner, as an act of courtesy due him.

Resolved, That in the contested election now pending before this house, between Thomas D. Arnold and Pryor Lea, that either of the parties select from the testimony which passed to the committee through the house, such depositions or portions of printed documents, as they may believe to be essential to a fair trial of the question on its merits before this house; and that the parties have leave, when the documents are selected, to arrange each of the documents by himself selected for publication, and that the same be published.

Resolved, That the selection and arrangement shall be made in the presence of the clerk of this house, and that he shall take charge of the documents so selected and arranged, and superintend their publication according to arrangement.

Mr. *Mallary* then made a suggestion as to the propriety of the petitioner being present during the discussion.

The *speaker* stated that the petitioner had a right to be present, although it was within the discretion of the house to order him to withdraw.

Mr. *Arnold* was then called within the bar.

Mr. *Storrs* had examined the documents and was of opinion that many of them were not relevant to the case before the house; some of them were printed pamphlets. He moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "portions of printed documents." Mr. Arnold then explained why he wished the pamphlets printed.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* wished all the testimony that was important, printed. Mr. *Tucker* again expressed a desire that all the evidence should be printed except the printed documents.

Mr. *Arnold* said that he never had any desire to publish the whole of the printed documents, because he did know that there were parts which were irrelevant. The gentleman from South Carolina would meet his views by a motion that all the evidence be printed. But he had been induced to ask for the publication of them, in consequence of the horror with which the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. *Alston*) shrunk from the idea of their publication, as if a vampire had come to feed on the manes of the treasury and sluice every drop of blood from its veins.—He wished for a full, free and fair investigation; and if he did not then make out his case, let him stand indicted before the bar of public opinion, by the report of a committee, or in any other way.

He was then proceeding to give a narrative of what had transpired between him and the committee, when

The *speaker* said that this was out of order.

Mr. *Arnold* said, that to leave to any others the task of selecting the testimony to be published, except himself or Mr. *Lea*, would be of no use, because parts might be selected which one or other of them might deem unimportant, and parts omitted which one or other might deem important.—The best way was to permit Mr. *Lea* and myself to select such parts as either might deem important.

After a request from Mr. *Alston*, Mr. *Storrs* withdrew his proposition to amend, and Mr. *Tucker* moved an amendment, that all the evidence should be printed, except the printed pamphlets.

Mr. *Hayne* suggested that, as the house acted judicially on this matter, it should conform to the practice of judicial tribunals, and permit all the the testimony to be received.

After a few words from Mr. *Tucker*, his amendment was agreed to—ayes 91. noes 60.

Mr. *Bates* then moved to amend, by inserting the words "such portions of the printed documents as may be selected by the petitioner or sitting member." This amendment called forth a brief but animated debate, in which Messrs. *Everett*, *Storrs*, *Bates*, *Strong*, *Tucker*, *J. W. Taylor*, *Cave Johnson*, *Arnold*, *Cambreling*, and *Buchanan*, took part, during which Mr. *Arnold* reflected on the committee, and was called to order by the speaker. He also alluded to James J. Green, who was elected a senator from Tennessee, in 1817, and said "he was a cousin of Henry Clay, and of course in that state was considered a doubtful politician;" he was again arrested by the speaker. Mr. *Polk* defended the senator from Tennessee, whom he considered unjustly assailed, and described him as beloved by all who knew him.

Mr. *Bates*, after expressing his regret that his amendment had drawn forth such a discussion, withdrew it.—Mr. *Irwin* of Ohio renewed the motion. Mr. *Storrs* of New York stated that the petitioner had come to him for advice. He was obliged to him for his good opinion.—He thought it would be better to leave this part of the resolution till Monday, in order that the members might have an opportunity to look at the papers; and if any gentleman would say that there was a line in them which was relevant, he would vote for the publication.

Mr. *Irwin* withdrew his motion.

Mr. *Arnold* said the gentleman from New York had stated that he called upon him for advice. It was true; and he would say why he did so. It was not known to the house, but it was known to him, that he was under the ban of the whole Tennessee delegation. By the operation of the stern law of self preservation, they were compelled to seem what they are not.

The *Speaker* pronounced this to be out of order.

Mr. *Arnold* said he wished to bring his memorial before the house. One honorable gentleman from New York had suggested that if any one could do this with more success than another, an account of his powers of elocution, it was the gentleman from New York who had just spoken. He accordingly went to his room, where he was politely received, but he did not suceeed. He had seen no one since, and had thought it finally best to come before the house and make the best of his case.

Mr. *A. Smith* renewed the motion to amend, with these words in addition, "and adjudged by the speaker to be any wise applicable to the case before the house."

Mr. *Drayton* moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the word "speaker," and inserting the words, "committee on the judiciary."

The amendments were agreed to, and the resolution, as amended was carried in the affirmative.

The houses then adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Jan. 4. Mr. *Drayton*, from the committee on military affairs, reported sundry bills, increasing the corps of engineers, organizing the corps of topographical engineers, and various other matters pertaining to the army, which will be amply noticed in further details. They were read and referred.

Mr. *Buchanan*, from the committee on the judiciary, to which was referred the petition of the members of the bar in Baltimore, reported a bill to alter the time of holding the circuit court of the United States for the district of Maryland; which bill was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. *Buchanan*, from the same committee, made the following report:

The committee on the judiciary, in obedience to a resolution of the house of the 31st ultimo, report that on Saturday last, Thomas D. Arnold and Pryor Lea appeared before them, and that Mr. Arnold selected "such parts of the printed documents," which had been presented to the committee of elections, as he desired might be printed for the use of the house, in the case of the contested election of Mr. Lea. Mr. Lea declined to make any selection.

The duty of the committee is plainly prescribed by the resolution under which they acted. Such parts of the printed documents, and such alone as might be selected by the petitioner or sitting member, and "adjudged by the committee on the judiciary to be in any wise applicable to the case before the house," were directed by the terms of the resolution, to be printed. The single question, then, for the decision of the committee, was, were any parts of these documents selected by Mr. Arnold, applicable to the case before the house? And to this question the committee answer, that, after having carefully examined all his selections, they are very clearly of opinion, that none of them are in any wise applicable to the question before the house, but are wholly irrelevant, and could not possibly shed any light upon its decision. The committee therefore, did not direct any part of these documents to be printed.

Mr. *Buchanan* said that by the terms of the resolution, under which the committee had acted, they were

restricted in their inquiry to the single proposition embraced in their report. In performing his duty as a member of the committee, he had read and carefully examined all the printed documents which had been referred to them; and in justice to a distinguished senator of the United States, he felt himself bound, by a sense of duty, to make a single remark. In his opinion, the charge contained in these documents against that individual, which had first been made in Tennessee, and had been repeated on this floor on Thursday last, was completely answered in the documents themselves, and was clearly proved to be wholly destitute of foundation.

The report of the judiciary committee was then ordered to lie on the table.

After other reports were delivered, the house resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. *Hunt* on the 17th inst.

The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. *Martin* on the same day, to amend the same: and after further debate thereon, by Mr. *Blair* of S. C. the hour allotted by the rules for consideration of reports and motions expired.

[Mr. *Clay*, of Alabama, has the floor next.]

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of state, transmitting a list of patents granted. He also submitted a report of the commissioner of public buildings, relative to the expenditures thereon, and the lots sold within the city of Washington, &c. Laid on the table.

The remainder of the day was occupied in considering the bill to regulate the allowance of forage to officers of the army, but, before a decision was had, a motion to recommit the bill to the military committee was agreed to.

Several other bills, which had been considered in committee of the whole, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and then the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 5. A message, in writing, was received from the president of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private secretary, as follows:

To the house of representatives:

The subject of the enclosed memorial having been adjudicated by the courts of the country, and decided against the memorialists, it is respectfully laid before congress, the only power now to which they can appeal for relief. ANDREW JACKSON.

January 5th, 1830.

[The memorial enclosed in the message recited above, is from claimants to different portions of land, (some as original venders, and others as claimants under the original venders), situated in that tract of country lying between the rivers Mississippi and Perdido, and below the 31st degree of north latitude, and which were acquired by purchase for a good and valuable consideration, bona fide paid to the Spanish government, in the years 1803, 1804, and 1805.]

Some conversation occurred as to the proper disposition of this memorial: finally, it was ordered to lie on the table to afford time for consideration as to the proper course to give it.

Mr. *Mallary*, from the committee on manufactures, to which was referred that part of the president's message, which relates to domestic manufactures, made the following report:

Tho committee on manufactures, to whom was referred that part of the president's message which relates to domestic manufactures, report:

That they have taken the same into consideration, and are fully of opinion, that it is inexpedient, at the present time, to make any change in the existing laws intended for the aid and protection of domestic industry.

The tariff of 1828 was passed after an arduous investigation of its different provisions. Congress endeavored to employ its protecting power in favor of those interests, in all parts of the union, which required its aid. They were numerous, and each had its claims to the attention of government. Every great section of the country was devoted to some particular employments in which others were not engaged. To do justice to all, and injury to none, was a delicate and difficult undertaking. After full deliberation, congress finally established the amount of protection which should be afforded to the various interests concerned. The tariff of 1828 was, therefore, adopted, as the best measure, under all circumstances, that could be devised to accomplish the desired object. It is now the law of the land. The faith and honor of the government are pledged for its rigid execution.

The committee believe that several important interests in whose favor it was intended to operate, have derived but little benefit. Others, both numerous and valuable, have been decidedly promoted. At the time of its passage, great fears were entertained as to the efficiency of some of its provisions. From some cause, they have been realised. Whether this is owing to any original defect in the measure itself, or to an imperfect execution, the committee are now unable to decide. Until this is clearly ascertained, a revision could not be safely undertaken.

It is also believed, that any effort to change existing provisions, at the present time, would be wholly unsuccessful. The same causes which led to their adoption would sustain them now. To urge any supposed improvements might endanger the safety of some superior interest, which ought not to be disturbed. However great may have been individual disappointment, as a whole, the tariff of 1828 is approved by a great majority of the nation. Until its effects are more fully developed by a longer trial, it ought not to be exposed to the hazard of any innovation.

Great apprehension has been entertained that the protecting policy would, eventually, be abandoned. This has operated to discourage those already engaged from the fullest exertion, as well as to prevent others from embarking in those employments which are dependent on the unwavering continuance of that policy. To give it the greatest effect, no doubts should be entertained of its stability. An effort on the part of its friends to make any alteration, however trifling in itself, would probably lead to a general discussion. Although this would be attended with no real danger, yet it would be followed by a new agitation of the whole country. Former fears might be increased, and new alarm created for the safety of the system.

The committee would offer another reason against any present alteration of the tariff. The United States have long afforded the best market in the world for the manufactures of other nations. Those who have enjoyed it for years with but little interruption, will abandon it with reluctance. As long as there remains the remotest hope that our protecting policy may be overthrown, all the various productions of other countries which come in competition with our own, will be urged upon us, let the losses and sacrifices be ever so great. It seems to the committee as most prudent to avoid every step which may excite the least expectation that this government will ever recede from the stand it has taken. Any attempt, at this time, to revise the tariff, may be misunderstood abroad. It might be supposed as an evidence that our policy was yet unsettled. However erroneous this opinion might be, the effects would be as injurious to our national industry, as if it was well founded. Nothing should therefore be attempted that can, at home or abroad, be considered as giving the least countenance to the opinion or belief, that a hostile change will ever be effected. It should also be kept in mind, that the determination to protect the industry of this country, as far and as fast as circumstances would allow, has existed ever since the formation of our government. It is also true, that the government never did withdraw its support from any interest to which it had been extended, unless, like our foreign navigation, it had acquired such high perfection, that public assistance was no longer required to sustain it. When this is well understood, foreign nations will be convinced that their efforts against us will be wholly unavailing, and our own citizens will continue their exertions with increased animation.

The committee are convinced that many who are engaged in some of the most important branches of manufactures, entertain a full belief that they are deprived of the protection intended to be afforded by the recent tariff, in consequence of frequent evasion. Flagrant frauds are alleged to have been constantly perpetrated, against which, no adequate remedy at present exists. Charges of this kind have been so often made, and on authority so respectable, that the committee cannot believe they are utterly groundless. The immense importations of

foreign goods into some of our commercial cities, must afford the greatest facilities for illicit trade. No one can suppose that these have escaped the penetrating eye of cupidity, either foreign or domestic. The *message* of the president, and report of the secretary of treasury, also clearly intimate that the tariff is violated. The committee are convinced that the first efforts should be made to ascertain the full extent of its violation, and the means by which it is accomplished. To increase protecting duties, while the officers of government are not provided with the means of enforcing them, would be useless. But congress cannot refuse to the farmer and manufacturer all the benefits which have been solemnly promised. The faith and honor of the government cannot permit a lasting disappointment. It would be humiliating to national reputation, to allow foreign adventurers to amass fortunes by the violation of our laws, while our own citizens, in consequence, were sinking down in bankruptcy and ruin. On this subject, there can be no difference of opinion.

By many it is believed that the late secretary of the treasury gave an erroneous construction to the act of 1828, so far as relates to the duties imposed on woollen goods. He refused to allow the 20 per centum on the cost of those imported from countries beyond Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, or 10 per centum on those from any other place or country. The committee have no doubt, but it was the intention of congress, that the manufacturers of such goods should receive the benefits of such additions. The correction of the error can be made without any change in the provisions of the tariff.

The alleged evasions of our revenue and protecting laws require an immediate and thorough investigation. If they are found to exist, the most effectual means should be employed to prevent them in future. When this is done, it is probable all may be satisfied that higher protecting duties should not be required. Until this is done, it is impossible to determine how efficient those duties may be made to operate. The committee have already proceeded to the consideration of this subject.

The report was read, and, on motion, ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Newton*, from the committee on commerce, to which the subject was referred on the 28th of December ultimo, reported a bill to authorize surveyors, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, to enroll and license ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. *Forward*, from the committee on military pensions, reported a bill for the relief of sundry revolutionary, and other officers and soldiers, and for other purposes; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house.

The hour allotted to resolutions was consumed in the consideration of that offered by Mr. *Hunt*, on the 17th ultimo, relative to a distribution of the public lands among the states, with the amendment of Mr. *Martin*. Mr. *Clay*, of Ala. having the floor, delivered his sentiments at length on the subject.

Several engrossed bills were passed and sent to the senate for concurrence, among them was one to alter the time of holding the circuit court of the United States for the district of Maryland.

The *speaker* laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the navy, transmitting a copy of the naval register to each member.

The case of *Pryor Lea*, was, at the request of the petitioner, through Mr. *Nuckolls*, postponed, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The remainder of the day was spent on private bills, upon which some debate, by no means interesting, took place. No question of importance, however, was definitively settled. The house adjourned at about 3 o'clock.

We omitted to notice, in its proper place, Mr. *Anderson*, from Maine, attended and took his seat last week.

Wednesday, Jan 6. After the delivery of reports, on motion of Mr. *White*, it was

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, to which shall be referred the report of a select committee, with the accompanying documents, made to the house of representatives on the 2nd of February last, in relation to the claim of the orphan children of the late Robert Fulton; and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *White*, of Florida, moved the following:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to communicate to this house the report of the engineer charged with the superintendence of public works in the Gulf of Mexico, on the practicability and probable cost of deepening the bar of Pensacola so as to admit the passage of public armed vessels of the largest class.

On motion of Mr. *Potts*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing for the better security and protection of the frontiers of the state of Missouri, and for the protection of the inland trade with the upper provinces of the Mexican states, either by mounting and equipping a part of the infantry of the army of the United States for that service, or by raising, mounting and equipping a corps of volunteer militia for some service.

Mr. *Irwin* submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day.

Resolved, That the secretary of war be requested to communicate to this house, a statement of the disbursements made under the act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road, passed March 3d, 1829; the present condition of said road, and an estimate of the sum required to put it in a complete state of repair.

Three private bills, and an act to authorize surveyors, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, to enroll and license ships and vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and the fisheries, were severally read the third time and passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The engrossed bill entitled an act for the relief of John Burnham, was read the third time.

The passage of this bill was opposed at considerable length by Mr. *Chilton*, of Kentucky, at whose particular and earnest request the question upon its passage was decided by yeas and nays; there being in the affirmative 173 yeas: in the negative nays 5, viz. Messrs. Chilton, Clark, Crockett, Monell, and Reuchen.

[The above bill proposes to pay to the claimants, the balance of the amount of ransom paid by him upwards of thirty years ago, for the redemption of himself from Algerine captivity—a part of which was allowed to him by an act of congress some years ago. He alone was not ransomed by the government of the U. States at the time that a number of other shipmasters and their crews were; and the British consul at Algiers humanely lent him the money (upwards of 4,000 dollars) wherewith to procure his liberty.]

The house then, according to the orders of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole Mr. *M'Duffie* in the chair, on the report of the committee of elections on the memorial of *Thomas D. Arnold*, contesting the election of *Pryor Lee*, returned as one of the members from the state of Tennessee.

The memorialist, *Thomas D. Arnold*, was conducted to the seat assigned him under order of the house, within the bar.

From that seat Mr. *Arnold* began an address to the committee of the whole, in support of the object of his petition, which he was still in the act of delivering, when, on motion of Mr. *Whittlesey*, (the usual hour of adjournment having arrived.)

The committee rose and the house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Little business of importance was transacted in either house this day. *In the senate*, several bills which had been ordered to be engrossed were passed, and sometime spent in executive business. The senate adjourned till Monday.

In the house, the subject of the distribution of the public lands was again discussed, but no question taken.—The contested election of Pryor Lea was taken up in committee, as the unfinished business, and Mr. Arnold concluded his argument, when the committee rose, obtained leave to sit again, and the house adjourned.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞The report of the committee on manufactures, inserted in our last, has excited much attention. By the growers and manufacturers of wool, it has not, perhaps, been approved; and by those opposed to the protecting system, it is resisted as going to *establish* that system—and so, indeed, it must, if adopted by the house of representatives for action on the important subject to which it relates. We are not content that the woollen business should remain in its present depressed state. A vast capital has been sunk, and is in jeopardy, because of the unwise provisions in the last law, as to wool and woollens, and the effects are not confined only to persons interested in these. Flour has been sold in Baltimore at $4 12½ per barrel, whiskey at 19 cents a gallon, in the present week. The eastern markets are glutted with our supplies. The people have not ceased to eat because their labor has been rendered less profitable, but they are compelled to produce more and purchase less. The low price of our improved wools has operated powerfully against the interests of grain growers, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, &c. But if the one dollar minimum were out of the law, they would feel an instant improvement in their business.

We have, however, much reliance in the good sense and sound discretion of the committee; and, as they did not see a way opened to amend the law, we feel ourselves highly indebted for their attention to its details, that its provisions may be fully carried into operation. The people have a right to hope for this—and the public interest also requires it. Let frauds on the revenue be prevented,—and the duties intended to protect the domestic industry, be collected—and a great good will be accomplished.

THE REVENUE. According to the report of the secretary of the treasury, the revenue from the customs, in 1828, amounted to $28,205,523

The accounts for 1829 are not yet made up, but, from the facts stated, the amount from that source will be about 22,250,000

The estimate of the secretary for 1830, chiefly founded on bonds already taken, gives the sum of 22,000,000

Shewing an apparent, loss of 1,200,000, as compared with 1828—but the excessive importations in that year are known to every one, in anticipation of the tariff; yet, without at all regarding that important fact, we believe that the revenue has been much more affected by the *under-valuation* of goods, than by a *diminished quantity* imported. We shall, indeed, be rather surprised, if, when the accounts are made up, it does not appear that the quantity of manufactured articles has been considerably increased.*

It will be recollected, that the tariff of 1828 was to reduce the revenue on the customs to some 12 or 14 millions of dollars, within a couple of years. The prophecy has not been fulfilled. And in July last, the New York Evening Post said—

"While on the subject [of revenue] it is perhaps well to correct an impression as it respects the revenue of the present year. The decline in the revenue now accruing, as the bonds become due generally in 1830, will fall principally upon that year. The revenue of 1829 depends so much upon the bonds given in 1828, that it will not exhibit that falling off which is anticipated. The mistake arises from not discriminating between revenue received and revenue bonded in the present year."

Well—as the secretary of the treasury, calculates the revenue of 1830, chiefly to be derived from bonds given in 1829, the editors of the Post must shove forward their predictions for at least *another* year; if they are not realized *then*, a further postponement will be allowed! Perhaps, a fulfilment may take place by *reductions* of the duties payable on coffee, tea, and other articles of general consumption, to relieve the people of taxes not required by the public wants. The rapid reduction of the debt for 8 or 10 years past, and the consequent reduction of interest payable, will admit of a large decrease of the public taxes—and it ought to be made, as no doubt it will. We shall consider it as a national misfortune, if the treasury overflows with money that cannot be applied to *ordinary* public purposes—and on many accounts; but especially, because of the reduction of the circulating medium that will result from it, and the prodigality and waste—contention and ill blood—and "log-rolling" and bargaining, that it will produce in congress.

P. S We have met with another scrap from the "Boston Gazette," famous for the *accuracy* of the views of its writers on the subject of revenue and "free trade." It is number 4 of a series, that appears to have been published in August last, judging by the date of some advertisements on the back of it. "Mr. Niles" is *honored* by frequent notices in it—sometimes alone, at others, in excellent company. But that's nothing! The first paragraph of the essay runs thus—"We have already *proved* from official documents, that the tariff acts of 1816 and 1824 had reduced the customs in ten years from $31,295,111, to an average of $18,317,904 2-10. We have also furnished satisfactory evidence that the *immediate* effect of the act of 1828 would be to reduce the custom house receipts to $12,000,000, and the whole revenue to $14,000,000."

This is a blundering statement, as well as a *ridiculous* and *false* one. No gentleman pretending to any thing like fairness, would take the receipts from the customs in 1816, for the purpose of making *them* an average. As well might a person, who had drawn a prize in a lottery, take the gain of the year in which it happened, to shew his losses in subsequent ones! With what should we pay for goods, yielding an average revenue of $31,000,000? Say, the average of the duties is 20 per cent. What have we to export to the amount of *one hundred and fifty five millions* a year? It is childish—baby-like, *or worse*, to talk thus. And what has become of the "IMMEDIATE EFFECT" spoken of? Pshaw!—but it is with such *stuff* as this, or with idle and wild speculation, that we have to contend; and one falsehood exposed only opens the way for the manufacture of a new one.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD. On the 4th inst. twenty-four ladies and gentleman, the post-master general being of the party, all seated in one car, and drawn by a single horse, passed from the viaduct to the end of the rails (a mile and a half) in six minutes, or at the rate of 15 miles an hour; and immediately afterwards, another horse drew eighty persons, easily, at the rate of eight miles an hour.—The weight of these, and of the carriage, was estimated at more than eight tons. Like incidents are now of daily occurrence.

The improvements making in England seem almost past belief. They now talk of travelling 20 or 30 miles an hour on a common road, and think that *one hundred* is practicable on a rail-way! The locomotives are ascending steep hills, drawing three times their own weight. It is already *calculated* that nearly 100 millions of pounds sterling a year is to be saved by the dis-use of horses and drivers, and said that the horses require as much land for their support as would maintain 14 millions persons &c. &c. A great revolution in the value of "horse flesh" is

*The official value of British manufactures exported in 1798 was—19,672,503—and the declared, or real value, 33,148,652; but the official value in 1828, was—52,029-151, and the declared value only 36,152,799. What a reverse is here presented, as to the *real prices* of commodities.

surely at hand—and scores of thousands of persons who have subsisted by their labor, in various ways, such as in supplying their food and taking charge of them, will be thrown out of employment. What are these people to do, in a thickly settled country like England, already in a state of over-production, through the aid of scientific power? We have yet room enough, and shall have—at least, so long as the public lands are sold at 125 cents per acre.

☞An English writer, who seems to speak very sensibly on the subject, rather admits it as being possible that a carriage may be driven at the rate of 100 miles an hour, but says that on the occurrence of an accident by which it should be stopped, every person in it must be dashed to pieces. He says that 66 miles an hour, is at the highest rate of heavy bodies, falling 100 feet—that 44 miles an hour is at the rate of such bodies falling 64 feet. And asks—"Reader, how would you like to be put into a box, like a coach or sedan chair, and dropped from a window in the fifth or sixth flat of a house? We admit that something might be done to lessen the danger attending such accidents, and that in point of fact so heavy a body could seldom be entirely stopped at once by any obstacle likely to occur; but even supposing that means were found to abate one-half of the violence of the shock, enough remains to terrify considerate men from risking their persons in such a species of conveyance. A speed of 22 miles an hour is equal to 32 feet per second, or the velocity acquired by a descent of sixteen feet. With proper caution this or something a little greater may be attempted, but till we have bones of brass or iron, or better methods of protecting them than we have now, it is preposterous to talk of 50 or 60 miles an hour as a practicable thing. The danger, it is to be observed, rises in a much higher ratio than the velocity; for in rapid movements, besides the increased violence of the concussion, there is less time for adopting precautions to guard against its effects."

The same writer laughs at the idea of saving 100 millions a year, by the use of locomotive engines and the disuse of horses. Upon some data obtained, he computes that the *whole cost* of transportations in England, does not exceed 16 or 18 millions a year, as well on canals as roads. He supposes that the aggregate annual transportations are equal to the carriage of 400 millions of tons, one mile; and estimates that all the POSSIBLE savings that can be made on the cost of present transportations, cannot exceed 12 millions a year. This may be "under the mark," but the idea of saving 100 millions must be deemed extravagant, indeed.

Brattleborough rail road.—The Boston committee, appointed to procure surveys, &c. of a route for a rail road, from Boston to Brattleborough, have reported. The distance is 114 miles, and the expenses are estimated at 900,000.—They are of opinion that a fair interest would be obtained on the capital invested in the enterprize.

Rail roads.—The shares in the Liverpool and Manchester rail road, sold before the act was obtained as high as 58 guineas premium. On the 20th of November they were sold at £162 per share, namely, £90, the amount of calls on each, and £72 premium. The Bolton and Leigh railway shares are now at a premium of £2; and the shares in the Wigan railway, though only projected three weeks ago, are all taken up, and already at a premium of £4 per share.

We copy the following prediction from the Cincinnati (Ohio) Daily Advertiser of the 30th December, and record it as a matter of curious speculation.

Rail roads.—In twenty years, the many hundred miles of canals made, and now making in the United States, at an expense of about thirty millions of dollars, will be all filled up or drained, to make foundations for *rail roads.*

FREIGHTS. The average price of the freight of cotton from the Atlantic ports to England, is less than an average of ¾*d* sterling per lb. From New Orleans to Liverpool, we see it stated at 5-8*d*. The average cost of freights, a little while ago, was about 1¼*d*. It may be fairly said, that the price has fallen *one cent per lb.* Say, that we export 200 millions of pounds. Here are two millions of dollars annually saved to the planters of cotton,—taking the argument of the south. Would this have happened, if the *protection* of American navigation had not only driven the British out of competition with it, but raised up a *domestic* competition which secures the performance of this important business at the lowest possible cost? We claim these two millions for a credit to the "American system." Let the planters balance the account, if they can, by *extra* prices paid for "cotton bagging" and bale rope, and for the clothing of their slaves! Let them balance this—*even this;* when undertaking to "*calculate the value of the union.*"

SMALL THINGS! Overhauling a bundle of papers the other day, we met with brief notices of the following "small things"—worth, in the aggregate, perhaps, much more than the value of all the *flour* or *tobacco* exported!

Tacks. The Boston Palladium states that the business of making tacks is carried on very extensively in Abington, (Massachusetts), about twenty miles from Boston, by patent machines which turn out the best, it is said, that are made. Nearly *one hundred persons* are constantly employed by the enterprising proprietors of the machines, Messrs. Elihu and Benjamin Hobart, and the manufactured article is dispersed and approved all over the United States. Some of the handsome and perfect tacks are so small that one thousand weigh only one ounce. Great quantities are used in Boston, and still greater are regularly shipped thence in coastwise packets. Russia iron is necessary for this manufacture.

Pen-knives. The manufacture of this article, heretofore almost exclusively imported, has recently been undertaken in Worcester, Mass. on an extensive scale. The establishment employs fifty hands, and is under the direction of Mr. Moses L. Moore. The knives are equal in workmanship and quality to those made in England.

Button factory. Mr. Robinson has a gilt button factory at Attleborough, Massachusetts, which employs *twenty* or *thirty* hands, about half females; he supplies upwards of 40 trading houses in Philadelphia with buttons. Most of the labor is performed by machinery; the metal is first rolled into plates; circular pieces are struck out by dies; the eyes, formed from copper wire, are soldered to the buttons, the gilding is added by covering the buttons with a mixture of gold and quicksilver, and then expelling the quicksilver by heat, finally they are burnished, and made brilliant.

Stockings and cotton bagging. The Providence Journal mentions having received two pair of cotton stockings from the Newbury-Port *hosiery manufactory.* In appearance, these stockings are stated to be quite equal to the imported article, and probably much more durable. From the same paper we learn that *cotton bagging* is manufactured in the vicinity of Providence, from refuse cotton, which surpasses that made from hemp. In a very short time, the Journal thinks they will be able to supply the southern market with bagging, from the raw material itself, at a very reduced cost.

Gunter's scales, rules, &c. Nearly all used in the United States, except of inferior qualities, are of domestic manufacture—stamped by a machine invented by Samuel Hedge, of Vermont, and entirely correct—the machine admitting of no variation.

Shot. The Philadelphia Gazette observes—The tendency high duties have to drive into particular channels, an unnecessary quantity of capital, is strikingly illustrated by the shot manufactory.

Beck's tower on the banks of the Schuylkill, could furnish shot enough for the whole United States.—But the imposition of duty after duty, has led to the erection of six towers on the Atlantic coast, without counting those on the Mississippi. Here, then, the country has six capitals employed in furnishing that for which one capital would be sufficient.

We export no shot. The English procure the raw material at so small a cost, that we cannot compete with them in foreign markets.

A FEW REMARKS.

Tacks are made at many places. They are hardly at one-third of the price that was formerly paid for them,

and few are imported. We are independent as to this article.

Pen-knives. We have seen many very superior pen-knives from Pittsburg, but know not the present state of the manufacture at that place. Very superior table-knives and forks are made in Philadelphia. We have an elegant set of them—though not apt to indulge in extravagant things.

Buttons are made at several places. The chief part of the consumption is of domestic manufacture, but the people don't know it. They are cheaper and better than the imported. The "Yankees" make them by machinery, got up out of their own "notions," with great rapidity; and fully meet the English in the market, and beat them, as "Jonathan" always feels able to meet "John"—with "fair play." So we are independent for buttons!

Stockings. We have before us seven or eight specimens of woollen, worsted and cotton stockings from this factory, which now employs *thirty* or *forty* hands, and seems to be doing well. At the first glance, the price of these articles appears rather high,—so much are we accustomed to the flimsey products of the British looms; but, when their *weight* is ascertained and their *texture* examined, no one of the many to whom we have shewn them, has failed expressing a wish to obtain certain qualities of them, as fancy or custom prescribed. We think that these stockings may be depended upon—a man's toe will not work itself through them in half an hour; and thousands of pairs might be sold in Baltimore, if their merits were fairly made known. They are all strong—but some are also beautiful, for ladies wear. We advise the establishment of an agent in this city, who will zealously make the fact known that he has *American stockings* to sell—one pair of which is worth three pairs of English. He may safely say that.

These stockings are woven by females, who never, before their present employment, had seen a stocking loom. It is a business eminently fitted for women, and we hope to see it established as a *family* manufacture—as we think that it will be, when a sufficiency of persons are instructed that they may labor at their own homes and teach others. We are specially anxious to extend the range of female labor, that respectable and worthy women and girls may assist in the support of themselves or families, and yet be "*at home.*"

The manufactory of stocking looms, we must think, would do well. We know not the cost of these looms—but the possession of one of them, and with knowledge how to use it, would give comfort to thousands of poor families.

Hats and bonnets—of straw, &c. This is a beautiful employment for females, and it has widely extended and prospered well. The competition has much reduced the cost to consumers. The annual value of this manufacture is estimated at more than a million and an half of dollars.

Lace. The domestic manufacture of lace, &c. is probably worth half a million more. This, is also, a beautiful employment for delicate females, orphans and others denied the means of living, unless by the profitable occupancy of their own time.

Artificial flowers—A very large part of those on sale, are of domestic manufacture.

The carpets now used are almost exclusively of American manufacture—no matter by what name they are sold. Nearly all the qualities made in Europe, are produced in our own looms; and if persons wishing carpets will apply for the domestic article, openly and frankly, they will find it good, with a responsible name to back its character.

Shot. And what is the effect of the *competition* complained of? Why, the price of shot is about half that which it was when we imported the British. "So much for the tariff." We are independent for shot; and eat our own canvas-backs, killed by our own lead, manufactured in our own shot-towers; and at about half the expense for ammunition,—our own powder mills having *blown up* the use of the imported article, and supplying a surplus for export.

FLIGHT OF THE MESSAGE. The following items were collected and are recorded to shew the amazing speed with which the late message of the president of the U. States was transported to different places. In most instances, and we believe wholly so on the great mail lines north and south, and east and west, the exertion was made by the mail contractors, at their own expense.

	Time.	*Miles from Washington.*
	h. m.	
Baltimore	1 42	36
Philadelphia	9 15	139
New York	15 30	228
Boston	31 23	436
Portsmouth	37 00	500
Portland	38 00	554
Richmond	11 40	123
Petersburg	14 25	147
Lynchburg	25 55	206
Raleigh	24 10	285
Charleston	69 00	530
Milledgeville	54 00	662
Frederick, Md.	3 20	44
Hagerstown	5 17	69
Washington, Pa.	19 00	239
Wheeling, Va.	21 30	271
Pittsburg	24 10	227
Zanesville, O.	27 50	344
Columbus	34 24	400
Cincinnati	50 00	500
Lexington	84 00	517
Huntsville	93 00	756
Tuscaloosa	91 45	854
Mobile	92 45	1,025
New Orleans	*six days*	1,189

The distances are taken from the post office book. In general, the roads were in a bad state, and, in some cases, very heavy.

From New York the message proceeded by express to New Haven (74 miles) in 4 h. 30 m.; thence to Hartford (34 miles) in 1 h. 51 m.; from Hartford to Worcester (60 miles) in 3 h. 35 m.; thence to Boston (40 miles) in 2 h. 33 m.

Fourteen and an half miles, from Stratford to New Haven, were performed in 41 minutes.

From New Brunswick to Jersey City, 33 miles, in 1 h. 42 m. From Raleigh to Fayetteville, 60 miles, in 3 h. 12 m.

From Boston to Newburyport, 38 miles, 2 h. 10 m.

A Georgia paper says—The distance of 43 miles between Augusta and Warrenton was performed in 2 h. 40 m. Mr. Shannon the contractor, by relays of horses every 5 miles, completed 24 miles in 53 minutes. One express rode from Columbia, S. C. to Augusta in 5 hours. It is said it would have taken him the same time on the next day to have risen from his bed.

MR. CLAY. We have a copy of this gentleman's address to the colonization society of Kentucky, at Frankfort, on the 17th ult. It will be recollected that Mr. C. has been a leading and powerful friend of this institution, from the beginning. His present views of it are given with that freedom and force for which his speeches are always remarkable; and we think that this address is nearly the best that he ever delivered. We shall give it a place as soon as we can. The subject, itself, is hourly acquiring a greater interest—and circumstances are taking place which *must* needs direct the public attention, more and more, to the general principles which led to the establishment of this society, though some of its early friends have ceased to exert themselves in behalf of the beneficial, as well as benevolent, project.

☞ The British are encouraging the emigration of free blacks to *Canada.* It seems that certain colored persons have *purchased* 124,000 acres of excellent land, in Upper Canada, and have a million at their refusal. Many have already left Ohio, &c. for this colony, and it is supposed that its number will equal 2,000 in the spring. There is much matter of interest in this proceeding—perhaps, it may become *important.* That they will be used for military purposes, must be expected, if Britain retains Canada, and shall be at war with the United States. It is well, however, that certain of the great free states will stand between them and the slave holding; but the gathering of such persons on our borders, who may, in a very short time, furnish fifty thousand

fighting men, with the natural facilities existing for prompt and extensive marches, or transportations of them, do not present a very comfortable prospect. Their whole force will be a *disposable* one.

MAINE. There has been a warm contest between the political parties in this state—both claiming the majority in the legislature. Daniel Goodenow, (anti ad.), was elected speaker of the house of representatives on the 8th inst.—for him 73 votes; for John Ruggles, (ad.) 71. The senate had made many attempts to elect a president, owithout effect, because of two blank, or scattering votes. We think that the senate is not full—a motion to examine the return of votes for senators was negatived—8 to 8! And so things were at our last accounts.

MASSACHUSETTS. The legislature of this state met at Boston on the 6th inst. and, on the same day, gov. Lincoln communicated his message. He takes a decided stand against incorporations for manufacturing purposes. In some cases they may have answered well, but they have been generally and extensively injurious. And it is too often so, that their business is not attended to with that economy and care which are the fruits of a more immediate personal interest.

BOSTON. During the year 1829, there arrived at Boston, from foreign ports, 108 ships, 15 barques, 408 brigs, 134 schooners, and 1 sloop—to wit. American 640, British 10, French 6, Swedish 2, Danish 1, Portuguese 1, Sicilian 1, Russian 1, Brazilian 1.—Total 663.

In the last year, there arrived 83 ships, 7 barques, 411 brigs, 147 schooners and 2 sloops,—total 680. But, as in 1829, there were 108 *ships* to compare with the 83 of 1828, it is probable that a greater amount of tonnage was employed.

It is also worthy of remark, that, out of the whole, only ten were British vessels—though such, if from the British dominions in Europe, may enter on the same terms as our own. What has become of the *burthens and monopoly* that were talked of, in times past, when the protection of American navigation was urged? The prophets and their prophecies, if not forgotten, are laughed at.

NEW YORK. We mentioned some time since, certain unpleasant, if not disgusting, scenes that had occurred in the common council of New York. Since then, a ballot was had, and there appeared for Walter Bowne 15 votes, Thomas R. Smith, 13, and Walter S. Coe 1—the latter understood to be the mayor's own vote. Whereupon Mr. Bowne, being the presiding officer, declared himself duly elected mayor. But immediately afterwards, *fourteen* members of the common council made their affidavits that they had voted for Mr. Smith. Mr. Bowne, however, took his seat on the 11th inst. and expressed his acknowledgments because of his re-election. The fact just stated was urged, and an investigation ordered. The chamber was crowded with citizens; and the proceedings, as on several other occasions, appear to have been disorderly—perhaps *uproarious*. There is much feeling in New York on this subject. We are not parties to it—but would hope that Mr. Bowne, for the honor of the high office that he holds or claims, will retire from the board until the question is settled. It is extremely indelicate, to say the least of it, to see a gentleman presiding over a public body when his own interest is immediately concerned, persisting in the proceeding, and deciding questions having direct relation to his own occupancy of a seat.

NEW YORK CANALS. There arrived at West-Troy, during the past year, by the canals, 634,726 gals. whiskey, 21,791,000 feet boards and scantling, 8,463 m. shingles, 74,950 feet timber, 2,123 tons staves, 102,704 bush. corn, rye, &c. 1,475 cwt. clover and other grass seeds, 2,571 cwt. wool, 790 tons cheese, 493 tons butter and lard, 40 tons hops, 44 tons peltry, 61,348 bbls flour, 9,103 bbls beef and pork, 10,049 bbls ashes, 21,985 bbls salt, 301,184 bushels wheat, &c. &c.

At Albany, the number of boats that arrived at, or departed from, was 3,321. The property brought to that place, on which toll was paid by the ton, amounted to 75,500 tons, and consisted principally of the following articles:

260,520 bbls. flour; 18,558 bbls, ashes—13,241 bbls. provisions—39,248 bushels salt—18,194 bbls. and 3,744 hhds. whiskey—9,593 boxes glass—266.287 bushels wheat, 206,251 bushels corn, rye and oats—and 132,164 bushels barley. Other articles brought down, on which toll is not charged by the ton—18,008 cords wood, 32,156 feet timber, 17,130 m. shingles, 28,180,884 feet of lumber. The merchandize conveyed on the canals from Albany, was 73,090 tons.

FIRES—IN NEW YORK. It is stated that upwards of two millions of dollars have been paid by the insurance companies, in the city of New York, for losses by fire, within the last four years—or half a million a year. In 11 months of 1828, the fires amounted to 128—in the whole year, 1829, to one hundred and fifty one. Greatest number in April, 22—fewest in September, 4.

PENNSYLVANIA. In the public buildings of this state at Harrisburg, there is a room specially provided for the governor, for the transaction of public business. This is as it should be; and we are pleased to learn that gov. Wolf occupies it at all reasonable hours. Such things are very convenient to persons having business with him, and it affords the governor, what public duty and private comfort both require,—some degree of command over his own time.

PHILADELPHIA. There arrived at this port during the past year, 92 ships, 174 brigs, 107 schooners, and 1 sloop from foreign ports. Of these these there were belonging to Great Britain 12, Holland 1, Hanseatic towns 2, Denmark 2, Colombia 1, Hayti 3, Spain 5—total 26. Americans 348.

There were from England 64, British American possessions 61, Hayti 25, Cuba 61, Portugal 10, Spain 11, France 20, Sweden 2, Russia 1, Hanseatic towns 8, Holland 7, Sicily 1, Madeira, 4, Trieste 1, Canaries 1, Mexico 9, Guatemala 3, Colombia 23, Curracoa 1, Porto Rico 4, Swedish West Indies 3, Africa 3, China 3, Peru 8, Buenos Ayres and Montevideo 4, Danish West Indies 29, British East Indies 1, Brazils 11—total 374.

In 1828, there arrived at Philadelphia, from foreign ports, 450 vessels—decrease in 1829, 76 vessels. The classes are not given in the former year's return before us. The coasting trade has much increased.

DELAWARE. Dr. Arnold Naudain, (anti ad.) has been elected a senator of the United States from this state, in the place of Mr. McLane, appointed minister to Great Britain. Dr. N. is a very decided friend of the "American system." He had two-thirds of the votes of the legislature.

BALTIMORE—*bills of mortality for* 1829. Total interments in the year, 1,849—985 males and 864 females, of whom 529 were colored persons—429 free and 100 slaves The free colored persons, by the census of 1820, were 10,294—and slaves 4,357. There is no doubt that the slaves with us are longer lived than the free blacks—but a larger part of the apparent disproportion arises from the unpleasant and oppressive fact—that aged and infirm and *worn-out* negroes, from all parts of the state, are turned to Baltimore, to live as they can, or die, if they must.

There died in January 154; Feb. 136; March 174; April 131; May 93; June 184; July 194; Aug. 255; Sept. 164; Oct. 114; Nov. 129; Dec. 121—total 1,849.

Ages—still born 106; under 1 year 428; between 1 & 2, 126; 2 & 5, 167; 5 & 10, 55; 10 & 21, 111; 21 & 30, 177; 30 & 40, 188; 40 & 50, 176; 50 & 60, 122; 60 & 70, 87; 70 & 80, 65; 80 & 90, 32; 90 & 100 6—1 of 102, and 2 of 103 years.

Diseases. Apoplexy 13, casualty 34, child-bed 13, cramp cholic 15, cholera infantum 140, *consumption* 267, convulsions 68, croup 34, dropsy 47, do. in the head 41, drowned 38, dysentery 12; fever—catarrhal 25, bilious 76, intermittent 9, scarlet 1, typhus 28, various inflammations 47, intemperance 32, liver complaint 22, marasmus 89, measels 46, *old-age* 107, pleurisy 29, still born 106, sudden 30, whooping cough 27—unknown, 48 adults and

316 children. | All else less than 10. There were 5 suicides.

The present population of Baltimore, we suppose, is more than 80,000—especially if we include the many strangers (and their families) employed on the public works whose interments are made in the city: so that the deaths are about as one, annually, to 43 of the whole population. We think that it is less than one in fifty, of our regular, or settled, inhabitants. The deaths last year amounted to 1,702.

Medical statistics of cities.—The Medico-Chirurgical Review, gives the following average annual mortality of certain large European cities.

In Paris is	1 in	32
In Glasgow	1 in	44
In Geneva	1 in	43
In Petersburg	1 in	37
In Berlin	1 in	34
In Vienna	1 in	22½
In Prague, about	1 in	24
In Palermo	1 in	31
In Leghorn	1 in	35
In Rome	1 in	25
In Naples	1 in	28
In Brussels	1 in	26
In Amsterdam	1 in	24

The same authority gives the mortality of the United States as one in 45. The mortality of Glasgow is less than that of Geneva. This is singular. Geneva is a fine healthy city in a lively climate; Glasgow is a large manufacturing city, full of all the evils arising from a condensed population.

VIRGINIA. A printed document has been laid before the general assembly, comprising the accounts of the fund for internal improvement, for the year ending 30th November, 1829, furnished by the second auditor. We present a few of the most interesting results.

The permanent funds in stocks, are stated at	$1,418,961 11	
Disposable funds, in do.	681,630 00	
	2,100,591 11	
Disposable funds, in cash, balance in the treasury	14,269 62	
	2,114,860 73	

The estimated receipts in the year ending the 30th Nov. 1830, including the dividends on bank stocks, or different companies in which the commonwealth is interested, and the receipts on account of the James river company surplus fund, are $110,386 41—which added to the balance in the treasury on the 30th Nov. 1829, will amount in all to $124,656 03

The estimate of the probable disbursements during the same period, is $98,023 83—leaving a probable balance in the treasury 1st Dec. 1830, *unless previously appropriated and disbursed, of* $26,632 20.

We have not yet heard of the rising of the convention. We learn that some very animated debates had taken place. The result yet appeared uncertain; but will probably be fully known to us next week.

On the 9th inst. gen. John Floyd, was elected governor of Virginia, by the legislature. The votes were, for gen. Floyd 140; for P. V. Daniel 66; scattering 7.

GEORGIA. A Savannah paper gives the following abstract of a law recently passed by the legislature of the state—

It imposes a quarantine of forty days on all vessels having free colored persons on board—this clause to take effect upon vessels from ports of the United States, in three months, from all other ports, in six months. The act also prohibits all intercourse with such vessels by free persons of color or slaves, and compels captains of vessels to convey back such persons on board; *renders capital the circulation of pamphlets of evil tendency, among our domestics; makes penal the teaching of free persons of color or slaves to read or write;* and prohibits the introduction of slaves into this state for sale. It is perhaps proper to state that the act referred to, was passed in its present form (another having been previously on its passage,) in consequence of a message of govern or Gilmer, on the last day of the session, founded upon a pamphlet of an insiduous character, introduced into, and detected in this city, a copy of which was forwarded to the executive department.

☞The circumstance mentioned, as a *reason* for this law, was unfortunate—to say the least of it. We cannot regard any one as a good citizen, or considerate man, that would *violently* disturb the present relations existing between masters and slaves. If ever they shall be altered, (and we surely hope that they will), the greatest circumspection, with no small degree of preparation, must be exerted for the safety and preservation of the parties. But we can hardly imagine a state of *excitement* that should have caused the passage of a law so severe; and which we apprehend, cannot be executed without a violation of the constitution of the United States.

And are these wretched beings, whom it is made criminal to educate, to be put upon the same footing as the free white laborers of other states—the "*peasantry*," or "*white slaves*," as it is the slang of the *aristocracy* of the day to call all persons who earn an honest living by the labor of their hands?—farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, and day-laborers, variously employed? We have much to say on this subject—and shall say it freely. We are *mechanics*—but the governor of South Carolina and others, will find something else than his or their speculations necessary—to reduce us to the condition of his breech-clouted negroes.

KENTUCKY. We learn that *George Robertson*, one of the associate judges of the supreme court, has been appointed chief justice of the state, and that *Richard A. Buckner*, a member of the last congress, has been appointed associate judge in his stead. These nominations of the governor were concurred in by large majorities.

A resolution had passed both branches of the legislature to burn the notes of the bank of the Commonwealth, reclaimed from circulation, to the amount of $270,000.—A bill had passed the senate, to withdraw the branches of that bank on or before the 1st day of July next—providing for the appointment of agents to attend semi-annually at the court house of each county, to transact all the business of the bank as now performed at the branches.—This bill, it is was said, would no doubt receive the sanction of the house of representatives.

The house of representatives has passed a resolution, declaring that the office of public printer was vacant, in consequence of one of the parties, Mr. *Kendall*, having accepted an office under the general government—of this fact there appeared but little doubt. It was resolved, however, that Messrs. Blair and Meriweather, the present proprietors of the Argus office, should continue the printer for the state, for the term for which Amos Kendall & Co. were elected, or until the next annual election of public officers.

The following was the vote of the senate, on the nomination of George Robertson, as chief justice of Kentucky.

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Brown, Cunningham, Edwards, Faulkner, Fleming, George, Gibson, Green, M'Millan, M'Connell, Miller, Owsley, Payne, Summers, Taylor, Thompson, Thornton, Townsend, White, Wickliffe and Williams. 22.

Nays—Messrs. Barrett, Campbell, Fulton, Griffin, Hardin, Harris, Hughes, Maupin, Ray, Rodman, Rudd, Selby, Stephens, Wingate, and Wood. 15.

The nomination of Richard Buckner, as a judge of the court of appeals, was approved 22 to 13.

We are glad that the judiciary of this state seems now permanently arranged.

A bill which passed the house of representatives to call a convention to revise the constitution of the state, was was lost in the senate by the following vote—

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Barrett, Campbell, Edwards, Fulton, Gibson, Green, Griffin, Harris, Hughes, Maupin, M'Connell, Payne, Ray, Rodman, Stephens, Townsend, and Wood. 18.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Cunningham, Faulkner, Fleming, George, Hardin, M'Millan, Miller, Owsley, Rudd, Selby, Summers, Taylor, Thompson, Thornton, White, Wickliffe, Williams, and Wingate. 19.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The "Edgefield (S. C.) Carolinian," speaking of the late message of the president, and warmly approving it, generally—says,

"We apprehend, however, that in some of its practical measures, the message brings reproach upon those abstract opinions. For example, in relation to the great southern question, by intimating no doubt in the matter, it recognizes the constitutionality of the tariff. Indeed, all that is said on this subject is as dangerous to our rights as any thing that could be devised by human ingenuity. The very soul of the protecting system—that our manufactures are to be brought into fair competition with foreign products, by the aid of high duties upon the foreign articles—is stated as the principle upon which the tariff should be adjusted: while the remarks upon the paramount importance of agriculture, and the danger of frequent legislation on the tariff, are calculated by their collocation to gloss over the injurious scheme, and delude the southern people, by the appearance of moderation, into their own ruin."

☞Will the editor of the "Carolinian" or of any other paper—the most adroit logician in congress, who, as the sailors say, "can argue a man's hair off his head," tell us—why the "protecting system" may not be as well applied to manufactures as to commerce? And shew us how it is, that a "system" adopted by *every* civilized nation in the world, and maintained by all the chief of them to the present day, has been so long concealed from the view of the most enlightened men, as prejudicial to the interests of their several countries? A system that entered extensively into our legislation, at the first session of a constitutional congress of the United States, and has never been abandoned since.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE was opened for the reception of company on Thursday evening, the 7th inst. and is intended so to be every Thursday evening, fortnight, during the session of congress. A very large number of ladies and gentlemen attended.

THE NAVY. The following is believed to be a correct list of the vessels of the U. S. navy, in commission and now in service:—

Mediterranean station. Delaware, 74, commodore W. M. Crane, Java, 44, captain John Downes. Constellation, 36, capt. A. S. Wadsworth. Fairfield, 18, master commandant F. A. Parker. Lexington, 18, master commandant W. M. Hunter. Warren, 18, master com. C. W. Skinner. Ontario, 16, capt. T. H. Stevens.

Pacific station. Guerriere, 44, commodore C. C. B. Thompson. St. Louis, 18, master commandant J. D. Sloat. Vincennnes, 18, capt. Finch. Dolphin, 12, lieut. J. P. Zantzinger

West India station. Falmouth, 18, commodore Jesse D. Elliot. Erie, 18, master commandant Daniel Turner. Peacock, 18, master commandant E. R. McCall. Hornet, 18, master commandant Otho Norris. Natchez, 18, master commandant Alex. Claxton. Shark, 12, lieut. Thomas T. Webb. Grampus, 12, lieut. W. K. Latimer.

Brazil station. Hudson, 44, com. Stephen Cassin.—Vandalia, 18, master com. John Gallager.

[Since the preceding statement was made out, the Delaware has returned from the Mediterranean, and com. Biddle has succeeded com. Crane in the command of the squadron—the Hornet is given up as lost, and the Brandywine frigate, to be commanded by capt. Ballard, is fitting out for the West India station.]

LOAN, for the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. A letter from London, dated Nov. 28th, received in New York, says—"The loan in Holland for the canals in America, secured by three towns, [Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria,] for three millions, was full in a few minutes. The sums down in three hours amounted to *seventeen millions.*

BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The committee appointed by the legislature to examine into the state of this institution, have made a full and detailed report, in which they express their satisfaction with its management. The losses of the bank, from the date of its establishment to the 1st of May, 1829, have amounted to $160,470 47

The committee deem it proper to state that the losses accruing from persons as drawers and indorsers, who have been placed in the direction amount to	101,703 02
By all their customers,	58,767 45
Amount of notes in suit to the above date	157,916 39
Of this amount the committee consider as recoverable.	127,879 10
The amount loaned on bonds and mortgages in Charleston, within the above period; all of which, with the exception of $500, the committee deem well secured, is	48,802 00
The amount of bills and notes discounted in Charleston, within the same time exclusive of those in suit, amounted to	658,636 81
The amount of the notes of the bank, in bank on 1st May, 1829, was	356,786 00
Do. of the city banks,	131,000 00
Amount of notes issued on the 1st of May 1829.	1,532,195 00
Specie on hand at the above date,	128,523 75
Individual deposites at the same period,	615,928 11
Profit and loss account, debit, on 1st October, 1828,	17,209 40
Monthly expenses on the 1st May, 1829,	21,493 81
Property in real estate, at the same period,	30,130 43

One of the statements, which surprised us, is that which exhibits the bank of the state, as the creditor of the office of discount and deposit in this city. From the statement of the committee it appears, that on the 1st of January, 1828, the bank of the state was the debtor of the office of discount and deposite in the large sum of $124,000

On the 1st of the succeeding month,	10,000
On the 1st of March, the debt is reversed and the office is debited in the amount of	32,000
On the 1st of April,	45,000
On the 1st of May,	50,000

It may be proper to add, that, although the committee state $18,327 as doubtful, and 11,720 as bad debt, at a meeting in October, at the bank, they found that more than 18,000 dollars had been paid up, since their meeting in May, on that item of the account denominated "notes in suit." [*Southern Patriot.*

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

Address of gen. Root on being elected speaker of the assembly.

Gentlemen: With deep and heartfelt emotions of gratitude, I tender you my sincere thanks for the honor now conferred. I feel it the more sensibly as being the repetition of former favors of this kind; and especially by so large a majority, and in opposition to a gentleman so well qualified to perform the duties of the chair.

The station of speaker has often been deemed arduous. Arduous it is indeed in many respects: but in the execution of the parliamentary law of your own enactment, and that derived from usage, both on this and the other side of the Atlantic, with such an assembly as this, with many of whose members I have been long associated within these walls, the task is easy. With such an assembly, knowing the rules of proceeding, and actuated by a steadfast desire to perform, with order and decorum, the various labors of legislation, there is very little difficulty in discharging the duties of its presiding officer.

But there is one question which often devolves on the speaker, which is not unfrequently embarrassing—to decide whether a question comes within the constitutional provision requiring the assent of two thirds of all the members elected to both houses. My rule has ever been, and shall continue to be, in case of claims, to determine whether, if the state were suable, the claimant could recover his demand either in law or equity. In that event, the payment of the claim is but the payment of a just debt, requiring only a majority to pass it. But if not recoverable, either in law or equity, the grant is but an act of bounty or munificence, and requires the assent of two thirds of the members.

The appointment of some of the standing committees, is, at this session particularly, is of peculiar importance

The committee on banks is more especially of that character. It shall be my endeavor to select that committee from among the most intelligent of the members, and whose aim it shall be to do away the unjust impression that the interests of the city are at variance with those of the country, and that they are reciprocally at war with each other. The promotion of the welfare of the one, is for the interest of the other. It shall be my object to reconcile these seemingly hostile feelings, and to produce a result beneficial alike to the commerce, the agriculture, and the manufactures of the state.

The committee on finance should be selected from those members who can fearlessly approach the delicate subject of imposing a tax to replenish the exhausted finances of the state.

Some of the standing committees possess the means of aiding political party, and the furtherance of its views and the increase of its power. In such cases, that majority which have elevated me to the present station, have a right to expect a preponderating influence.

On the committees of a local character, it shall be, as it always has been, my object to appoint gentlemen who will bring the subject fairly before the house for its consideration.

From the established character of a large portion of the members of this house, I have reason to anticipate that the deliberations of the session, under the guidance of an over ruling Providence, will result, in an eminent degree, in the advancement of the public welfare.

GREAT NORTH AND SOUTH ROAD.

The following bill, was reported in the house of representatives on the 6th inst. by the committee of internal improvements, of which Mr. *Hemphill* is the chairman.

A bill to construct a national road from Buffalo, in the state of New York, passing by the seat of the general government, in the District of Columbia, to New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana.

Be it enacted, &c. That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorised to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, three disinterested citizens of the United states to lay out a road from Buffalo, in the state of New York, passing by the seat of the general government, in the District of Columbia, to the city of New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, whose duty it shall be, or a majority of them, to examine the ground, and lay out said road, pursuing the general course of that route, between Washington city and New Orleans, which is designated, in the report of the engineers, transmitted to congress on the fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the *western route*, or the branch thereof specified in their report to congress of the thirtieth January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, with liberty to select either, and depart therefrom in such places only, throughout the whole distance, as they may deem expedient.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said road shall be laid out four rods in width, and designated on each side by a distinguishable mark on a tree, or by the erection of a stake or monument, sufficiently conspicuous, at every quarter of a mile of the distance, where the road pursues a straight course, and on each side where an angle occurs in its course.

Sec. 3, *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners, after they have laid out the said road, shall present to the president an accurate plan of the same, with its several courses and distances in each state, accompanied by a written report of their proceedings, describing the marks and monuments by which the road is designated, and the face of the country through which it passes, and the roads or parts of roads, if any, in the course of the road so laid out by this act, which, in their opinion, shall need no alteration; which said roads, or parts thereof, so finished, shall remain unaffected by this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall report to the president an estimate of the expenses of the said road, which, in their opinion, will be necessary for its formation, graduation, and final completion, on the most approved plan, without the application of stone or gravel: except where they shall be found indispensably necessary to its use; and, if the same does not, on an average, exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, including the necessary bridges and causeways, per mile, the president is hereby authorised to take prompt and effectual measures to cause said road to be made throughout the whole distance.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners shall receive each dollars per day, while engaged in their duties, in full compensation for their services, including their expenses; and are hereby authorised to employ one surveyor, two chainmen, and one marker, to attend them in laying out the said road; which surveyor shall receive three dollars per day, including expenses, and the chainmen and marker, in like manner, one dollar each, per day, while employed: a certificate, signed by a majority of the commissioners, shall be evidence of the number of days which they shall have been so employed.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby authorised to receive from the several proprietors of the lands over which they shall recommend the road to be made, releases, or engagements to release, upon terms, to the United States, their respective claims to damages expected to be sustained: *Provided*, That no money shall be paid to the said proprietors of the lands for such releases or engagements; nor shall, in any case, compensation be made if demanded, until the land shall be occupied for the road.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the president be, and he is hereby, authorised, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a suitable person as superintendant of the said road, to hold his office during the pleasure of the president, who shall receive, for his compensation, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and who shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the U. States, with security, to be approved by the secretary of the treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties; whose duty it shall be to divide the said road into sections of not more than ten miles each, and contract for, and personally superintend the opening and completing said road, with the necessary causeways and bridges.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent of said road shall submit to the board of United States' engineers the contract for each section of the said road, as also for each bridge, whose approbation shall, in all cases, make said contracts binding on the United States, and shall be necessary to authorise said superintendent to commence their construction: he shall contract with no one person for more than one section of said road, until he shall have completed the same, so that no contractor shall be interested in more than one section at the same time; nor shall said superintendent be beneficially interested in any contract so to be made by him: he shall disburse, and account with the secretary of the treasury for all moneys advanced to him by virtue of this act, and shall make quarterly returns of his proceedings to the department of the treasury, for the inspection of the president.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That, to effectuate the purposes of this act, the president is hereby authorised to draw, from time to time, on the treasury of the United States, for such sums as he shall judge necessary to carry on said work, according to the intent and meaning of this act, out of any monies not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the same shall not, in the whole, exceed the estimate herein before directed to be made and submitted to him; and the president is also requested to cause to be laid before congress, as soon as convenience will permit, after the commencement of each session, a statement of the proceedings under this act.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1830.

Yesterday the secretary of the treasury transmitted to the house of representatives, an estimate of appropriations for 1830, which proposes for the service of the year $10,948,381 67

Viz:	
Civil diplomatic, and miscellaneous,	2,031,325 62
Military service, including fortifications, armories, arsenals, ordinance, Indian affairs, revolutionary and military pensions, and internal improvements	5,109,944 95

Naval service, including the marine corps $3,757,111 10

To the estimates are added statements showing:

1. The appropriations for the service of the year 1830, made by former acts, including public debt, gradual improvement of the navy, arming and equipping the militia, subscriptions to canal stocks, revolutionary claims and Indian affairs, amounting to 11,315,245 00
2. The existing appropriations which will not be required for the year 1829, and which it is proposed to apply in aid of the service of the year 1830 amounting to $62,251 84
3. The existing appropriations which will be required to complete the service of 1829, and which will be expended in 1830, amounting to *2,457,178 16

These three last mentioned amounts, together with so much as may remain unexpended of the sum stated in the report on the finances, presented by the department on the 14th inst. as the estimated expenditure in the fourth quarter of the present year, and with such sums as may be appropriated by congress, for the year 1830, will complete the whole amount subject to the disposition of the executive government in that year.

There is, also, added to the estimates a statement of the several appropriations, which will probably be carried to the surplus fund, at the close of the present year; either because the objects for which they were made are completed, or because these sums will not be required for or will no longer be applicable to them, amount to $115,962 08.

"TREASURY DOCUMENTS,"

Accompanying the annual report of the secretary.

TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR 1830.

The sea—Stock fish, the 120 5*s.* $1 11 1-9

Oysters, the bushel 1*s.* 6*d.* 33 1-3

Pickled fish, the gallon, including vinegar 6*s.* 1 33 1-3

Common whale oil, the ton 26*l.* 12*s.* 118 22 1-4

Whale bone, the ton 95*l.* 422 22 1-4

Spermaceti candles, the lb. 2*s.* 6*d.* 55 1-2

The forest—Skins, furs, pelts, and tails, viz.

Badger, undressed, the skin 1*s.* 6*d.* 33 1-3

Bear, do. 4*s.* 6*d.* 1 00

Beaver, do. 8*d.* 14 3-4

Cat, do. 6*d.* 11 1-3

Calf, dry 4*s.* 8*d.* 1 03 5-8

wet 2*s.* 4*d.* 51 7-8

Coney, the 100 skins 1*s.* 22 2-9

Deer, the skin 2*d.* 3 6-8

Indian, half dressed 8*d.* 14 7-8

undressed or shaved 4*d.* 7 1-2

Dog, in the hair, per doz. 10*d.* 18 1-2

Elk, per skin 1*s.* 22 2-9

Fox 8*d.* 14 7-8

Lamb, in the wool, per 100 1*s.* 6*d.* 33 1-3

tanned or tawed 10*s.* 2 22 3-8

dressed in oil 4*l.* 17 77 5-8

Racoon, undressed, per skin 2*d.* 3 6-8

Seal 1*s.* 22 2-9

Sheep, in the wool, per doz. 1*s.* 22 2-9

tanned, per 100 2*l.* 8 88 7-8

in oil 4*l.* 17 77 5-8

Squirrel, the 100 skins 11*s.* 6*d.* 2 55 1-2

tawed 17*s.* 6*d* 3 88 7-8

Wolf, undressed, per skin 2*s.* 44 6-8

tawed, per skin 17*s.* 6*d* 3 88 7-8

Wolverings, undressed 1*s.* 22 2-9

Undressed skins and furs, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, for every £100 20*l.* 88 88 3-4

Dressed skins and furs, for every £100 of the value 75*l.* 333 33 1-3

Ginseng, per lb. 1*s.* 6*d.* 33 1-3

Staves, viz:—Not exceeding 36 inches in length, 3 inches in thickness, and 7 inches in breadth, the 120 1*l.* 3*s.* 5 11 1-9

Above 36 inches in length, and not exceeding 50; not above 3 inches in thickness, and not exceeding 7 inches in breadth, the 120 2*s.* 6*d.* 10 22 2-9

Above 50 inches in length, and not exceeding 60; not above 3 inches in thickness, and not more than 7 inches broad, the 120 3*l.* 13 33 1-3

Above 60 inches in length, and not exceeding 72 inches; not above 3 inches in thickness, nor 7 inches in breadth, the 120 4*l.* 4*s.* 18 66 2-3

Above 72 inches long, not above 3 inches thick, nor 7 inches broad, the 120 4*l.* 16*s.* 21 33 1-3

Above 3 inches in thickness, or above 7 inches in breadth, and not exceeding 63 inches in length, shall be deemed clapboards, and be charged accordingly.

Above 3 inches in thickness, or above 7 inches in breadth, and exceeding 63 inches in length, shall be deemed pipeboards, and charged accordingly.

Staves, being the growth of any of the United States of America, and imported directly from thence, respectively, not exceeding 1½ inch in thickness, shall be charged with one-third part only of the duties herein before imposed on staves.

Boards, viz:—Beech boards, under 2 inches in thickness, and 15 feet in length, the 120 4*l* 9*d.* 6*s.* 19 89

Under 2 inches in thickness, and if 15 feet in length, or upwards, the 120 8*l.* 19*s.* 39 77 7-9

Clapboards, not exceeding 5 feet 3 inches in length, and under 8 inches square 6*l.* 2*s.* 27 11 1-9

Linn boards, under 4 feet in length, and 6 inches in thickness, the 120 6*l.* 16*s* 6*d.* 30 33 1-3

Four feet in length, and 6 inches in thickness, or upwards, the 120 13*l.* 13*s.* 60 66 2-3

Oak boards, under 2 inches in thickness, and under 15 feet in length, the 120 18*l.* 1*s.* 80 22 2-9

Under 2 inches in thickness, and if 15 feet in length, or upwards, the 120 36*l.* 2*s.* 160 44 4-9

Outside slabs or paling boards, hewed on one side, not exceeding 7 feet in length, and not above 1½ inches in thickness, the 120 2*l.* 8 88 8-9

Outside slabs, hewed on one side, exceeding 7 feet in length, and not exceeding 12 feet in length, and not above 1½ inches in thickness 4*l.* 17 77 7-9

Outside slabs or paling boards, hewed on one side, exceeding 12 feet in length, or 1½ inches in thickness, are subject and liable to the duties payable on deals.

Deals, to be used in mines, viz:—Above 7 inches in width, being 8 feet in length, and not above 10 feet in length, and not exceeding 1½ inches in thickness, the 120 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* 36 11 1-9

Deals imported into Great Britain, viz: above 7 inches in width, being 6 feet in length, and not above 16 feet in length, and not exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness, the 120 19*l.* 84 44 4-9

Above 7 inches in width, above 16 feet in length, and not above 21 feet in length, and not exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness, the 120 22*l.* 97 77 7-9

Above 7 inches in width, above 21 feet in length, and not above 45 feet in length, and not above 3¼ inches in thickness, the 120 44*l.* 195 55 5-9

Above 45 feet in length, or above 3¼ inches in thickness, (not being timber 8 inches square, or upwards), the load containing 50 cubic feet 2*l.* 10*s.* 11 11 1-9

And further, the 120 6*l.* 26 66 2-3

Deals imported into Ireland, viz:—Above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 12 inches in width, and not exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness, viz. 8 feet in length and not exceeding 12 feet in length, the 120 12*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* 55 42 2-3

Exceeding 12 feet in length, and not exceeding 14 feet in length, the 120 14*l.* 11*s.* 64 66 2-3

Exceeding 14 feet in length, and not exceeding 16 feet in length, the 120 16*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* 73 88 8-9

Exceeding 16 feet in length, and not exceeding 18 feet in length, the 120 18*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* 83 12 3-4

Exceeding 18 feet in length, and not exceeding 20 feet in length, the 120 20*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* 92 85

*Whether this figure should be 2 or 3, we are wholly at a loss to determine. We have had before us not less than a dozen copies of the estimate, and they are about as "6 of one to half a dozen of the other." We incline to the belief, in the absence of an *official* copy, that it should be a 2, and have so put it.

Above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 12 inches in width, and not exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness, viz: 8 feet in length, and not exceeding 20 feet in length, the 120 41*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* 184 72 1-4

Above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 12 inches in width, and not exceeding 4 inches in thickness, and exceeding 20 feet in length, the 120 51*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* 229 44 1-2

Above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 12 inches in width, and exceeding 4 inches in thickness, and exceeding 20 feet in length, the 120 100*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* 445 79 1-2

Deal ends imported into Great Britain, viz:—Above 7 inches in width, being under 6 feet in length, and not exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness, the 120 6*l.* 26 66 2-3

Above 7 inches in width, being under 6 feet in length, and exceeding 3¼ inches, the 120 12*l.* 53 33 1-3

Imported into Ireland, viz:—above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 12 inches in width, and under 8 feet in length, viz:—not exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness the 120 7*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* 31 48 1-3

Exceeding 3¼ inches 13*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* 61 03 1-2

And further, on all deals and deal ends imported into Ireland, of the aforesaid lengths, but of the following widths, the additional duties following, viz:

If exceeding 12 inches in width, and not exceeding 15 inches in width, twenty-five per cent. or one-fourth of the aforesaid rates.

If exceeding 15 inches in width, and not exceeding 18 inches in width, fifty per cent. or one-half of the aforesaid rates.

If exceeding 18 inches in width, and not exceeding 21 inches in width, seventy-five per cent. or three-fourths of the aforesaid rates.

If exceeding 21 inches in width, one hundred per cent. or an additional duty, equal to the aforesaid rates, respectively.

Fire wood, not fit or proper to be used, other than as such, viz: the fathom of 6 feet wide, and 6 feet high 19*s.* 4 22 2-9

Fir quarters, viz:—Under 5 inches square, and under 24 feet long, the 120 18*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* 80 57 1-2

Under 5 inches square, of 24 feet in length, or upwards, the 120 27*l.* 120 00

5 inches square, or upwards, are subject and liable to the duties payable on fur timber.

Handspikes, viz:—Under 7 feet in length, the 120 2*l.* 8 88 8-9

7 feet in length, or upwards, the 120 4*l.* 17 77 7-9

Knees of oak, viz:—Under 5 inches square, the 120 10*s.* 2 22 2-9

5 inches square, and under 8 inches square, the 120 4*l.* 17 77 7-9

8 inches square, or upwards, the load, containing 50 cubic feet 1*l.* 6*d.* 5 77 7-9

Lathwood, viz:—In pieces under 5 feet in length, the fathom, 6 feet wide, and 6 feet high 4*l.* 5*s.* 18 66 2-3

In pieces 5 feet in length, and under 8 feet in length, the fathom, 6 feet high, and 6 feet wide 6*l.* 16*s.* 30 22 2-9

Lathwood, 8 feet in length, and under 12 feet in length, the fathom, 6 feet high, and 6 feet wide 10*l.* 4*s.* 45 33 1-3

12 feet long, or upwards, the fathom, 6 feet wide, and 6 feet high 13*l.* 12*s.* 60 44 4-9

Masts, yards, or bowsprits, viz:—6 inches in diameter, and under 8 inches, each 8*s.* 1 77 7-9

8 inches in diameter, and under 12 inches, each 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* 4 88 8-9

12 inches in diameter, or upwards, the load, containing 50 cubic feet 2*l.* 15*s.* 12 22 2-9

Oak plank, viz:—2 inches in thickness, or upwards, the load, containing 50 cubic feet 4*l.* 17 77 7-9

Oars, the 120 14*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* 66 50

Spokes for wheels, viz:—Not exceeding 2 feet in length, the 1,000 3*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* 14 96 2-3

Exceeding 2 feet in length, the 1,000 6*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* 29 92 4-6

Spars, viz:—Under 22 feet in length, and under 4 inches in diameter, exclusive of the bark, the 120 2*l.* 8*s.* 10 66 2-3

22 feet in length, or upwards, and under 4 inches in diameter, exclusive of the bark, the 120 4*l.* 5*s.* 18 88 8-9

4 inches in diameter, and under 6 inches in diameter, exclusive of the bark, the 120 9*l.* 40 00

Anchor stocks, the piece 8*s.* 4*d.* 1 85 1-5

Balks, viz:—Under 5 inches square, and under 24 feet long, the 120 18*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* 80 57 1-2

Under 5 inches square, and 24 feet long, or upwards, the 120 27*l.* 120 00

5 inches square, and upwards, are subject and liable to the duties payable on fir timber.

Battens imported into England, viz:—6 feet in length, not exceeding 16 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 2¾ inches in thickness, the 120 10*l.* 44 44 4-9

Exceeding 16 feet in length, and not exceeding 21 feet in length, and not above 7 inches wide, and not exceeding 2¾ inches in thickness, the 120 11*l.* 10*s.* 51 11 1-9

Exceeding 21 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, or, if exceeding 2¾ inches in thickness 20*l.* 88 88 8-9

Battens imported into Ireland, 8 feet in length, and not exceeding 12 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 3½ inches in thickness, the 120 8*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* 36 94 3-8

Exceeding 12 feet in length, and not exceeding 14 feet in length, nor above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness, the 120 9*l.* 14*s.* 49 11 1-9

Exceeding 14 feet in length, and not exceeding 16 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness, the 120 11*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* 49 25 6-7

Battens exceeding 16 feet in length, and not exceeding 18 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, not exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness, the 120 12*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* 55 40 5-7

Exceeding 18 feet in length, and not exceeding 20 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness, the 120 13*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* 59 74

Exceeding 20 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness 34*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* 152 46 1-4

Batten ends imported into Great Britain, viz:—

Under 6 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 2¾ inches in thickness, the 120 3*l.* 13 33 1-3

Under 6 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and exceeding 2¾ inches in thickness, the 120 6*l.* 26 67

Imported into Ireland, viz.—Under 8 feet in length, and not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness, the 120 4*l.* 14*s* 5*d*.. 20 98 1-6

Under 8 feet in length, if exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness, the 120 9*l.* 3*d.* 1*d.* 40 68 1-2

Beech plank, 2 inches in thickness, or upwards, the load, containing 50 cubic feet 2*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* 10 83 1-2

Beech quarters, viz:—Under 5 inches square, and under 24 feet in length, the 120 4*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* 20 14 3-4

5 inches square, and under 8 inches square, or if 24 feet in length, or more, the 120 12*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* 54 11 1-9

Timber, viz: Fir timber, 8 inches square, or upwards, the load, containing 50 cubic feet 2*l.* 15*s.* 12 22 2-9

Oak timber, 8 inches square, or upwards, the load, containing 50 cubic feet 2*l.* 15*s.* 12 22 2-9

Timber of all sorts, not particularly enumerated or described, or otherwise charged with duty, being 8 inches square, or upwards, the load, containing 50 cubic feet 1*l.* 8*s.* 6 22 2-9

Ufers, viz:—Under 5 inches square, and under 24 feet in length, the 120 18*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* 80 57 1-2

Under 5 inches square, and 24 feet, and upwards, in length, the 120 27*l.* 120 00

5 inches square, or upwards, are subject and liable to the duties payable on fir timber

Wainscot logs, viz.—8 inches square, or upwards, the load, containing 50 cubic feet 2*l.* 15*s.* 12 22 2-9

Wood unmanufactured, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, for every £100 of the value 20*l.* 88 88 8-9
Wool, viz:—Beaver wool, the pound 1*s.* 7*d.* 35 1-5
cut and combed 4*s.* 9*d.* 1 05 1-2
Bison, or buffalo, the pound 6*d.* 11 1-9
Coney wool, the pound 2*d.* 03 6-8
Cotton wool, or waste of cotton wool, for every 100 pounds of the value 6*l.* 26 66 2-3
Sheep's wool, not being of the value of 1 shilling per pound, thereof, the pound ½*d.*
Being of the value of 1 shilling the pound, or upwards, the pound 1*d.* 01 23-27
Tar, the last, containing 12 barrels, each barrel not exceeding 31½ gallons 15*s.* 3 33 1-3
Pitch, the cwt. 10*d.* 18 14-27
Rosin, the cwt. 4*s.* 9*d.* 1 05 5-9
Turpentine, viz:—Not being of greater value than 12 shillings the cwt. thereof, the cwt. 4*s.* 4*d.* 96 8-27
Being of greater value than 12 shillings the cwt. thereof, the cwt. 5*s.* 4*d.* 1 18 14-27
Ashes, viz: pearl and pot, the cwt. 6*s.* 1 33 1-3
Soap wood, or weed 1*s.* 8*d.* 37 1-27
Not otherwise enumerated, the cwt. 20*l.* 88 88 8-9
Bark, Angostura, the pound 2*s.* 44 4-9
Cascarilla, the pound 1*d.* 1 23-27
Guiacum, the cwt. 1*l.* 8*s.* 6 00
Oak bark, the cwt. 8*d.* 14 22-27
Black oak, or quercitron bark, imported from any country not in Europe 1*s.* 22 3-5
Russian, or Jesuits bark, the pound 1*d.* 01 23-27
Sassafras bark do. 8*d.* 14 22-27
Bark not above enumerated or described, being for the use of dyers or tanners, and for no other use or purpose whatever, for every £100 of the value 20*l.* 88 88 8-9
Bark not particularly enumerated or described, not otherwise charged with duty, whether pulverized or not, the pound 2*s.* 44 4-9
Oak bark, solid vegetable extract from oak bark, or other vegetable substances, to be used for the purpose of tanning leather, and for no other purpose whatever, the cwt. 3*s.* 66 2-3
Agriculture—Tallow, the cwt. 3*s.* 2*d.* 72 2-9
Hides, viz: horse, mare, gelding, buffalo, bull, cow, or ox hides, in the hair, not tanned, tawed, or curried, or in any way dressed, viz:
Dry, the cwt. 4*s.* 8*d.* 1 3 19-27
Wet do 2*s.* 4*d.* 51 23-27
Tanned, and not otherwise dressed, the lb. 1*s.* 22 2-9
Losh hides, the pound 1*s.* 8*d.* 37 1-27
Russia hides, tanned or colored, the hide 15*s.* 3 33 1-3
Hides, or pieces of hides, raw or undressed, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, for every £100 of the value 20*l.* 88 88 8-9
Hides, or pieces of hides, raw or undressed, not particularly enumerated or described, as above
Hides, or pieces of hides, tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, for every £100 of the value 40*l.* 177 77 7-9
Horses, mares, or geldings, each 1*l.* 4 44 4-9
Horns, horn tips, and pieces of horn, not otherwise charged with duty, the cwt. 2*s.* 4*d.* 51 23-27
Mules, each 10*s.* 2 22 2-9
Bacon, the cwt. 1*l.* 8*s.* 6 22 2-9
Hams, do. 1*l.* 8*s.* 6 22 2-9
Lard, do. 8*s.* 1 77 7-9
Potatoes, do. 2*s.* 44 4-9
Apples, the bushel 4*s.* 88 8-9
Apples, dried, the bushel 7*s.* 1 55 5-9
Rice, viz: Not being rough, and in the husk, the cwt. 15*s.* 3 33 1-3
Rough, and in the husk or paddy, the bushel 2*s.* 6*d.* 55 5-9
Wheat, whenever such average price shall be—
62 and under 63 shillings the bushel* 1*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* 5 48 1-3
63 do. 64 do. 1*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* 5 25 25-27
64 do. 65 do. 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* 5 03 19-27
65 do. 66 do. 1*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* 4 81 13-27
66 do. 67 do. 1*l.* 8*d.* 4 59 7-27
67 do. 68 do. 18*s.* 8*d.* 4 14 22-27
68 do. 69 do. 16*s.* 8*d.* 3 70 10-27
69 do. 70 do. 13*s.* 8*d.* 3 03 19-27
70 do. 71 do. 10*s.* 8*d.* 2 37 1-27
71 do. 72 do. 6*s.* 8*d.* 1 48 4-27
72 do. 73 do. 2*s.* 8*d.* 59 7-27
at or above 73 do. 1*s.* 22 3-5
under 62 and not under 61 shillings the bushel 1*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* 5 70 10-27
And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 61 shillings, such duty shall be increased by 1 shilling.
Barley, 33, and under 34 shillings the quarter 12*s.* 4*d.* 2 74 2-27
And in respect of every integral shilling, by which such price shall be above 33 shillings, such duty shall be decreased by one-sixth, until such price shall be 41 shillings.
At or above 41 shillings the quarter 1*s.* 22 3-5
Under 33 and not under 32 shillings 13*s.* 10*d.* 3 07 11-27
And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 32 shillings, such duty shall be increased by 1*s.* 6*d.*
Maize, or Indian corn, buckwheat, beer or bigg, viz: For every quarter, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of barley.
Tobacco, unmanufactured 3*s.*
manufactured, or segers 9*s.*
Indigo, per lb. 4*d.*
Hops, the cwt. 11*s.*
Sugar, brown or Muscovado, or clayed, not being refined, the cwt. 3*l.* 3*s.*
Do do refined, the cwt. 8*l.* 8*s.*
Cotton
Flaxseed or linseed, the quarter 1*s.*
Clover seed, the cwt. 1*l.*
Manufactures—Soap, viz: hard, the cwt. 4*l.* 10*s.* 20 00
soft, do do 3*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* 15 88 1-3
Tallow candles, the cwt. 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* 14 07 11-27
Leather, any article made of leather, or any manufacture whereof leather is the most valuable part, not otherwise enumerated or described, for every £100 of the value 30*l.* 133 33 1-3
Hats, viz:—*Restricted as to package.*
bast, chip, cane, or horse hair hats or bonnets, each hat or bonnet not exceeding 22 inches in diameter, the dozen 1*l.* 4 44 4-9
each hat or bonnet, exceeding 22 inches in diameter, the dozen 2*l.* 8 88 8-9
straw hats or bonnets, each hat or bonnet not exceeding 22 inches in diameter, the dozen 3*l.* 8*s.* 15 11 1-9
each hat or bonnet, exceeding 22 inches in diameter, the dozen 6*l.* 16*s.* 30 22 2-9
made of and mixed with felt, hair, wool, or beaver, the dozen 10*s.* 6*d.* 3 33 1-3
Wax, viz: beeswax unbleached or unmanufactured, the cwt. 1*l.* 10*s.* 14 77 7-9
white, in any degree bleached or manufactured, the cwt. 3*l.* 27 44 4-9
myrtle wax, the pound 1*s.* 22 2-9
sealing wax, for every £100 of the value 30*l.* 133 33 1-3
Spirits, or strong waters, of all sorts, viz: For every gallon of such spirits or strong waters, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, viz: not being spirits or strong waters the produce of any British possession, and not being sweetened spirits, or spirits mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by such hydrometer 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* 5 00
Spirits, cordials, or strong waters, respectively, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the de-

*Quarter?— Ed. Reg.

gree of strength cannot be ascertained exactly by such hydrometer 1*l.* 10*s.* 6 66 2-3

N. B. The officers of the customs are directed to charge the duty on the strength of spirits imported in bottles, to one tenth of a gallon.

Beer, viz: Mum beer, the barrel, 32 gallons 3*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* 12 57 11-27

spruce, do do 3*l.* 6*s.* 14 66 2-3

beer or ale of all sorts do 2*l.* 13*s.* 11 77 7-9

Carriages of all sorts, for every £100 of the value 30*l.* 133 33 1-3

Snuff, the pound 6*s.* 1 33 1-3

Snuff may not be imported into the United Kingdom in any ship or vessel less than 120 tons; nor except in hogsheads, casks, chests, or cases, each of which shall contain at least 100 pounds, nett weight, if from the East Indies, or 450 pounds, nett weight, if from any other place, on forfeiture of the same. Nor unless the particular weight in each hogshead, cask, &c. with the tare of the same, be marked thereon; nor into any ports of the United Kingdom except the following ports, viz: London, Liverpool, Bristol, Lancaster, Cowes, Falmouth, Whiteheaven, Hull, Port Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Plymouth, New Castle upon Tyne, Belfast, Cork, Drogheda, Dublin, Galway, Limerick, Londonderry, Newry, Sligo, Waterford, and Wexford.

Exceptions.—Samples of snuff, not exceeding 1lb. weight, may be imported, provided the master of the vessel specifies, in his manifest and report, the several packages, describing them as samples, and the importation of such samples being confined to the ports at which snuff is allowed to be imported.—*Treas. order*, 30 *Nov.* 1822.

Packages of snuff, under the legal size, may be entered by special order of the board of customs in each case, provided it is bona fide for private use, and regularly inserted in the manifest and report, and consigned to the person for whose use it is intended; and provided the application and proof be made by such persons, and not by an agent.—*Min. Com. Cus.* 1 *Nov.* 1826.

All seized snuff, and all snuff brought to the king's warehouse for security of duties, and which will not sell for the amount of the duties, is to be destroyed. *Treas. order*, 17*th*, and *Min. Com. Cus.* 22 *Nov.* 1826, and 5 *Jan.* 1827.

Lead, black, the cwt. 4*s.* 88 8-9

chromate of lead, the cwt. 2*s.* 44 4-9

ore, the ton 1*l.* 5*s.* 5 55 5-9

pig, do 2*l.* 8 88 8-9

red, the cwt. 6*s.* 1 33 1-3

white, do 7*s.* 1 55 5-9

Glass, from and after the 5th January, 1826.

Crown glass, or any kind of window glass, (not being plate glass or German sheet glass) the cwt. 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 37 03 19-29

German sheet glass, the cwt. 10*l.* 44 44 4-9

Plate glass, the square foot, not containing more than 9 square feet 6*s.* 1 33 1-3

Containing more than 9 square feet, and not more than 14, the square foot 8*s.* 1 77 7-9

Containing more than 14 square feet, and not more than 36 square feet, the square foot 9*s.* 6*d.* 2 11 1-9

Containing more than 36 square feet, the square foot 11*s.* 2 44 4-9

Glass manufactures, not otherwise described or enumerated, and old broken glass, fit only to be manufactured, for every £100, of the value 20*l.* 88 88 8-9

And further, for every cwt. 4*l.* 17 77 7-9

Gold leaf, the 100 leaves 3*s.* 66 2-3

Bullion and foreign coins, of gold or silver, and ore of gold and silver, or of which the major part in value is gold or silver free.

Bullion, the produce of any country, may be brought into the United Kingdom from any place, and in any sort of ships, however navigated, and may be landed without report, entry, or warrant. 6 Geo. IV.

Jewels, emerals, and rubies, and all other precious stones, except diamonds, viz:

Set, for every £100 of the value 20*l.* 88 88 8-9

Not set, for every £100 of the value 10*l.* 44 44 4-9

Diamonds, duty free free.

Molasses, the cwt. 1*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* 5 27 7-9

Mahogany, the ton 7*l.* 10*s.* 33 33 1-3

Mahogany, of the growth of Bermuda, or of any of the Bahama islands, and imported thence direct, and imported direct from the Bay of Honduras in a British ship, or ship built at Honduras, cleared out from the port of Belisle, the ton 2*l.* 10*s.* 11 11 1-9

Of the growth of the island of Jamaica, and imported direct from thence 4*l.* 17 77 7-9

Hemp, dressed, the cwt. 4*l.* 15*s.* 21 11 1-9

Rough or undressed, or any other vegetable substance of the nature and quality of undressed hemp, and applicable to the same purpose 4*s.* 8*d.* 1 03 19-27

Oats, 25*s.* and under 26*s.* the quarter 9*s.* 3*d.* 2 05 15-27

And in respect of each integral shilling by which such price shall be above 25*s.* such duty shall be decreased by 1*s.* 6*d.* until such price shall be 31 shillings.

At or above 31*s.* the quarter 1*s.* 22 2-9

Under 25*s.* and not under 24*s.* the quarter 16*s.* 9*d.* 3 68 14-27

And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling by which such price shall be under 24*s.*, such duty shall be increased by 1*s.* 6*d.*

Rye, peas, and beans, 36*s.* and under 37*s.* the quarter.

And in respect to each integral shilling by which such price shall be above 36 shillings, such duty shall be decreased by 1*s.* 6*d.* until such price shall be 46 shillings.

At or above 46*s.* the quarter.

Under 36*s.* and not under 35*s.*

And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling by which such price shall be under 35*s.* such duty shall be increased 1*s.* 6*d.*

Wheat, meal, and flour—For every barrel being 196 lbs. a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on 38½ gallons of wheat.

Oat meal, for every quantity of 181½ lbs. a duty equal in amount to the duty papable on a quarter of oats.

Butter, the cwt. 1*l.* 4 44 4-9

Buttons, for every £100 of the value 20*l.* 88 85 8-9

Bottles, viz: Of earth or stone, empty, the dozen 3*s.* 2*d.* 70 10-27

And further, full or empty, the cwt. 5*s.* 1 11 1-9

Of glass, covered with wicker, the dozen quarts 1*l.* 2*s.* 4 88 8-9

And further, the cwt. 4*l.* 17 77 7-9

Of green or common glass, not of less content than one pint, and not being phials, viz: full, if containing wine or spirts, the dozen quarts, (content) 4*s.* 88 8-9

2*s.* 22 2-9

Empty

Of green or common glass, full, but not containing wine or spirits, computing all bottles of not greater content than half a pint as of the content of half a pint, and all bottles of greater content than half a pint, and not of greater content than a pint, or of a reputed pint, as of the content of a pint, or a reputed pint, viz: the dozen quarts content 2*s.* 44 4-9

Of glass, not otherwise enumerated or described, for every £100 of the value 25*l.* 111 11 1-9

And further, for every £100 4*l.* 17 77 7-9

Linseed or hempseed oil, the tun 39*l.* 18*s.* 177 33 1-3

Turpentine—Not being of greater value than 12*s.* the cwt. thereof, the cwt. 4*s.* 4*d.* 96 8-27

Being of greater value than 12*s.* the cwt. thereof, and not greater than 15*s.* the cwt. thereof, the cwt. 5*s.* 4*d.* 1 28 19-27

Cordage or cable—Tarred and untarred (standing and running rigging in use excepted), the cwt. 10*s.* 9*d.* 2 38 23-27

If otherwise disposed of, for every £100 of the value 20*l.* 88 88 8-9

Iron, viz:—In bars or unwrought, the ton 1*l.* 10*s.* 6 66 2-3

Slit, or hammered into rods, and iron drawn, or hammered, less than ¾ of an inch square, the cwt. 5s. 1 11 1-9
Cromate of iron, the ton 5s. 1 11 1-9
Cast, for every £100 of the value 10l. 44 44 4-9
Hoops, the cwt. 1l. 3s. 9d. 5 27 7-9
Old broken, and old cast iron, the cwt. 12s. 2 66 2-3
Ore, the ton 5s. 1 11 1-9
Pig iron, the ton 10s. 2 22 8-9
Iron wire, not otherwise enumerated or described, the cwt. 1l. 4 44 4-9
Wrought, not otherwise enumerated or described, for every £100 of the value 20l. 88 88 8-9
Chocolate and cocoa paste, the lb. 4s. 4d. 96 8-27
Gunpowder, the cwt. 3l. 13 33 1-3
Gunpowder may not be imported into the United Kingdom without license from his majesty, such license to be granted for the furnishing his majesty's stores, public only, on forfeiture of the same, 6 George IV. c. 107. Nor may gunpowder be entered to be warehoused.
Copper, viz:—Ore, the cwt. 12s. 2 66 2-3
Old, fit only to be manufactured, the cwt. 15s. 3 33 1-3
In plates and copper coin, the cwt. 1l. 10s. 6 66 2-3
Unwrought, viz: in bricks or pigs, rose copper, and all cast copper, the cwt. 1l. 7s. 6 00
In part wrought, viz: bars, rods, or ingots, hammered or raised, the cwt. 1l. 15s, 7 77 7-9
Brass wire, not otherwise enumerated, or copper wire, the cwt. 2l. 10s. 11 11 1-9
Manufactures of copper, not otherwise enumerated or described, and copper plates engraved, for every £100 of the value 30l. 133 33 1-3
Brass, viz:—Manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated or described, for every £100 of the value 30l. 133 33 1-3
Powder of, for japanning, the lb. 2s. 6d. 55 5-9
Books and maps—Books, being of editions printed prior to the year 1801, bound or unbound, the cwt 1l. 4 44 4-9
Books, being of editions printed in or since the year 1801, bound or unbound, the cwt. 5l. 22 22 2-9
Note.—For the description of books prohibited to be imported, see the act for the regulation of the customs, and acts for securing copy rights.
To prevent foreign books or maps, the property of individuals, from being charged with duty more than once, the proprietor shall, on each importation subsequent to the original one, make oath that the duties were paid thereon on their original importation, or that he purchased them in Great Britain in a fair way of trade; that such are the same he exported from thence, and are now brought back for his private use, and not for sale in this country.
No book, first composed, written, or printed, and published in the United Kingdom, and reprinted in any other country or place, shall be imported into Great Britain, on forfeiture of the same, and also of £10 and double the value of every copy.—*See page 40 of Ellis's abridgment, in conclusion.*
Maps and charts—Bound together in books, charged with duty as bound books.
Plain or colored, each map or chart or part thereof 6d. 11 1-9
Cotton, manufactured—For every £100 of the value 10l. 44 44 4-9
If printed, for every square yard 3½d. 06 31-54
Yarn, viz:—Cable yarn, the cwt. 10s. 9d. 2 38 8-9
Mohair, the lb. 1d. 05 5-9
Grogram, the lb. 6d. 11 1-9
Raw linen, the cwt. 1s. 22 2-9
Worsted yarn, being of 2 or more threads, twisted or thrown, the lb. 6d. 11 1-9
Flax and tow, or cordilla of hemp or flax, whether dressed or undressed, from and after the 5th of July, 1828, the lb. 1d. 01 23-27
Thread, viz:—Bruges thread, the dozen pounds 15s. 3 33 1-3
Outnal, the doz. lbs. 15s. 3 33 1-3
Pack thread, the cwt. 15s. 3 33 1-3
Sisters thread, the lb. 4s. 88 8-9
Whited brown, the doz. lbs. 18s. 4 00
Not otherwise enumerated or described, for every £100 of the value 25l. 111 11 1-9
Paper, viz:—Brown paper, made of old rope or cordage, only, without separating or extracting the pitch or tar therefrom, and without any mixture of other materials therewith. the lb. 3d. 05 5-9
Printed paper, or stained, or paper hangings, or flock paper, the yard square 1s. 22 2-9
Waste paper of any other sort, not particularly enumerated described, nor otherwise charged with duty, the lb. 9d. 16 2-3
Parchment, the doz. sheets 10s. 2 22 2-9
Pasteboard, the cwt. 3l. 8s. 2d. 15 14 22-27
Vinegar, the tun 18l. 18s. 84 00
Tin, the cwt. 2l. 10s. 11 11 1-9
Manufactures of tin, not otherwise enumerated or described. for every £100 of the value 20l. 88 88 8-9
Pewter—Manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated or described, for ever £100 of the value 20l. 88 88 8-9
Stones, viz:—Burrs for millstones, the hundred 3l. 16s. 16 88 8-9
Dogstones, not exceeding 4 feet in diameter, above 6 and under 12 inches in thickness, the pair 6l. 3s. 6d. 27 44 4-9
Emery stones, the cwt. 2s. 44 4-9
Filtering stones, for every £100 of the value 50l. 222 22 2-9
Flint stones, for potters, the ton 2s. 6d. 55 5-9
Grave stones, of marble, polished, each not containing more than two feet square, the foot square superficial measure 2s. 6d. 55 5-9
unpolished, the foot square superficial measure 10d. 18 14-27
not of marble, polished or unpolished, do. 6d. 11 1-9
Lime stone, for every £100 of the value 20l. 88 88 8-9
Marble blocks, the solid foot 1s. 22 2-9
Marble, in any way manufactured, except grave-stones and paving-stones, each not containing more than 2 feet square, the cwt. 3s. 66 2-3
Marble paving-stones, polished, each not containing more than 2 feet square, the foot square superficial measure 18 14-27
Rough marble, the foot square superficial measure 6d. 11 1-9
Mill-stones, above 4 feet in diameter, or if 12 inches in thickness or upwards, the pair 11l. 8s. 50 66 2-3
Paving-stones, not of marble, the hundred feet square, superficial measure 12s. 2 66 2-3
Pebble stones, the ton 13s. 6d. 3 00
Polishing stones, for every £100 of the value 20l. 88 88 8-9
Pumice stones, the ton 1l. 13s. 4d. 7 40 20-27
Quern stones, under 3 feet in diameter, and not exceeding 6 inches in thickness, the pair 8s. 9d. 1 94 4-9
3 feet in diameter, and not exceeding 4 feet in diameter, and not exceeding 6 inches in thickness, the pair 17s. 6d. 3 88 8-9
Rag stones, for every £100 of the value 20l. 88 88 8-9
Slates, for every £100 of the value 66l. 10s. 295 55 5-9
Slick stones, the hundred 8s. 1 77 7-9
Stone, sculptured, the cwt. 2s. 6d. 55 5-9
Stone to be used for the purpose of lithography, the cwt. 3s. 66 2-3
Whet-stones, the cwt. 8s. 9d. 1 94 4-9
Stones, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, for every £100 of the value 66l. 10s. 295 55 5-9
Note.—If any statue, group of figures, or other stone or marble ornament, carved out of the same block, shall exceed one ton weight, the duty to be charged thereon shall be estimated at the rate payable for one ton weight, and no more.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS—1ST SESSION.

SENATE.

January 7. The resolution offered by Mr. *Sprague*, yesterday, relative to applications for pensions under the statutes of 18th March, 1818, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. *Forsyth* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the laws of the United States, for the regulation of trade and intercourse with the Indians, so as to exempt expressly from their operation, the territory occupied by any Indians within a state, over whom, as tribes or individuals, the laws of the state have been, or may be, extended by the legislature thereof. [Agreed to on Monday.]

The *vice president* communicated a report from the secretary of the treasury, furnishing the information required by a resolution of the senate, of the 28th of February, 1829, directing the secretary of the treasury to lay before the senate, a statement, shewing the total amount of bonds taken for duties by each collector of the customs, for the years 1826, 1827, and 1828, the per cent. charged by each, and the total amount of the commissions received by each; the nett amount (all charges deducted) of emoluments received by each collector; the nett emoluments of each naval officer, surveyor, measurer, gauger, and weigher, in each port, for those years, (all charges deducted), adding thereto what either may have received as superintendant of light houses: the total number of permanent inspectors in each port, and the emoluments of each; the total number of temporary inspectors in each port, and their average emoluments, by adding up the gross sum paid them, and dividing it by the number employed."

After this report was read, Mr. *Smith*, of Md. laid on the table a letter, addressed to him as chairman of the committee of finance, accompanied by a large number of documents, exhibiting the emoluments of collectors, surveyors, naval officers, inspectors, guagers, weighers, &c. for the years 1826, '7, and '8.

The report and letter were then referred and ordered to be printed.

The following original bills were reported, read, and passed to a second reading, viz:

By Mr. *Smith*, of Maryland, from the committee on finance, a bill to continue in force an act authorizing the importation and allowance of drawback on brandy in casks of a capacity no less than fifteen gallons;

A bill to alter the terms of credit on bonds given for duties on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States; and

A bill to authorize the commissioners of the sinking fund to redeem the public debt of the United States. [Mr. S. laid on the table a letter from the secretary of the treasury, inclosing two statements connected with the subject of the last of these bills; which was ordered to be printed.]

Several other bills were reported and referred; the engrossed bills

To cause the northern and western boundary lines of the state of Missouri to be better marked and established, and to divide certain land adjoining said boundary among the half breed Indians of the Sac and Fox tribes;

For the relief of the mayor and city council of Baltimore; and

Allowing the duties on foreign merchandize imported into Louisville, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Natchez, and Nashville, to be secured and paid at those places; were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the house of representatives.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Charles Larabee, on its third reading caused a brief debate, after which it was passed. The remainder of the session was occupied in considering the bill for the relief of John Edgar, but before a decision was had, the senate adjourned to Monday.

January 11. The *vice president* communicated the credentials of *Arnold Naudain*, appointed a senator by the legislature of Delaware, in the place of Mr. *McLane*, minister to England.

Mr. *Woodbury* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on post offices and post roads, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that no higher rates of postage be imposed on proof sheets, than on newspapers. [Agreed to next day.]

Mr. *Forsyth* presented a preamble and resolution of the legislature of Georgia, instructing the senators, and requesting the representatives of that state in congress, "to use their best efforts, and their warmest co-operation in obtaining a total repeal of the tariff act of 1828;" which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Troup* presented resolutions of the same legislature, requesting congress to repeal or modify the act of 14th May, 1826, for running out and marking the line between Florida and that state, and to make provision for and appoint commissioners on the part of the United States, to act in conjunction with commissioners to be appointed by Georgia, to run and mark said line, agreeably to the second article of the treaty with Spain, of the 27th October, 1795. Referred to the committee on the judiciary and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Grundy* presented resolutions of the legislature of Tennessee, for a survey and examination of the Harpeth Shoals, in Cumberland river, with a view to remove the obstructions to navigation; and for an adequate appropriation by congress to effect that object. Referred to the committee on roads and canals, and printed.

After the presentation of a number of petitions,

Mr. *Sanford*, from the select committee appointed on the subject of the current coins of the U. States, made a detailed report, accompanied by a bill "in addition to the acts concerning coins and the mint." The bill was read, and passed to a second reading; and 500 additional copies of the report ordered to be printed.

Many other bills were reported, &c. when the senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of sundry citizens of the United States, who have lost property by the depredations of certain Indian tribes.

The debate on this bill was resumed by Mr. *Forsyth*, who spoke in opposition to it, and continued nearly three hours. Mr. F. opposed the bill on the ground principally that the claims had not been sufficiently investigated, and their justice ascertained. Mr. *Ruggles* and Mr. *Holmes* likewise opposed the bill for the same and other reasons—overcharges, &c.

Mr. *Benton* and Mr. *White* replied at large and specifically to the objections urged against the bill, the former gentleman more than once, and with much earnestness, defending the justice of the claims, their legality, and their reasonableness, as to the amount of charges, &c.

In the course of the debate Mr. *Kane*, to obviate Mr. *Forsyth's* objection, moved an amendment, referring the claims to the secretary of war for re-examination; &c. but the motion was lost. Mr. *Smith*, of S. Carolina, rose to address the senate further on the subject: when, at half past 3 o'clock, the senate adjourned.

January 12. Mr. *Barnard* offered a resolution calling for a statement of the desertions from the army, annually, since 1822, &c. [Agreed to next day.]

After the presentation of petitions, on motion by Mr. *Sanford*, the memorial presented by him on the 4th instant, from sundry citizens of New York, praying protection for the Indians, was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

A number of original bills were referred and passed to a second reading; one of them authorizes the representatives of the marquis de Maison Rouge, the Baron Bastrop, and Elisha Winters and his sons, within one year, to institute suits in the district court for the western district of Louisiana, against the United States, for the purpose of trying their titles to certain lands, derived from the Spanish government.

Mr. *Barton* rose and said, that, considering all discussions of the relative constitutional powers of the president and senate, upon matters of displacing, as well as of appointing federal officers, in their nature public: and that no rule or order of the senate made such subjects secret—he gave notice that at the next executive session of the senate, he would move to transfer the discussion of that question from the executive to the legislative journal of the senate, with a view of giving to it that publicity which the importance of the subject merits.

Mr. *King* said he rose to express his surprise at the course pursued by the senator from Missouri. It is a course so entirely novel, that I am confident that gentleman has not given to it his usual reflection. Are we thus, sir, to confound our legislative and executive pro-

ceedings? Is the executive journal thus to be made public, without the sanction of the senate or a notice given while in our legislative capacity, of an intention to do an act, when we shall be in our executive capacity? I hope sir, the senator from Missouri will perceive the propriety of withdrawing his notice, and take an occasion, when the senator shall be engaged on executive business to bring it forward. Should he, however, persevere in pressing it on the senate, I am confident you will, in the discharge of the duties of your station, refuse its reception.

Mr. *Hayne* said he would submit to the chair whether it was competent for the gentleman from Missouri to make any motion in the senate, acting in its *legislative capacity*, in relation to a matter which was stated to be pending before the senate in its *executive character*: and if not, whether the notice of such a motion could be now received? If the gentleman desired to bring up any question on the subject to which he had alluded, he might submit a distinct resolution to the senate; or, if he desired it, to transfer any resolution now pending *elsewhere*, the motion could only be made *there*.

The president decided it was not in order.

The senate then took up the unfinished business of yesterday; viz: the bill for the relief of sundry citizens of the United States, who have lost property by the depredations of certain Indian tribes. Mr. *Smith* of S. C. opposed it in a speech of considerable length, after which the vote by which the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. *Kane* was rejected, was reconsidered, and adopted by a vote of 22 to 19. The question on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading was then decided in the affirmative by the following vote.

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Chase, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Johnston, Kane, King, Knight, Livingston, McKinley, M'Lean, Rowan, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, of Md. Troup, White, Woodbury—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Dickerson, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Marks, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Silsbee, Smith of S. C. Sprague, Webster, Willey—16. [Passed next day.]

On the motion of Mr. *Woodbury*, the special orders of the day were postponed, and the senate went into the consideration of executive business, and, after some time spent therein, adjourned.

January 13. *Arnold Naudain*, from Delaware, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Many petitions were presented, some of them in favor of, and others in opposition to, the enactment of a law for arresting the mail on the Sabbath.

A bill to continue in force an act authorising the importation and allowance of drawback on brandy in casks of a capacity not less than fifteen gallons, was read the second time, considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. [It continues the former act without limitation.]

On motion of Mr. *McKinley*, the senate resumed the consideration of the engrossed bill to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands. Mr. *McKinley* then replied to the objections which had been urged against the bill, when it was last before the senate.

Mr. *Hendricks* moved that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of inserting a clause to guard against abuses under it, which seem to be apprehended by some gentlemen; and Mr. *Hendricks*, Mr. *Barton*, and Mr. *Smith*, of S. C. spoke in favor of the recommitment.

Mr. *Bibb* and Mr. *McKinley* opposed the motion to recommit, and advocated the passage of the bill.

The question on recommitment was decided in the negative—ayes 16, nays 21.

The question on the passage of the bill was then decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Chase, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Iredell, Kane, King, Knight, Livingston, McKinley, McLean, Marks, Noble, Rowan, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, of Md., Smith, of S. C., Troup, White, Woodbury.—29

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Chambers, Clayton, Dickerson, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Naudain, Robbins, Sanford, Sprague, Willey.—12.

Agreeably to the special order of the day, the following resolution submitted by Mr. *Foot* on Tuesday the 29th ultimo, was again taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of limiting for a certain period the sales of the public lands to such lands only as have heretofore been offered for sale, and are subject to entry at the minimum price. And also whether the office of surveyor general may not be abolished without detriment to the public interest.

Mr. *Foot*, after a few remarks, asked the yeas and nays on referring the resolution, and they were accordingly ordered. Mr. *Kane* opposed the resolution at considerable length and with much earnestness.

Mr. *Barton* and Mr. *McKinley* spoke briefly, not against permitting the enquiry, to which they had no objection, but against the object which it contemplated.

Mr. *Holmes* was in favor of the resolution, but he wished for further information as to the quantity of land which came into the market since the year 1828, when the last report touching the subject was made; and for that purpose he moved to lay the resolution, for the present, on the table; but withdrew it at the request of Mr. *Foot*, who stated that the gentleman from Maine, [Mr. Holmes] could procure the information he desired, after the resolution proposed was passed; and that it was not, therefore, necessary for his purpose that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. *Benton* also, opposed the resolution, and, having concluded his remarks, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 7. Among the bills reported this day were the following. By Mr. *Hoffman*, from the committee on naval affairs, to which was referred so much of the president's message as relates to the claim of the representatives of commodore Decatur, his officers and crew, arising from the re-capture of the frigate Philadelphia at Tripoli, reported a bill to compensate Susan Decatur, widow and legal representative of capt. Stephen Decatur, deceased, and others; which bill was twice read and committed.

By Mr. *Hemphill*, from the committee on internal improvement, reported a bill to construct a national road from Buffalo, in the state of New York, passing by the seat of the general government, in the district of Columbia, to New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana; which bill was twice read, and committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union. [See page 343.]

Mr. *Buchanan*, from the committee on the judiciary, reported the following resolution.

"*Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be authorized to send for persons and papers in the case of the charge of official misconduct against James H. Peck, judge of the district court of Missouri."

The house again resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. *Hunt*, on the 17th ult. concerning a distribution of the public lands among the several states. The question recurred on the motion of Mr. *Martin* to amend the resolution by inserting the following words.—"The amount and value of the public lands given by congress to any state or any public or private institution in any state."

Mr. *Hunt* addressed the chair, in continuation, having been interrupted by the expiration of the hour, and in opposition to the amendment; Mr. *Potter* next took the floor in favor of the amendment, and deprecated the protracted discussion. Mr. *Lewis* of Ala. also addressed the house in favor of Mr. *Martin's* amendment; when he had concluded his remarks, Mr. *Burges* arose, but the *speaker* having announced the expiration of the hour, further debate was suspended.

The bills from the senate "to extend the time for locating certain donations in Arkansas," and "to authorize the exchange of certain lands between the university of Michigan and Martin Baum and others," were read the third time and passed.

The amendments of the senate to the joint resolution "granting the use of the books in the library of congress to the heads of departments, to certain officers of congress, and to ex-presidents of the United States," were read

and concurred in by the house. So this resolution has finally passed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, Mr. *McDuffie* in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of elections, in the case of Thomas D. Arnold and Pryor Lee.

The petitioner was conducted by the sergeant at arms to the place assigned to him within the bar of the house; when

Mr. *Arnold* resumed his remarks, and, after having occupied the attention of the committee about two hours, concluded.

Mr. *Standifer*, Mr. *Buchanan*, and Mr. *Polk* severally addressed the committee in reply to some observations which were made by the petitioner during the course of his argument.

On motion by Mr. *Lea*, the committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The electoral laws of Tennessee were, on motion of Mr. *Taylor*, of New York, ordered to be printed, for the use of his house.

The house then adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 8. Mr. *Bates*, from the committee on military pensions, reported the following resolution which was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed,

Resolved, That the committee on military pensions be instructed, agreeably to the president's recommendation in his message of the 6th of December last, to review the pension law, for the purpose of extending its benefits to every soldier who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort; and to report to the house a bill for that purpose; and also, that said committee be further instructed agreeable to said recommendation, to report a bill for the relief of all those who were, during the last war, disabled from supporting themselves by manual labor.

The house took up the resolution of Mr. *Hunt*, relative to a distribution of the public lands, with the amendment offered by Mr. *Martin*. Mr. *Burges* having the floor, in an eloquent and impressive speech, opposed the amendment, and had not concluded his remarks when he was arrested by the speaker.

On motion of Mr. *Findlay* the house resolved, that when it adjourns, it will adjourn to meet on Monday next.

A number of bills were referred to appropriate committees, when, on motion of Mr. *Alston*, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *McDuffie* in the chair, on the report of the committee on elections, in the case of Thomas D. Arnold.

Mr. *Lea* then took the floor in reply to the argument of Mr. Arnold. He contended, in the commencement, that if the seat should be vacated by the house, Mr. Arnold had no more right to be heard at the bar than any other of the five thousand voters. If he did not believe he had a right, according to the constitution and laws of his country, he would not remain there one moment. He would much rather be a spectator than an actor in this serio-comico farce or drama, and he could hardly take a part in it if the petitioner had not made assertions entirely without proof. After proceeding, Mr. Lea asked leave to read portions of the pamphlets which have heretofore been acted upon by the committee, and after a division the committee decided that they should be read. The clerk accordingly read the extracts designated, after which Mr. *Lea* finished his argument.

On motion of Mr. *Taylor*, the committee rose, reported progress, and the house refused to sit again in committee on this subject.

Monday, Jan. 11. This being the day for the reception of petitions, the speaker proceeded to call the states in rotation, and having reached New York—

Mr. *Cambreleng* moved that the memorial heretofore presented by him, and laid on the table, from a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of New York, invoking the interference of the general government, to protect the southern Indians from injustice and oppression, be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

This motion gave rise to a debate on the character of the memorial and the propriety of referring it, which occupied the house two hours, and in which Messrs. *Thompson, Spencer, Drayton, Wilde, Lumpkin, Wayne, Foster, Storrs, Mallury, Cambreleng, and Archer*, took part.

[By most of the gentlemen from Georgia, and by Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina, particularly, it was contended that the language of the petition was highly disrespectful and indecorous towards a sovereign state of the union, and that it would be sanctioning the indecorum to receive the petition and dispose of it in the ordinary mode, which they strenuously opposed. Moreover, that the attention of congress had been called to the subject by the president of the U. States, and was now undergoing inquiry and investigation by the proper committee; and that this memorial was in fact nothing more than an argument against the views of the chief magistrate, and demanded no action on the part of the house, &c. &c.

On the other hand, it was argued that the language of the petition was not indecorous towards Georgia, because the injustice which it deprecated and invoked the government to avert, was hypothetical and suppositious; that the language was strong indeed, but such as freemen had a right to address to their representatives on a subject which they deemed of national concernment; that, even if it were indecorous towards one of the states of the union, that was not sufficient to justify the rejection of the memorial, inasmuch as indecorum in its language towards congress could alone justify congress in refusing to receive it; that the right of petition was a sacred right, and should not be curtailed or denied without the clearest and most indisputable grounds for such a step, &c. &c.]

Some time was occupied in receiving reports and acting on resolutions submitted, which we shall notice in their progress—when the *speaker* laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting the correspondence which had taken place between the department and the executive of Georgia, within the last three years, relative to the depredations of the Creek Indians upon the property of the frontier inhabitants of that state, together with the testimony connected therewith, and the decision thereon, called for by the house on the 6th instant; which letter and correspondence were ordered to lie on the table.

Several private bills from the senate were read and committed, and then the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 12. Mr. *Bell* of Ten. presented yesterday, the following resolutions of the legislature of Tennessee—they were preceded by a preamble setting forth the importance of the improvement in a national point of view.

Resolved by the general assembly of the state of Tennessee, That the president of the United States be respectfully asked to make an order on the secretary of war, to cause to be detailed from the engineer department, a skilful officer, to examine into the most practicable mode of removing the obstructions to navigation at the Harpeth shoals; and that the said officer be charged to report, particularly, the probable expense of effecting such removal, to the width of two hundred and fifty feet, and of two hundred feet, severally.

Resolved, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use all proper and respectful means to procure an appropriation sufficient to secure an object so important to the future military operations of our common country, and so desirable to the western states."

The resolutions were referred to the committee on internal improvement.

Mr. *McDuffie*, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1830: which was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

The house again resumed the consideration of the resolution, moved by Mr. *Hunt* on the 17th December, ultimo.

The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. *Martin* on the same day, to amend the same.

Mr. *Burges*, of Rhode Island, resumed the remarks interrupted by the last adjournment. He had not concluded when the hour allotted to the consideration of resolutions had expired.

The engrossed bill entitled "an act to alter the time of holding the sessions of the legislative council of the territory of Florida," was read the third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of elections on the memorial of Thomas D. Arnold, contesting the election of Pryor Lea.

Mr. Arnold (being at the bar) asked whether it would be in order for him to answer now, in the house, arguments delivered in the committee of the whole.

The speaker answered in the negative.

Mr. *Arnold* said, he had been informed that such was the rule of the house, but wished to know the fact from the chair. There were, he said, some things said in committee—

[The *speaker* said it was not in order to reply in the house to arguments which had been urged in committee of the whole.]

Mr. *Arnold* said he was anxious to reply to some remarks which had been made in debate, immediately.—He therefore hoped that some gentleman would move that the house would go into committee of the whole on the subject. Mr. *Archer*, considering it but fair, from the character of the discussion, that the request of the petitioner should be complied with, moved to recommit the report to the committee of the whole. Mr. *Taylor* of N. Y. supported this proposition, and desired that the question of recommitment should be taken by yeas and nays—Mr. *Ellsworth* opposed the motion; and, at the conclusion of his remarks, the question was taken and decided in the affirmative by a majority of about thirty votes.

Mr. *Arnold* then addressed the house in a speech of about an hour, in reply to speeches delivered on preceding days, and in further argument upon the testimony.

When he concluded, Mr. *Carson* expressed his hope that the sitting member and other members from Tennessee, would forbear from reply, and Mr. *Lea* declared his intention to do so.

The committee then rose and reported; and,

The question being stated on agreeing to the resolution reported by the committee of elections in the following words.

Resolved, That Pryor Lea is entitled to retain his seat in the 21st congress of the United States as the representative of the 2d congressional district in the state of Tennessee—

Mr. *Haynes*, of Georgia, required that it should be decided by yeas and nays; and the house having confirmed this appeal, the question was about to be taken; when

Mr. *Taylor*, of New York, in a short, argumentative, and dispassionate speech, stated his views of the question, concluding by moving to amend the resolution reported by the committee, by striking out the whole of it after the word "resolved" and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"That the election in the second congressional district in the state of Tennessee, for a representative in the 21st congress of the United States, was illegally conducted, and the seat of the sitting member therefrom is vacant."

Whereupon, on motion and request of Mr. *Johnson*, of Tenn.

The house adjourned—and the question comes up again to-morrow.

Wednesday, Jan. 13. Mr. *Spencer*, of New York, from the committee on agriculture, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be procured, through the commanders of the public armed vessels, and our ministers and consuls abroad, such varieties of the sugar cane, and other cultivated vegetables, grains, seeds and shrubs, as may be best adapted to the soil and climate of U. States.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury cause to be prepared a well digested manual, containing the best practical information on the cultivation of sugar cane, and the fabrication and refinement of sugar, including the most modern improvements; and to report the same to the next session of congress.

These resolutions were read and laid on the table, for one day of course, according to rule.

Mr. *De Witt* moved the following resolution, which was read and adopted by the house:

Resolved, That the committee on the library be instructed to inquire into the expediency of re-printing such of the executive documents and legislative reports of the house of representatives and of the senate, as are important to be preserved, from the first to the thirteenth congress, both inclusive, and that they report by resolution or otherwise.

Mr. *Thompson*, of Geo. offered a resolution calling for a statement of the moral and political condition of certain Indians in several states, &c. which lies on the table, according to rule.

The house resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. *Hunt* on the 17th of December ult. concerning a distribution of the public lands among the several states. The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. *Martin* on the same day to amend the said resolution. Mr. *Burges* resumed and concluded his remarks.

Mr. *Pettis*, of Missouri, followed him, but had not concluded when, the hour having elapsed for resolutions, the house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of elections, on the memorial of Thomas D. Arnold, contesting the election of Pryor Lea.

The question recurred on the amendment proposed by Mr. *Taylor* yesterday to the resolution submitted in the report of the committee of elections, to reverse the said report, and declare the seat of the sitting member vacant. Mr. *Johnson* of Tennessee, rose and opposed the amendment offered by Mr. *Taylor*, in a speech of some length. Mr. *Strong* of New York, followed in a short speech, in support of the amendment. Mr. *Ellsworth*, of Connecticut, opposed the amendment, and briefly gave his reasons for deeming it improper to set aside the election. Mr. *Huntington*, of Connecticut, took the other side, and argued at some length in support of the amendment. Mr. *Alston* followed against the amendment, and in support of the report of the committee. Mr. *Daniel*, of Kentucky, also opposed the amendment and defended the report of the committee of elections. When he concluded his speech (it being near 4 o'clock,)

Mr. *Barringer*, to put an end to the debate and to bring the subject to a close, called for the previous question. The call was sustained, ayes 119; nays 55.

The main question was then put, viz: "Will the house concur in the resolution submitted in the report of the committee of elections," viz.

Resolved, That Pryor Lea is entitled to his seat in the 21st congress of the U. States.

The above resolution was then decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays as follows—yeas 149—

Nays—Messrs. Bailey, Campbell, Clark, Coke, Crane, Crowninshield, Hodges, Hughes, Ingersoll, Johns, Letcher, Martindale, Pierson, Rose, Taliaferro, Taylor, Vance, Vinton, Whittlesey—19.

And so the said *Pryor Lea* was declared to be entitled to a seat in the house, and the prayer of the memorial of Th. D. Arnold was rejected.

And then the house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The *senate* was principally occupied in discussing the bill providing for extinguishing the Indian titles to land in Indiana. It was amended by reducing the sum for holding treaties from $40,000 to $20,000, and by adding a section providing that no present should be given to any chief or chief of any tribe with whom the act author sed a treaty; but before the question was taken, it was laid on the table.

In the house of representatives, the discussion on the resolution offered by Mr. *Hunt*, on the subject of the public lands, was resumed, when Mr. *Pettis*, concluded his remarks, and Mr. *Speight* obtained the floor.—The house then went into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and acted on the bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensioners, and the bill making appropriations for arrearages in the naval service. The committee then took up the judiciary bill, the debate on which was opened by Mr. *Buchanan*, the chairman of the judiciary committee. An amendment was then offered by Mr. *Strong*. The committee then rose and reported the appropriation bills, which were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day,

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞To relieve ourselves a little, the present number is made to consist of *twenty four* pages, by an *inset* of eight. The latter contains, among other things, two interesting articles on Indian affairs, which we thought might be better presented together, for an understanding of the condition and prospects of this unfortunate race of men.

Petitions of like purport to that from New York, have been presented from Philadelphia and other places. At that just named, the venerable bishop White presided.—It was numerously attended by the respectable and worthy people of the city. There was some discussion, in which the rev. Dr. Ely took a part—and certain proposed amendments of the memorial offered by him, were accepted; the substance of which follows—"That the honor of the nation may be preserved by an inviolable adherance to all her covenant arrangements; that none of the Indian tribes may be removed from their present reservations without their free consent; and that if it shall be found practicable, some covenant may be made between the United States, the state of Georgia, and the Cherokee Indians, resident in Georgia, whereby those Indians shall be admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizens, and that until the Cherokees shall thus voluntarily become citizens, or voluntarily cede their rights of soil to the United States, no state government by its agents, may be permitted to molest them."

The presentation of the New York memorial caused a pretty sharp discussion in both houses of congress. After it had been offered by Mr. *Cambreleng*, with a motion that it should be referred to the committee on Indian affairs, Mr. *Thompson*, of Geo. said, that, without an intention to oppose the reference, "he would, however, question the propriety of entertaining every petition or memorial which might be addressed to congress, whether it be the result of an accidental meeting at a grog-shop, or not." Mr. *Spencer*, of New York, having waited to see if the mover of the memorial "would rise to repel the allusions" of Mr. T. made a few pertinent remarks. He was followed by Messrs. *Wilde*, of Geo. *Bell*, of Ten. *Drayton*, of S. C. and *Lumpkin*, of Geo. to whom Mr. *Spencer* replied. On the suggestion of Mr. *Wayne*, the memorial was read. Mr. *Mallary* then replied to Mr. Lumpkin, particularly. Mr. *Thompson* rose again—he had read that paper, he said, "and felt indignant at the insult apparently intended to be offered by the memorialists" to Georgia. Mr. *Storrs*, of N. Y. followed, and vindicated the manner of the memorial and the right of the memorialists to present it. If, as Mr. T. had said, "the language was indecorous to the state of Georgia"—it was "not objected to as disrespectful to *this* house"—"this was enough" for the house: but he denied that it was disrespectful to Georgia, &c. Mr. *Foster*, of Geo. followed and responded the opinions expressed by Mr. Thompson. Mr. *Cambreleng* hoped that the discussion would stop, and urged the question on the reference.—Mr. *Archer*, of Virginia, "though a southern man himself," as he expressed it, supported the reference. "He put it to the gentlemen of Georgia themselves to say how they would brook such an assumption by this house,* if it were attempted in regard to a memorial from their own state." Mr. *McDuffie*, to end the debate, called the previous question, and was sustained; and the reference was then made as originally proposed.

We thought this brief history necessary to a rightful understanding of the subject.

We regret on the present occasion (as we have on some others), to see a gentleman so distinguished and high-minded as Mr. *Archer*—and there is no one more so in either house of congress—feel it necessary to excuse, as it were, his support of the reference, in using the terms "*though a southern man himself.*" Whether the memorial came from the north or the south, had no concern with its merits, or the respect due to the right of petition. We well recollect that when Mr. Monroe's claims were once before the house, that something of the same sort was said—that, "though he was a Virginian," by one of the representatives from that state: and we remember a third similar case on the appointment, we think, of a chaplain. It is a "practice more honored in the breach than the observance;" and affords grounds for a fear, that local partialities may have influence over the decision of general questions, even in the minds of those justly regarded as honorable men. We impute nothing of the kind to Mr. A. or any other particular individual—but, "the thing is wrong in itself."

Mr. Wilde, of Geo. also made a remark that cannot be passed over, without pointed observation. The chairmen of the meeting at New York, was the venerable patriot and artist, col. Trumbull—a soldier of the revolution, one of the military family of *Washington*, we believe—a brave and gallant officer, who passed through the whole contest, beloved and honored and applauded by his country, and who has since added no little to its fame as an artist, being also a gentleman, perhaps, as well informed on almost any general subject as even Mr. Wilde. But the latter, in a rude reuse to the veteran patriot, irrespectfully if not indecently, said "she thought it would be proper [illegible] to stick to his pallet." This is in perfect correspondence with some new views of things entertained in the south—which will be repented of, we have do doubt; but this aristocracy must not be suffered to proceed unregarded. Let the "painter stick to his pallet"—is a poor copy of what was said by a *new* man in old times—*ne sutor ultra crepidam;* and if applied to Mr. Wilde, himself, what would *he* be "at?"—*sticking* to the breeding of quarrels among his neighbors as an attorney, or managing negro slaves? We rather suspect that col. Trumbull's name will be recollected half-a-dozen years hence, by as many persons as Mr Wilde's—and *must* think that col. Trumbull has as much right to hold and express an opinion on any public concern, as "the gentleman from Georgia!"

*To lay it on the table, as proposed by Mr. Drayton.

☞We had prepared a brief paragraph pointing out a mistake into which the editor of the Frankfort "Commentator" had fallen, in respect to an article inserted in this paper. We notice, however, that it has been handsomely corrected, as we were sure that it would be, when suggested. Such things will sometimes happen with the most careful—and one mortifying circumstance of the kind occurred to ourselves, which a wretched creature, addicted himself to all sorts of forgery and falsehood, imputed to us as having taken place by design—judging other men by his own measure of honesty. We regret that this mistake has caused any unpleasant feeling to the editor of the "Commentator." The *manner* in which we inserted the article, may have lead others into error, hastily taking up the British text, instead of our commentary on it. We shall take care to make a better separation, hereafter.

☞The "Richmond Enquirer," released from the business of the convention, has pounced upon the tariff, and Mr. Mallary's report, with much fierceness—

"Cried havoc, and let slip the dogs of war."

Unless the majority in the house, and it is certain that we have a majority in favor of the *protecting principle*, shall act promptly and resolutely, when occasion requires, we may expect another long and wordy and useless war.

☞Within a short period, we have several times met with, "****, Carey and Niles," or "Messrs. ****, Niles and Carey," published in the newspapers—as a sort of triumvirate engaged in the work of deluding the people and spreading "artful sophistries" through the

land, and doing bad things enough to sink the nation.—The accusation is severe; but, in the magnitude of the compliment to the *unknown* person, our valued friend and ourselves, we, perhaps, may find some consolation. But we never expected to be charged with "sophistry!" If worthy of being thus published, we must be worthy of being *refuted*. And our "sophistries" being almost always supported by *figures*, it would seem to be an easy matter to correct our errors. For our part, we never see an opponent who ventures so far in figures as even to give us a date, without cherishing a hope that we shall hold him "*uneasy*," by an investigation of facts that cannot be explained away! We think that the *figures* are with us, and the "sophistries" with our opponents. If mistaken, our errors admit of prompt and plain exposure.

It is noticed, however, that nearly all these severe assaults upon us, (except made by some senseless blockhead, who has *somehow* obtained an old fount of type and a cast-off press, and supposes that he must do *something* to please his "patrons,") come from a quarter of the country in which the dogma extensively prevails—*that all who labor are slaves;* that Franklin was a slave, Sherman a slave, and Greene a slave: and that "involuntary labor" is preferable to that which is free. And it is as if urged, that the latter should yield itself to the former; or, at least, that free white men and women, who earn their own living, should be placed on an entire equality with black men and black wenches, who work in the corn or cotton fields, at the command of their masters. Now, we do not think that the latter kind of laborers are best fitted to advance the prosperity of our country, and should not like to see arms placed in their hands to defend it—but if others prefer them, so be it. We have not the smallest disposition to interfere with their opinions or pursuits. The *end* of the two systems will appear, anon. And until fully informed, *every succeeding census will instruct us.*

But we have taught no *new* doctrines. They are older than the *treason* of "Hancock and Adams." *A moral revolution preceded the appeal to arms.* The "giants of those days" felt it necessary to subdue the prejudices of their countrymen, *before* they met the enemy in the field. It was not easy to accomplish this. Several years were employed for the purpose; and the approaches to independence were made step by step. It became fashionable to prefer *home-made* commodities. They were recommended by nearly all the colonial, or provincial, legislatures; and the "sons of liberty" prided themselves for refusing the use of tea, and in wearing buckskin breeches! The pampered aristocracy of this day will smile at those suggestions—but these, if not *imported* patriots, despise their honest and honorable fathers—*provided the latter were not tories!* War followed, and whatever was "continental" had a preference. The "continentals" succeeded,—they established a confederated government; and, by the *first* congress held under the constitution, what some are pleased to call the "sophistries" of "****, Carey & Niles" were established by law. WASHINGTON had no doubt concerning the right of them—*his* secretaries, of state, JEFFERSON, and of the treasury, HAMILTON, in their respective reports on the fisheries and on manufactures, advanced and supported *every* principle that we contend for, and all were cherished and nursed by *every* congress from the days of the "giants" to the present time; and by *every* chief magistrate of this republic, including president JACKSON,—who, in his late message, has entirely recognized the *protecting* principle.* And we might refer also, to certain resolutions of the "sovereign states" of *Virginia* and *South Carolina*, which proceeded to the full length of our wishes in support of opinions—the old "continental" spirit being revived, by a "living coal" from the altar of '76. At a recent period, the revered patriot who is well called "the father of the constitution," the venerable MADISON, unequivocally sanctioned them. And yet *we*—a nameless gentleman, and "Carey and Niles," who have not one cent at stake in the preservation of such principles, other than belongs in common to the rest of our fellow citizens, are charged with teaching *new doctrines!* Why—it was only a few days since, that the humble writer of this was accused of having ruined the United States!!! Heaven help the fool, who ventured to say that such power was lodged in the pen and press of a plainly educated mechanic! But the effects of these doctrines are not hidden—verily, they are not! The progress of population and wealth in certain of the states, (wherein the "continental" testimony was *fully* received, and in which "the people," like the great apostle, are not ashamed to labor with their own hands), has been without parallel. If the "sophistries" that have descended to us from the revolutionary fathers, make great states out of small ones—*we* are content. If the theories of our opponents reduce great states to small ones—or every day lessen the moral, physical and political power of such states, *they* should not complain. We wish for them every advantageous thing that we desire for others, as members of a common family. We envy them not the possession of "involuntary laborers," whom the governor of South Carolina is so much in love with——but rejoice in that sublime condition of society, which caused it to be said of a *printer*—

"Eripuit fulmen cœlo, septrumque tyrannis,"

and permitted a *blacksmith* to save the southern states—that has enabled a child born in the poorest and meanest conditions in which a mechanic can be placed, (that of "whipping the cat" round the country), to become one of our most prominent politicians, though, in his statelinness, he forgets those glorious institutions which enabled him to escape from "thread, tape and buckram" and become what he *thinks* that he is—a very great man; though it is by no means manifest to us that society has been benefitted by his change of *caste!* The making of breeches is a not less important business, than that of making speeches. *We* teach that labor is honorable—we rejoice in the establishment of public schools and spread of education—it delights us that the smith, while resting on his anvil, can think and speak as rationally concerning the interests of his country as a lawyer on a "stump"—that the farmer who holds or drives his own plough, has a little library and knows the full use of his books. We believe that this farmer has as much right to claim the protection of government for the consumption of his grain, as an East India merchant can have to claim it for the preservation of his richly laden ship. Land-pirates or sea-pirates are the same to us. We think that if foreign articles are introduced and consumed, which we can as well make for ourselves, that the manufacturers of them will be fed on *foreign* grain; and are at a loss to know why we may not as well import ready-made clothing as the cloth to make it. Nay, we could import congressmen and presidents that would serve us at *half the price* which our own costs us! These are some of our notions—*but there is nothing new in them.* And, if it has pleased the

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*The Columbia Telescope, quoting an article from the Evening Post, relative to the tariff, says "we are sorry to be obliged to add, that our information corresponds but too closely with the foregoing remarks. We have before us a letter from a very distinguished member of congress, whose means of information are not inferior to those of any other member, from which the following is an extract:

"*Washington city, December* 22, 1829.

"I regret to say that there is not the remotest probability that congress will mitigate the oppressive burthen of what is miscalled the protecting system, in the smallest degree. The message of the president will certainly admit of an interpretation favorable to a reduction of duties, as well those intended to protect manufactures, as those exclusively laid for revenue. However this may be, it is certain that he recognises the principle of a protecting tariff, and does not contemplate any material change in the policy connected with such a tariff. It is also certain that whatever may be the opinion of the president, the majority, the *undiminished majority* of congress, will adhere to what has been done."

☞We esteem this letter as being from tip-top anti-tariff authority. Gentlemen in congress, however, ought not to speak their public speeches to the private ear of their friends! It seems to shew that they cannot entertain more than one idea at a time—especially if that happens to be a *profound* one. How awful ,to find out that the president "recognises the principle of a protecting tariff"— and that his message required a commentary on *that* subject. "What next"—from Columbia?

"sovereign states" of Virginia and South Carolina, with some of the most distinguished of their citizens, to change *their* opinions, it is no reason why *we* should change ours. We have steadily pursued one course from the beginning—through good report and evil report, and whether fashionable or unfashionable. This may be construed into *obstinacy*, by those more enlightened than ourselves—but is strong evidence of *honesty*, seeing that we cannot have had a personal or private interest in the success and protection of the domestic industry, no matter how applied.

MARYLAND. It will be recollected that Mr. McNeill's right to a seat in the house of delegates, was suspended, because of the omission of the word "junior" on some of the tickets. It appearing undoubted, that Mr. McNeill *junior*, was intended to have been voted for, he has since been admitted.

There was also a case of a disputed seat between Mr. Wallis and Mr. Travilla, of Kent county. The former was returned and took the seat; but it has been vacated to make room for the latter. It appears, that a few tickets having the name of Mr. Travilla on them, did not *designate* the office to which the voters wished him elected.—The circumstances however, satisfied the judgment of the house, that Mr. T. had been voted for as a member of it.

Mr. Teacle, from a select committee of the same house, has made a report, assuming that the progress of wealth and prosperity in Maryland has been arrested because of the "*deleterious effects of that absorbing institution,*" *the bank of the United States*; and proposing to establish one great bank to be called "The bank of the state of Maryland," on the plan of the bank of the state of South Carolina, which is represented as having succeeded admirably well. The new bank to be owned by the state, and make one half of its loans on real property in the several counties, &c. anticipating that the charter of the bank of the United States will not be extended, and that all the local banks will terminate at their respective periods—the "bank of the state" being established. The report was read a second time, and laid on the table.

As the subject to which it relates is one of very serious and important interest, we should promptly publish this report, at length, if we had room; for, though we cannot accord with the most of its leading principles, as referrible to *practice*, there are some speculations and facts stated that are ingenious, if not useful. But the groundwork of the whole, we regard as erroneous. The reason why "Maryland has not advanced in wealth and prosperity, in any degree, proportioned to the advantages she possesses in her propitious location,"* &c. is *not* because of the incorporation of the bank of the United States, as intimated by the committee. The main reason for our stationary condition, if not retrogade movements, as to population and wealth, belong to our "*un*propitious" position. We are located, as it were, between the free states and the slave-states. Free labor is not honored and encouraged as it should be, and slave labor has become unprofitable. Virginia and Kentucky are conditioned pretty much as we are; and neither has latterly *advanced* in population and wealth more rapidly perhaps, than Maryland. These have comparatively receded in the states named, if not actually declined. The census of the present year will teach us an unpleasant, but wholesome lesson. No management of banks, or banking, can remedy the evils alluded to. A radical change of our constitution might, in time, relieve them. The laws which govern Maryland, may be enacted by the representatives of about one fourth of the people of the state. And from these causes, (and others that might be specially pointed out), we are annually losing thousands of our most valuable citizens—PRODUCERS; who seek a better state of things for themselves and their *children* in distant places—where labor is honored, and the poor have a prospect of acquiring independence and a respectable standing among their fellow men. No amount of money—millions on millions of a sound currency, would avail nothing, *if it was not used*; we need the "right sort" of *people* to use it advantageously, and create a home market. With the present prices of grain and tobacco, if regarded as our chief articles for profit in their export, the value of lands *cannot* advance. The world is at peace, and the people of different nations mainly supply themselves. Still we cultivate for the foreign market to excess, and reduce the prices of our commodities by over-production. This is rendered as "clear as a sunbeam," by the facts that relate to tobacco. We believe it has uniformly happened for many years, that a crop of 25,000 or 23,000 hhds. has yielded more money to the planters than a crop of 30,000; and, if prosperity is hoped for, the *planters* must turn their attention to something else, and the *farmers* locate manufacturers among them; and all must practice industry and economy more than heretofore—more than, perhaps, is compatible with the continuance of so many slaves and other persons of color in the state—whose very presence seems to be at war with those habits by which communities or nations acquire a wholesome and dense population, and wealth. Is proof of this required? We have it at hand, in the comparison of certain counties of our state with others; the first class of which, notwithstanding our *unpropitious* position, the radical defects in our constitution, the want of wisdom in our laws, and of economy in the government of the state, resist the pressure of the times, and afford a resting place for many of our citizens, who, otherwise, would withdraw themselves and their *capital* from us forever. By "capital" we mean *labor*. Any other sort of capital without *that*, "will take to itself wings and flee away." It cannot any more be retained, than the course of the Susquehannah be turned to the north. The richest mining districts of Mexico and Peru, have always been the poorest, and remain so,—though the political character of these countries has recently been changed—because that labor in other districts, or countries, applied to other purposes, has produced more *value* than when devoted to digging for silver and gold. The people of the mining districts are far from being the most wealthy class of their own fellow citizens. They have quantities of the precious metals, but know not how to use them most advantageously. Labor among them is not respected; hence no one labors except of *present* necessity—*as do our free people of color and slaves.* THEY MAKE NO ACCUMULATIONS. The maxim that "money gets money," is practically unknown to them; and their gold and silver, affording themselves only a mean and miserable subsistence, pass rapidly away, to enrich other persons. EDUCATION too, in the mining districts, may be said to be entirely neglected among the people, and hence like all other persons so conditioned, and without hope of a change for the better, the passing moment only is regarded by them. Our Indians are capable of wonderful exertions—but the wants of the day being satisfied, they will hardly take the trouble to kill a buck, though offering himself to their rifle at the very door of their wigwam, even if without a supply of food for *to-morrow* on hand. It is thus, more or less, in a greater or less degree, with all *uneducated* classes of persons; and hence—in the meaning of the term as we use it, they are not prosperous, and always decline in population or power, as they are approached by an educated and well informed people. The latter *think*, from habit—the former never think, if they can avoid it.

In the things here suggested, are the real causes of the comparative decline of prosperity in Maryland. But still, we have a great deal of public spirit and intelligence in this state—which, if rightfully cherished and properly aided, may redeem us from the unpleasant circumstances which press upon us. A spirit of improvement is abroad. It is of *vital* interest that it should be encouraged.

The creation and support of a sound currency, forms no small part of any good system of political economy.—The creation always gives a stimulus to industry; but if the latter be not successful, the support ceases, and the currency becomes morbid, if not depreciated. It is not the abundance, but the *circulation* of money, (or what-

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*We quote the report. "Propitious location" or something equivalent thereto, is often used as to the location of any or every state in the union. It is happily implanted in the human mind, that the country of a man's birth is preferred as the dearest spot in creation. We think that the natural location of Maryland is a good one—but we have no surplus of rich land.

ever passes for it), that produces prosperity. The British *three per cent.* consols are now at 94 1-8. That is, 100*l.* of three per cent. stock, produces 94*l.* 2*s.* 6*d* in cash: and exchequer bills, that bear an interest of less than 2½ per cent. per annum, command a *premium* of 3½ per cent. in the money market. These latter, in the strictest meaning of the term, form a part of the currency. And yet an intelligent letter, dated London 30th Nov. published in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, says:

"The state of the manufacturers is generally quiet, but nothing resembling great prosperity. The agriculturalists, on the other hand, are suffering intensely. Farms are thrown up wherever the tenants can do it, and produce of all descriptions is very much depressed. Many farmers are paying their shop-keepers and grocers in kind, *for want of money*, and some who made early sales of their wheat in order to pay their rent, have latterly been compelled to buy back that article in the mode above mentioned, *of barter*, for the daily consumption of their families."

The circulating medium of England, is *many* times proportionally greater than that of the United States—and yet it appears that the "want of money" is severely felt in that country! There are reasons for this which have but little force in the United States. The *poor* rates and *priests'* rates, alone, are of about *twice* the amount of our whole revenue; and the annual public expenses, of all sorts, are six or eight times the amount of our national debt. We need more circulating medium; but, without the aid of a successful industry, by which it may be profitably used, it will avail us little.

But admitting, and we feel much disposed to admit the fact—that the special interest of Maryland requires an *increase of the currency*—a way is offered to accomplish it without cost to the state, or danger to the people. The bank of the United States has yet six years to run, on its existing charter—a period amply sufficient to try the *experiment*. Let a law be passed to authorize the present solvent banks of this state, to issue notes payable in those of the bank of the U. States, or coin, at their own option; with the understanding that no new banks shall be established during the period of the law, which shall terminate within one year after the expiration of the present charter of the bank of the U. S.. We cannot see any hazard in this proposition. If the bank of the U. S. fails to meet its engagements, no one supposes that the local banks will comply with theirs, as to prompt specie payments. This proceeding would effect all the public benefits suggested by the committee, except to assist the revenue of the state, of which latter project we are sceptical. South Carolina seems to have done well with her bank—but Kentucky was beggared by her state institution. This change in the *form* of Maryland bank notes, without at all affecting their *value*, would instantly divest the bank of the United States of its "*absorbing*" power in this state, and reverse the character of its operations: rendering them *defensive*, instead of being *hostile*, as it is suggested that they now are. An increase of the circulating medium would certainly follow, if wholesome employments for it should offer themselves. At present, the state banks are surely restricted and restrained from the *power to do good*, by the bank of the United States; but, with the provisions just stated, they could not gain any *power to do evil*. The experiment, then, may be safely made—without cost or risk; if it answers well, a state bank may be hereafter instituted—but if its effects are evil, their duration will be only for the time being.

As applicable to the case, we shall relate an anecdote. One day, when a king of France, in council, was deeply engaged in laying plans, and examining maps for the invasion of Switzerland, the "court fool," permitted to be present, was as earnestly examining another set of maps, and with as much assumed gravity as the king himself. It was demanded of him by the king, "what he was doing?" "May it please your majesty" said the fool, "I am trying to find out the best passes and roads by which your army may *return from Switzerland!*" It is easy to make a state bank—but it will require yet many years for Kentucky to feel entirely relieved of the effects of the one that she established. The debts still due to it amount to the sum of $1,019,659, (besides real property acquired, 58,728 dollars more),* which presses upon the prosperity of the state like an incubus, disturbing and distracting many schemes for public improvement, and embarrassing the pursuits or prospects of a large number of the most worthy and valuable men in the commonwealth. It has, with the other money-making projects, probably *kept back* the population of the state in the great and incalculably valuable amount of one hundred thousand free persons.

VIRGINIA. The convention adjourned on the 15th inst. and we have copies of the new constitution as finally agreed to—55 to 40. It was intended to have given it a place in our present number; but "circumstances" have compelled a postponement—which is made with the less regret, because that our friends in Virginia will all have seen it in their local papers before we could have furnished them with a copy. We expect to insert it in our next, with the yeas and nays, and certain interesting proceedings which took place after its adoption—especially the appropriate and elegant address of *Mr. P. P. Barbour*, the president, after it had been resolved to present him with a vote of thanks [well earned] for the impartiality, dignity and ability with which he had presided over the labors of this memorable and distinguished assembly.

The early and earnest promoters, or authors, of the convention, will be considerably disappointed. They have fallen far short of establishing what they regarded as cardinal points, in respect to the right of suffrage and of representation; and some that were firmly relied on as friendly to a white basis, and a fixed regard to the progressive increase or decrease of "the people," seem to have changed their opinions—a matter to be settled between themselves and their constituents: the new constitution, however, we esteem as a decided and important improvement—the right of suffrage is much extended, and some regard has been had to the *existing* population of counties; but still the grand error in the old constitution, of regarding *counties* and not *persons*, or even property, remains—delegates and senators are apportioned by *districts of counties*, in a wholesale way—and provision is not made for new apportionments of them, according to the *future* population of such districts. In general elections, however, calling out all the voters of the *state*, such as in the election of electors of president, [provided, nevertheless the present law shall not be altered as *political* need may require], the "voice of the people" will be pretty fairly ascertained. The choice of governor, &c. still remains with the *legislature*—and the "people" have gained but little in that respect.

The convention having adjourned, the legislature, after being already in session 40 or 50 days, has commenced full operations. These could not have well been carried on during the sitting of the other body, many members belonging to both, &c. But the house of delegates has been much occupied with a debate on abolishing its "committee on manufactures and agriculture." A profitless discussion, we think—for the committee was, at least, a harmless one—though the *result* affords some satisfaction. The question was decided by ayes and noes. For abolishing 89—against it 96. After which Mr. Wilson, of Cumberland, moved that the committee should be restricted to *manufactures*—"agriculture, he said, having nothing to ask but forbearance"—but the motion was negatived; and so the Virginia house of delegates has a committee on manufactures *and* agriculture. Whoever separates them, so far separates consumers from producers as to destroy *commerce* between them, and injures both.

WEST INDIA TRADE—FREE TRADE, AND THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. This is rather a strange "heading," but we know not of another that may better be given to a brief article that we now are intending to write.

The newspapers, for some time past, have teemed with accounts of the interviews between our minister at London, and the earl of Aberdeen—(some person with a

*There is also yet owing to the old bank of Kentucky, (which has long ceased to do business, except in closing its concerns), $634,614 by individuals; and the bank holds real estate valued at $347,303 more.

new name, we suppose, as it is only lately that we ever heard of him), connected with speculations concerning the West India trade, which is spoken of as *lost* to us, &c. We have laid aside a large bundle of these articles, supposing that they might furnish some hints, when we ourselves felt disposed to give our views of the affair in discussion. We have our own opinions as to the source of many of these paragraphs; but such opinions have nothing to do with what we mean to say on the present occasion, and we shall keep them to ourselves. But with these complimentary and speculative articles, we had also collected some *facts* from the public documents; and, if the latter are not false, have supposed it possible to shew that the *loss* of the British West India trade was a gain to the United States, in the *extra* employment that it furnishes for our navigation, seeing that the quantity of our products, generally exported to the West Indies, has not been at all affected by the British love of "free trade," in our commerce with her colonies. And, when thinking on the subject the other day, we referred to the "British tariff of duties for 1830," as recently laid before congress by the secretary of the treasury, (see REGISTER of the 16th inst.) to observe the difference between the duties imposed on British West India and British East India sugar. But seeing that no such difference was stated in the document, we took it for granted that the discriminatory duty had been repealed, without our notice or recollection of the proceeding. But it seems that the document, and not our information, is defective; for, in the late London papers received at N. York, we are told that "an *equalization* of the East and West. India sugar duties is *talked of*." We have seen it stated, that the *difference* of duties, in favor of slave labor in the West Indies, and against free labor in the East Indies, as applicable to all the sugar consumed in Great Britain, amounts to the sum of about two millions sterling, or nearly nine millions of dollars—presenting a beautiful specimen of British love of "free trade," and of Britain's ardent desire to "relieve commerce of its shackles," *and so forth*. We have no complaint to make about this—but have thought that if John Bull thus taxes his own people in an extra sum of nine millions a year, for the simple and sole purpose that the desperate and tottering condition of his West India colonies may be supported, (for not a penny of the extra sum passes into his treasury), he will not give up his other notions about these colonies, unless because of some seemingly important *quid pro quo*. Hence, and because of our indifference to the subject at large, under an opinion that the opening of the British West India ports to our vessels would not prove advantageous to us,—in the present circumstances of our trade with the islands, generally—we have not kept ourselves fully posted up as to what is said on the negotiation: but from several "back agen," or *returning*, paragraphs that we notice in some of the journals that were the most pompous and clamorous about this matter, we gather a belief that the negotiation will not prove successful. As just observed, we are indifferent about it—among other reasons, because that, without making a market, except temporarily or accidentally, for an increased amount of our commodities for export, it would interfere with a growing and valuable pursuit at home—the cultivation of the cane and manufacture of sugar: that is, provided, and which we rather doubt, British West India sugar can withstand the domestic competition in our market, and the protecting duty payable on the foreign article.

"PROSPECTS BEFORE US." A bill which passed the house of representatives of Kentucky for calling a convention to revise the constitution of the state, was lost in the senate by a majority of one vote, only. We have seen it mentioned, that one of the objects contemplated by those favorable to a convention, was the adoption of certain provisions by which slavery might be gradually, but finally, abolished in that commonwealth. We know nothing of the foundation of this report. But, that the existence of slavery is prejudicial to Kentucky, as interfering with the labor of free white persons, we have no manner of doubt.

Every day's experience—all the new facts unfolded to us—every numbering of the people, or assessment of the value of property, and whatever tends to shew the state of education, &c. convinces us—that a hardy, productive and enlightened yeomanry, is altogether incompatible with the presence of numerous slaves. They come into immediate contact, one with the other; and the great and important question must soon be decided—*which class of laborers shall be preferred?* It is to the people of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, that this question, at the present time, most forcibly offers itself. The last named state is yet too young, perhaps, to furnish correct *data* on the subject; but we venture the prediction, that the census of the current year will shew a large comparative decline of free white population, if not an actual decrease, in the counties or districts of the other three states which most abound in slaves; and it is time that the enquiry was seriously made, shall the wealth and power of these states recede, that the system of slavery may be *continually* supported? And this enquiry, though not just now pressing itself, will soon excite attention in North Carolina and, perhaps, Tennessee. We think that we speak with an entire understanding of the facts, that the character of the white laboring population in *Maryland*, as well as their numbers and efficiency, is declining, in all the chief slave-holding counties. Thousands of these, despairing of improvement in their condition, and moved by the love that they bear their children, annually leave their old homes, to seek a better state of things in other places. Some of them—whole families, (not one of whom can read or write), find an asylum in our factories—but the greater part, miserably equipped for the journey, desperately aim for Ohio and Indiana, &c. There is not now, as we believe, any part of Maryland in which slave-labor is accounted profitable. It never has proved itself so in any of the *grain-growing* districts of the United States—and is becoming doubtful as to some of the *planting*. The march of slaves is south—rapidly south. The farming, manufacturing and commercial communities, have little, if any, interest in slaves. They do not yield one per cent. on the capital supposed to be vested in them. We have known many cases, in which, in common phrase, they have "eaten up" their masters; and too many of the latter, to save themselves, are induced to regard slaves merely as articles of merchandize: some, perhaps, breed them for sale. But *that* business has not prospered, and we do not think that it will.

We have no desire to meddle with the general question of slavery—it *must* be met sometime, though probably not in our day. But this is manifest, and should cause serious and solemn reflections in all the southern states, that state after state will cast off slavery, as the bane of its prosperity, so far as it can—or decline in population, wealth and power. The fee of Maryland, (not estimating the counties in which there are few slaves), is hardly worth one-third of what it was—and hundreds of landholders whose fathers lived in affluence, are reduced almost to poverty, without any personal acts of indiscretion to cause it. This fact is feelingly felt by all whose recollection serves them for thirty years past; and things are getting worse and worse, every day. Many circumstances have conspired to bring these events about—but the great first cause of them was, and is, the holding of slaves, and consequent expulsion, (in fact), of free-laboring and productive white persons. It is not pleasant to speak of these things—but a shutting of our eyes to facts will not relieve the evils that bear upon us. We wish however to be understood, as not wishing to encourage emancipation without removal. The free blacks have the same general bad effects as the slaves—and, as a body of people, are less moral and worthy than the slaves. They are, also shorter-lived, and do not increase near so rapidly—which we have heard plead in favor of emancipation; but we do not wish to *calculate* a benefit from such causes.

MESSRS. ARNOLD AND LEA. It has rarely happened, that a contested seat in congress excited more attention than that just decided in favor of Mr. Lea, of Tenn. who was elected by the small majority of 217 votes, out of more than 9000 given on the occasion. There appears to have been some great irregularities, growing out of what may be called a furious campaign, judging by what we have seen stated concerning it, and we think it most likely that both parties proceeded to "great lengths" in behalf

of their favorite candidates. A feeling has also been shewn at Washington that must be regretted; and Mr. Arnold has retaliated, through the papers, in severest terms, on certain acts of injustice which he alleges were extended towards him, in congress, by Mr. Polk, one of the members from Tennessee.

SCARCE DOCUMENTS. Messrs. Gales and Seaton propose to publish "a compilation of the executive documents and such of the legislative documents, on the files of the senate and house of representatives of the U. States as are of a public nature, and of a date anterior to the third session of the thirteenth congress."

It is stated that of many of these there is not a printed copy extant—[unless, perhaps, in the possession of some individuals unknown*], being destroyed in the conflagration of the capitol in 1814, and that the manuscript copies are subject to mutilation and destruction, from constant references to them, &c. The work will be printed on fine paper, with brevier type, in volumes of about 600 pages, royal 8vo, at $5 in boards, or 5. 25 handsomely bound. We heartily wish Messrs. G. and S. success in this important undertaking.

THOMAS JEFFERSON. The following tribute to the memory of Thomas Jefferson, appears in the London Morning Chronicle:—

We have received the highest gratification from a work which has just issued from the press—the memoirs and correspondence of that great and good man, Thomas Jefferson, the celebrated president of the United States. The spectacle of a man of strong powers, devoting himself to the good of his fellow creatures, is like the sight of an oasis in the African desert, to the spectator of the dirty jobbing and selfish aims of those who call themselves the great in this country.

MR. MONROE, being in bad health, preferred steam boat conveyance nearly home as possible—so he proceeded from Richmond to Norfolk, and thence to Washington, which latter he left but a few days ago, for his seat in Loudon country. Mr. Adams, we believe, is *the first* ex-president that visited Washington, and Mr. Monroe being there, it happened that *two* ex-presidents were in the capital of the nation at one time. It is not probable that we shall see the like again.

MR. BALDWIN. We see it stated that the only dissentient voices in the senate to the appointment of this gentleman as a judge of the supreme court, were those of Messrs. Layne and Smith, of South Carolina—said to be on "constitutional principles"—Mr. B. surely thinking, that the constitution is strong enough to preserve the independence of the country, in *protecting* its agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

Mr. B. has taken his seat on the bench—so also has chief justice Marshall, the Virginia convention having been dissolved.

"THE PRESIDENT'S DRAWING ROOMS." The following *order*, issued by the "*marshal of the district of Columbia*," is copied from the "United States Telegraph."

"*The president's drawing room.*"

Wishing to preserve order, and afford every convenience in my power to the fellow-citizens, of the president of the United States, who may wish to visit his drawing rooms or levees, I deem it proper to promulgate the following regulations to be observed on these occasions:

Police officers will be stationed at the gates and front door of the executive mansion, to preserve order and enforce the following regulations:

1. All carriages will enter by the eastern and depart by the western gate.

2. None will be suffered to remain in the yard; when called *for*, they will enter the eastern gate, and if, on their arrival at the front door, their drivers and employers are not *ready* to depart, they will immediately drive out of the yard, and remain out until *again* called for by the *police officers*.

3. No boys will be admitted unless (specially) introduced by their parents.

TENCH RINGGOLD,
Marshal district Columbia.

January 21, 1830.

*We insert these words in brackets, because that we ourselves became accidentally possessed, several years ago, of a number of volumes of documents published within the period referred to, and suppose that others, who are like zealous to collect and preserve such papers, may also have some: but, in the language of "the shop" —"they are out of print."

RAIL ROADS. They are "mad" about rail roads and locomotive engines in England. The stock in the roads making bears enormous premiums. The "Rocket" locomotive engine, lately accomplished one mile in one minute and twenty seconds—travelling at the rate of forty-five miles an hour!

We expect soon to make some wonderful exhibits on our own rail road; and are glad to hear that the people of Charleston, S. C. have commenced their's. May success attend them, in the great and good work!

HEMP. One hundred and thirty tons of hemp were grown the past season, on about four hundred acres of land, near Northampton, Massachusetts—which has proved itself stronger than the Russia hemp, in tests made by the navy officers at Charlestown. This is good news, indeed. We shall give some particulars in our next, from the Boston Courier. So we go. As yet, we cannot say "all's well!" but with a little more nursing, the "American System" will perform greater things than Hercules. Now, it is in the cradle, *contending* with serpents—British agents at New York and elsewere.—But they will be grappled, and—"return from whence they came," with our wishes that they may remain there—become reformed, and cease smuggling.

FEMALE LABOR. The editor of the (Philadelphia) U. States Gazette informs the public, that the premium of "a gold medal, with a suitable inscription, value one hundred dollars, or a piece of plate of equal value, for the best essay on the inadequacy of the wages generally paid to seamstresses, spoolers, spinners, shoebinders, &c. to procure food, raiment and lodging; on the effects of that inadequacy upon the happiness and morals of those females, and their families, when they have any; and on the probability that those low wages frequently force poor women to the choice between dishonor and absolute want of common necessaries," has been awarded to the rev. *Joseph Tuckerman*, of Boston.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. has about 7,000 inhabitants. During the past year the births amounted to 261, marriages 65, deaths 121—62 males and 59 females, of these 28 were consumption, 11 dropsy on the brain, 10 paralysis, 8 old age, &c.

NEW YORK. The arrivals at this place during the last year were 1310—as follows:

January 62; February 50; March 96; April 139; May 125; June 143; July 137; August 115; September 114; October 132; November 120; December 77—making a total of 1310. Of which, 365 were ships, 26 barques, 591 brigs, 320 schooners, and 8 sloops. 1194 American, 59 British, 4 French, 4 Dutch, 2 Hamburg, 10 Swedish, 5 Spanish, 12 Bremen, 9 Danish, 10 Haytien, and 1 Buenos Ayrean. In these vessels there arrived 16,064 passengers. The number of arrivals during the year 1828, was 1277, with 19,023 passengers, being an increase for 1829 of 33 in the number of arrivals, and a decrease of 2959 passengers.

The value of property in this city is very high—as the sale of two lots mentioned below will demonstrate—

Vacant lot, corner of Park and Ann-street, 20 feet 1 inch in front, 3 feet 6 rear, and 62 feet on Ann-street, was sold at auction, for	$11,800
Lot adjoining on Park, 20 feet 1 inch front, 6 feet in rear, and 55 feet deep	8,450

PHILADELPHIA. The Fair Mount water works are the pride and ornament of this city. A second iron main, twenty inches in diameter, and 10,000 feet long, has lately been laid down, in a most masterly manner,

under the superintendence of Mr. *Frederick Graff*, who has been complimented by the watering committee with a vote of thanks, and a splendid silver vase.

BALTIMORE. The most destructive fire with which this city has been visited for several years, happened on the night of the 29th ult. The great steam sugar-refinery of Mr. D. L. Thomas, with the most of its contents, was consumed. Whole loss 90 or 100,000 dollars—40,000 insured. By the intrepidity and exertions of the firemen, the destruction was confined to the sugar house, though the body of flame and of heat was of extraordinary power. The valuable buildings adjacent all escaped without injury.

The "Chronicle" of the 1st inst. has a neat review of the progress of Baltimore during the past year. It says, that 778 buildings were erected, among them two for banks and several churches—three or four bazaars or arcades—a large theatre and circus—the screw dock—the new wing of the penitentiary—a weaving shop, with 100 looms—the state tobacco ware house, 360 feet long and 60 wide, and two neat charity schools, &c. [Lombard street has also been opened, to make another avenue from east to west.—Many of the buildings erected are large and beautiful edifices, but the greater part are neat two story brick houses, for the accommodation of mechanics and manufacturers and other laboring people—whose creations of wealth we have estimated at five millions of dollars a year. Our city, with all the complaints about the "dullness of the times," is very full of people. There are but few vacant houses—less, so far as our observation goes, than we ever before knew. Our markets are wonderfully increased and improved. *All owing to the productive industry of the people.*

The Maryland Penitentiary made a profit of about 16,500 dollars, in the last year, after paying *all* expenses, and also $2,897 for interest on certain loans made by the state. The average number of the prisoners was 340.]

INSPECTIONS at Baltimore, for the year 1829—

473,156 bbls. and 14,920 half bbls. wheat flour; of the barrels 235,791 were what is called "Howard street," 212,927 "city mills," and 24,438 Susquehannah. "Howard street" flour takes in all, or nearly all, brought to the city in wagons; except parcels from the "city mills."

12,777 bbls. and 48 half bbls. rye flour;
1,609 hhds. and 6,483 bbls. corn meal;
417 hhds. flaxseed;
4,509 bbls and 253 half bbls. beef—all Baltimore packed, except 168 barrels;
4,453 bbls. and 142 half bbls. pork—2,514 Baltimore packed, 1,939 foreign;
5,864 kegs butter;
14,590 do lard;
6,998 hhds. and 46,682 bbls. whiskey—about 2,200,000 galls.—of which 5,911 hhds. and 6,216 bbls. were received from the Susquehannah;
14,979 hhds. tobacco.

The preceding items are extracted from the "prices current" of the American, of the 16th inst.

Inspections at Pittsburg, 1829—10,641 bbls. whiskey; 4,112,064 feet boards, &c. including inspections out of the city; 8,420 barrels of salt, &c.

The gross amount of *wharfage* collected at the *port* of Pittsburg, was $1,715 64.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. for the last six months payable in the stockholders after the 14th inst.

The following gentlemen have been chosen directors of the United States' bank in Philadelphia—Nicholas Biddle, Manual Eyre, Paul Beck, jr. Lewis Clapier, Thomas P. Cope, Alexander Henry, James C. Fisher, John Sergent, John Bohlen, Henry Pratt, John R. Neff, Edward Coleman, Wm. Platt, John Potter, of South Carolina, George Hoffman, of Maryland, Roswell L. Colt, of Maryland, Campbell P. White, of New York, Isaac Carrow, of New York, Thomas H. Perkins, of Massachusetts, and B. W. Crowninshield, of Massachusetts.

At a meeting of the board, Nicholas Biddle has been unanimously re-elected president.

The stock of this bank is again getting up. At New York, on the 2nd inst. it was quoted at 121¾ a 122. It was at 125 before the delivery of the president's message.

Messrs. N. Biddle, Geo. M. Dallas, and B. W. Richards of Philadelphia, Benj. Bailey, of New York, and John S. Donnell, of Baltimore, have been appointed directors, by the president and senate, on behalf of the United States.

INDIAN AFFAIRS. The following letter from Mr. Jefferson to gen. Knox, is highly interesting just now—

Philadelphia, Aug. 10, 1791.

Dear sir: I have now the honor to return you the petition of Moultrie on behalf of the South Carolina Yazoo company. Without noticing that some of the highest functions of sovereignty are assumed in the very papers which he annexes as his justification, I am of opinion that government should firmly maintain this ground; that the Indians have a right to the occupation of their lands, independent of the states within whose chartered lines they happen to be; that until they cede them by treaty or other transaction equivalent to a treaty, no act of a state can give a right to such lands; that neither under the present constitution, nor the ancient confederation, had any state, or persons, a right to treat with the Indians, without the consent of the general government; that that consent has never been given to any treaty for the cession of the lands in question; that the government is determined to exert *all its energy for the patronage and protection of the rights of the Indians*, and the preservation of peace between the United States and them; and that if any settlements are made on lands not ceded by them, without the previous consent of the United States, the government will think itself bound, not only to declare to the Indians that such settlements *are without the authority or protection of the United States, but to remove them also by the public force.*

It is in compliance with your request, my dear sir, that I submit these ideas to you, to whom it belongs to give place to them, or such others as your better judgment shall prefer in answer to Mr. Moultrie.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the most sincere and respectful esteem, dear sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

STATE OF TRADE IN ENGLAND. Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London to his friend in Boston. "The distress here far exceeds ours; the manufacturers are failing, the operatives starving, and the spirit of all much depressed. Over-production and a ruinous struggle for the American market, are among the causes. The first must diminish—as many factories are stopped and shut; and the small amount supplied for the United States this autumn, shows that the last is slowly yielding to an unwilling conviction. They are angry at the quantity of goods we make, and rejoice as loudly, and almost in the same manner, as they rejoiced at the defeat of Napoleon and the French, *whenever they learn of the failure of a manufacturer or the loss of a factory.*" [Excellent John Bull!]

ENGLAND. The distresses of the laboring people seem greatly increased. Mobs have occurred, which were dispersed by the military. The state of society may be appreciated from the fact, that some priests, of the *established church*, have reduced their tythes!

IRELAND—is principally an exporting country. Her exports of grain are very extensive. The great seats of her trade are Sligo, Waterford, Limerick, Youghall, Cork, Dublin, and Drogheda. From Waterford there are annually exported about 250,000 quarters of wheat, an equal proportion of oats, 10,000 of barley, and 200,000 cwt. of flour. From Limerick there are shipped about 180,000 quarters, two thirds of which are oats, and from the other places above mentioned, from 90,000 to 140,000 quarters each. The total exports from Ireland, in grain and meal, amount to 1,200,000 quarters of grain and about 300,000 cwt. of flour. [Equal to about 2,000,000 barrels of flour.]

Mr. Shiel appears to have wholly separated himself from Mr. O'Connell, as to the further views of the latter, and especially in his scheme of dissolving the union with Great Britain. Indeed, we think that Mr. O'Connell would render greater service to his countrymen in assisting them to improve the advantages gained, than by causing new agitations. A reformation of the people is now as much required as reformation in the laws.

COTTON. The New York Shipping and Commercial list gives us the following statement, showing the net proceeds of upland cotton, founded on actual sales transmitted from Liverpool, and on a computation of a half penny sterling per lb. freight, and ten per cent. premium on the exchange.

	Cents.
4 pence sterling in Liverpool nets in the U. S.	5,71
4½ pence	6,58
5 pence	7,[illegible]
5½ pence	8,32
6 pence	9,25
6½ pence	10,[illegible]
7 pence	10,98
7½ pence	11,85
8 pence	12,72
8½ pence	13,62
9 pence	14,50
9½ pence	15,38
10 pence	16,28
10½ pence	17,12
11 pence	18,06
11½ pence	18,88
12 pence	19,78

The above computations being made on an allowance of half a penny per lb. freight, and ten per cent. premium on the exchange, it will be apparent that the net proceeds will vary according as these items are higher or lower. For example—cotton may now be shipped from New York to Liverpool at one-fourth of a penny per lb. freight, and the present price of bills is 9½ per cent. premium—6 pence sterling in Liverpool, will therefore produce net in New York, 9 66-100 cents.

INCREASE OF CRIME. The proceedings of the police court, in New York—the utility or propriety of publishing which we think is questionable—present us with very unpleasant views of the state of society in that city; and added to these, is the frequent occurrence of fires, many of which must happen by design, unless a greater degree of carelessness is attributed to the people of New York, than belongs to those of any other city. And, in one paper we observe—"a singular outrage," a "daring outrage" and a "daring robbery." The first was the violent seizure of a young lady, in the street, between 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M. who made her escape, and was found senseless on the pavement—a robbery of 627 dollars, effected by throwing snuff in the face of a shopkeeper; and another of the drawer of the academy of arts, in which there was about 40 dollars. Large rewards were offered for the perpetrators of these offences.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Mr. Rush recently arrived at New York, having completed his negotiations for loans to Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, to pay their subscriptions to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. The money was obtained at a rate of something less than 6 per cent. Mr. Rothschild offered it at that rate. Nearly five times as much was subscribed in Holland, on opening the books, as was needed, and the stock instantly rose about 10 per cent.

The New Orleans papers fearfully allude to the multitude of slaves brought to that market for sale. Great numbers are passing south, from Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, &c.

Tennessee. The cultivation of cotton is much extending in this state. The district of Memphis, only, is expected to send 50,000 bales to New Orleans. The advance of the product far exceeds that of the consumption. Europe will pay us less for 1,500,000 bales than for 1,000,000.

Ohio pork. Twenty hogs, all raised by one farmer, were lately exhibited at Cincinnati, and purchased by a packing house. They weighed from 400 to 700 lbs, each.

Midshipmen. A board of examiners, consisting of com. Stewart, president, and captains G. Rogers, Read, Dallas and Nicholson, is now in session at Philadelphia.

Virginia gold. The indications of gold in Orange and Spotsylvania counties, are said to be flattering. It is reported that a certain kind of stone, thousands of loads of which have been used for the making of roads, &c. contains a considerable quantity of this precious metal. We see it stated that certain of the mines will be regularly worked in the spring.

Capt. Garth. The British public is again excited with the important question—"*who is*" *Capt Garth?* His father, gen. Garth, lately deceased, retained the secret as to the mother of his son. The belief is, that he was the child of the eldest sister of the present king of England, who is said to have been married to the general when both young, which, marriage or connection, was, of course broken off, when known. A report long since put abroad, stated, that the general had received a large sum for his relinquishment and secrecy. It seems, however, that the son, not in the most proper manner, possessed himself of certain papers relative to his birth, &c. for which he has endeavored to exact large sums of money. He is a dissolute young man, and was offered £8,000 in cash and an annuity of £2.000—nearly 9,000 dollars—but the captain desired more, and so the matter rests; the papers, in the mean time being sealed up in a box, and are in deposit, under the joint guardianship of sir Herbert Taylor, supposed to act for the king, and Mr. Westmacott, acting for capt. G.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From English papers to the 23d December, inclusive.

The state of the poor and laboring classes is described as horrible. The present amount of suffering seems greater than on almost any former occasion. Particulars of privations are given of the most distressing character, and a long winter was yet before the near[illegible] people. The [illegible] of [illegible] mings of [illegible] £20 [illegible] and [illegible] county, had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] public meeting—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] peace, [illegible] cents per [illegible]. Many families were wholly destitute of food and fuel, and their clothing consisted only of miserable rags. The countenances of some showed "that they were dying for want of food." Many were so feeble that they could scarcely attend to their work, &c. Great exertions were required to afford some temporary relief. No doubt, the poverty of the operatives in Yorkshire has been partly caused in the efforts of the manufacturers of cloths to *break down* the American manufacturers. They have caused much embarrassment and loss to us; but, with all their arts and all their grindings of the poor—may fail of their *generous* purpose. The American market will surely be lost to them, unless most important changes in their own policy shall take place.

A reform of the British church establishment is much talked of, and surely needed. It is about the grandest imposition to which the poor are subjected.

The demand for cotton was yet large, but with a decline of ½*d.* per lb. There has been a great overflow of the Nile, and the whole of the growing crop in Egypt is said to have been lost—that many villages have been swept away, and that 30,000 persons have perished.—The canal has been filled with mud, and merchandise, for the present, must pass by way of Rosetta.

We have many scraps of intelligence from Turkey—but no item of much importance. The affairs of the Greeks were not adjusted. The trade of the Black sea was active, and vessels with the *Greek* flag were passing and repassing. Adrianople was evacuated by the Russians on the 11th Nov. Many of the Turkish provinces in Europe and Asia appear in a disturbed state. The Russians may be called upon to preserve peace! The citadel at Navarin was struck by lightning in the night of the 18th Nov. A dreadful explosion followed—100 artillery men who lodged in it were the victims.

A splendid service of plate has been presented to Mr. Maury, our late consul at Liverpool, by the merchants and other inhabitants of that place. Each piece is ornamented with our eagle and motto—*e pluribus unum.*

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Annual report for 1829, from the bureau of Indian affairs.

Department of war,
Office of Indian affairs, Nov. 17, 1829.

SIR—I had the honor, on the 29th ultimo, to submit, in obedience to your order of the 12th September last, an estimate, in detail, of the sum (viz. $150,000) which will be required for the current expenses of the Indian department for the year 1830. With this reference to that document, I proceed to comply with the remaining part of said order.

In regard to the various appropriations for the Indian department, I beg leave respectfully to premise, they have, in all cases, so far as the action of this office has been employed, been regarded as strictly applicable to the objects for which the appropriations have been, from time to time, made; and in no case have requisitions been issued by me beyond the sums respectively appropriated. I esteem it proper to set out with this remark, because, as will appear from some of the abstracts which accompany this report, certain expenditures have been made applicable to certain heads of appropriation, inadvertently, no doubt, other than those for which they were intended by congress; thus depriving certain branches of the service of the means upon which reliance was placed to sustain them. The inconvenience, however, was temporary, since, on a more general settlement of accounts, the sums so abstracted, by the accounting officers, in part, at least, were, by counter warrants, restored by them to their proper heads. This reference to this subject will be more fully illustrated when I come to remark on the abstracts; and it is necessary for it to be made, since, without it, it could not be understood how the disbursments within the three quarters of the present year exceeded the appropriations applicable to the same period. But this becomes manifest, when, for example, a given sum for 1828 is abstracted from its legitimate object, which prevented its disbursment in 1828, but, being restored in 1829, is disbursed in 1829—the bills drawn upon it, meanwhile, lying over.

The fiscal operations of the Indian department are shewn in the four accompanying abstracts. Two of these (A and supplement, and B) apply to the service of the present year; and one of them (C) to the *disbursements* made, in 1829, of means provided in, and prior to, 1828, but which, although appropriated in, and prior to, 1828, looked to the future: for example, to carry into effect certain treaties, in the removal of Indians, &c.

Abstract A (and supplement) shews the amount appropriated for the current expenses of the department for 1829 (viz. $151,100;) the amount disbursed (viz. $127,959 43;) the amount accounted for (viz. $77,024 79;) and the balance to be accounted for (viz. $50,934 33.)

Supplement to abstract A shows that an additional amount (viz. $9,354 14) has been *disbursed* in 1829, over and above the sum appropriated for contingencies (viz. $22,250) for 1829. This is one of the items referred to in the preceding remarks. This sum is for so much abstracted by the accounting officers of the treasury from the appropriation for *contingencies* for 1828, and reimbursed afterwards, in the settlement of accounts by counter-warrant, to the credit of the same head. The demands against this head of appropriation, and which were payable in 1828, have been met in the amount so restored in 1829. Without this explanation, it might appear that a greater amount had been disbursed in 1829, for contingencies, than was appropriated for that branch of the service for 1829.

Abstract B shows the amount (viz. $199,102 53) appropriated, and under the various heads, by the last or second session of the 20th congress, for carrying into effect certain treaty stipulations, &c. &c. the amount disbursed (viz. $181,042 24) within three quarters of the year 1829; the amount accounted for (viz. $100,262 50;) and the balance that remains to be accounted for (viz. $80,780 19.)

Abstract C shows the amount of requisitions (viz. $246,986 76) *drawn* on account of appropriations made prior to the last session of congress, but which looked to the future as stated: the amount accounted for under each head, (viz. $167,214 76,) and the balance remaining to be accounted for (viz. $79,772.)

☞ Inset to No. 22.

Abstract D shows the state of the fund arising out of the annual appropriation of $10,000 for the civilization of the Indians.

The abstract which accompanied my report of 28th November, 1828, on civilization, shows an amount applicable to the service of 1829, of $12,336 06, which is $2,335 06 over and above the annual appropriation. The act appropriating this fund for this object was approved 3d March, 1819. Immediately thereafter, steps were taken by the executive to render it effective. The system which was adopted, and which is yet operated upon, was not put in operation for sometime thereafter. The appropriation being annual, the sum increased. When the allotments were made, they were based, in part, on the increase, and embraced, also, in part, the cost of erecting buildings. In 1827, the increase being absorbed, it became necessary, in order to keep the disbursements within the sum appropriated, (viz. $10,000) to reduce the scale of distribution. To accomplish this, a basis of $7,150 was adopted, which being continued for two years, enabled the department to meet all the demands arising out of the first allotment, and those, also, resting upon the new and reduced basis of distribution, and leave, in 1829, a balance to the credit of the appropriation of $2,335 06, which, when added to the amount appropriated, viz. $10,000, left for the service of the year 1829, $12,335 06, as stated. Bills were drawn, on the authority of the department, by those employed in the application of this fund, and recommended by me for payment, but, in their progress through the treasury were stopped. Relying on the correctness of my own books, and supposing it probable that this fund might, like that for contingencies, have been diverted in the settlement of accounts, the proper examinations were instituted, when it appeared that $3,375 22 had been so diverted; and, being so reported, your order for its restoration gave back to the service this amount. This statement is made here to show why, as in the case of contingencies, a larger amount has been, and will have been disbursed, in 1829, than would harmonize with my report of November, 1828.

In connection with this abstract, I submit a statement, (E,) in compliance with your order, showing the number of schools to which the benefit of this fund is extended, where established, by whom, the number of teachers, number of pupils, the amount allowed and paid to each school; to which is superadded remarks as to the state of the schools, &c. &c. From this statement, it will be seen that there are in operation forty-five schools, including the Choctaw academy, at which there are 1,460 children, an increase over the last year of 169.

The allotments for the year 1829 are upon a less amount (to wit, $1,200) than that appropriated. This basis, although larger than that of the two previous years, is smaller than the appropriation by $1,200. I considered it safer to adopt this reduced basis until the deranged state of the fund to which I have referred, could be so adjusted as to place it within the power of the executive. This being now done, it is proposed to increase the ratio of distribution, and as you may direct, to the annual sum of $10,000, which will leave a small excess to the credit of the fund, to meet any incidental demands for furthering the plan of civilization.

On reference to the foregoing abstracts, it will appear that the total amount disbursed through the Indian department, in the three first quarters of the year 1829, is $561,950 62; that $345,326 60 has been accounted for, and $216,624 02 remains to be accounted for.

It is believed that when the returns are all made, the disbursements will all be accounted for. One reason why the balance unaccounted for appears as large as it is, a part from the absence of returns under several heads, is, that remittances have been made for the whole year, (except for civilization of Indians,) whilst the abstracts are made up to include returns for the first three quarters only, and not entirely for these.

There is one other subject connected with the fiscal concerns of the Indian department, which I beg leave respectfully to submit. It relates to arrearages. What these arrearages amount to I have no means of ascertaining; but their existence has occasioned serious embarrassment, from time to time, to the public service. These arrearages have been charged up, from year to year, by

the accounting officers of the treasury, in the order of settled accounts, (accounts are not "*settled*" in this office —the law refers them for "settlement" to the second auditor,) to the exclusion of demands (if they did not happen to get in first) which were entitled to be met.—This occasioned, not embarrassment only to the service, but discontent, and loss no doubt, to those whose calculations of payment were thus frustrated. I have no means of tracing out the periods when sums have been expended over and above the amount provided, or of stating, except in part, the objects which rendered these expenditures necessary. This office was created in 1824, since which period *its action* has been upon and within, as I have before stated, the sums appropriated by the congress. A report from the second auditor will doubtless show what the aggregate amount is, and otherwise satisfactorily explain the subject.

In regard to arrearages, however, they happen more or less in every branch of the service, and have often occurred in this. In 1818, the amount appropriated for the current expenses of the Indian department was $200,000. In 1819, the then head of the department of war found it necessary to ask for $240,000, "*including arrearages, &c. &c.* In 1820, the sum of $200,000 was again appropriated, and it was proposed by the head of the department, in 1821, to reduce it to $170,000. The congress, however, decided against this sum, and gave only $100,000 for the service of that year; but, in the same act, appropriated for arrearages of the Indian department $130,205 44, which sum was to meet contractors' accounts, and other obligations, covering this precise amount. And in 1822, the sum of $123,638 was appropriated for the service of that year, and $70,000 to make good the *deficit* of 1821.

When any branch of the public service has to be provided for upon *estimate*, as is peculiarly the case with the Indian department, since it is impossible to forsee all the wants and variety of demands that may occur over such an extent of country, and among such a vast number of suffering human beings, amongst whom agents have been appointed to reside, with certain *necessary* discretionary powers, or the precise sum which it would require to meet the demands of each year, it is but reasonable to expect that arrearages will occur. If the arrearages be only $75,000, as is supposed, it is evidence of the great correctness of the estimates, and of their close adherence to the actual demands, it having been seven years since arrearages were called for on account of the Indian department or deficiencies supplied, which is but little over an average sum of *ten thousand dollars*. The circle of our Indian relations has been, meanwhile, greatly enlarged, whilst the annual appropriations for contingencies have been about the same, viz: $95,000.

In obedience to your orders, the action upon Indian affairs of the accounting branches upon the appropriations for the year 1829, was to be confined to the amount appropriated for the service of that year; and in pursuance to your directions, conditional drafts (conditional on appropriations being made by congress to meet them) have been drawn by the superintendents and agents, to make good the deficiencies within the respective spheres of their operations, for the previous year, and which could not be met out of the appropriations of this year, without embarrassing the service, as heretofore, in a corresponding amount. These bills, so far as drawn, are on file in this office, and will be submitted in due time to be placed before the committee of ways and means.

There is one other item of disbursement, which, although it touches this office but incidentally, yet, as it passes through it as an item of expenditure, and may serve to account, in part, for the arrearages, I consider it not to be wholly irrelevant to remark upon. I refer to the annuity due to the Seneca tribe of Indians, in the state of New York. This annuity is derived from stock held in the name of the president of the United States, for the benefit of those indians. The principal, viz. $100,000, has its origin in a provision of the treaty entered into between this tribe and Robert Morris, under the sanction of the United States, in 1797. It is stipulated in that compact, that the sum aforesaid should be, by the said Robert Morris, vested in the stock of the bank of the United States, and held in the name of the president of the U. States, for the use and behoof of the said nation of Indians. The obligation on the part of Robert Morris was complied with; and the Indians have been receiving ever since, so far as the records of the department show, an annual interest of $6000, until the present year.

This year, and in pursuance of your directions, the state of the fund was examined; and it appearing that the $100,000 hitherto vested in the stock of the old bank of the United States had been subsequently vested in the United States, three per cent. stock, and to the original sum had been added $12,852 78, making the principal $112,853 78; and the interest on this being $3,385 60, you directed this amount, and no more, to be remitted to the owners of said stock, which has been done accordingly. It is *presumed* this stock has produced no more than the amount remitted this year, at least since the year 1822, when the last appropriation for arrearage or deficiency was made; and it is *known* that since, as well as before that period, $6,000 were annually remitted. These $6,000 were taken from contingencies, and the proceeds of the stock were, from time to time, placed to the credit of this fund. There has been an annual draft, therefore, upon the contingencies of the Indian department, of the difference between the $6,000 remitted and the proceeds of the stock received, which, for six years, (that is, from 1822 to 1828) has amounted to $15,686 40,* as a charge upon the contingencies over and above the credits given, which accounts for so much of the present arrearages of the Indian department. This item, when added to the expenses incurred in allaying the excitements on the northwestern frontier in 1827, and expenditures made among the starving Kankakee and Florida Indians, a large portion of these arrearages will be accounted for.

It may be worthy of consideration whether a more productive investment of this stock cannot be made; but this, doubtless, will receive the executive consideration.

Gen. Saunders and the rev. H. Posey were appointed to execute the intention of the act of congress of 2d March last, appropriating $20,000 for the purpose of purchasing such reservations of land as might be claimed by Indians or Indian countrymen within the limits of N. Carolina, by virtue of treaties made by the United States with the Cherokee Indians. The trust has been, in part, fulfilled; and the whole of it, it is presumed, will soon be.

The Indian agent at Piqua, in Ohio, (col. M'Elvaine) was directed to open a negociation with the Delaware Indians, in pursuance of the intention of an act of congress of this same date, for the purchase of their reservations in that state. This duty has been performed, and the purchase made. There remains a balance of the appropriation, after paying the price stipulated, which will be applied to carry into effect the remaining intention of the act, viz: "to aid said Indians in their removal west of the Mississippi."

The various appropriations made by act, approved also 2d March, 1829, to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty with the Pattawatima Indians, of the 20th September, 1828, have been all applied; and remittances have been made, from time to time, under provisions of the same act, for compensation, &c. &c. to the emigrant Cherokee Indians, under all the various heads enumerated in said act, and as provided for by treaty of 6th May, 1828.

The treaty of the Butte des Morts on Fox river, of the 11th August, 1827, and which was ratified 23 February, 1829, contains various provisions, for which appropriations are required to be made. These will be submitted, as also others for such other objects as may remain to be provided for.

On the 30th May last, general Carroll, of Tennessee, was appointed commissioner, to go among the Cherokees and Creek Indians, and hold conferences with them on the subject of emigration. On the 8th July following, general Coffee was united in the same commission. Their instructions, herewith submitted, (No. 1), will best explain the objects entrusted to them, as also their important bearing upon the present and future happiness of the Indians. In this measure the compact with the

*I have just ascertained the difference against the contingent fund to be $13,884 72.

state of Georgia, in which the Cherokees are concerned, was sought to be fulfilled. I submit the returns of those commissioners, so far as they have been received, in papers numbered 2 and 3.

Meanwhile, col. Montgomery, the agent for the Cherokees, was acting under instructions growing out of the provisions of the treaty of Washington, of 6th May, 1828, and the Creek agent, col. Crowell, under the act of congress of 20th of May, 1826, to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation in their removal west of the Mississippi, and a subsequent act of 9th May, 1828, appropriating $50,000 with a view to the same object.

Under the treaty of the 6th May, 1828, and with the means provided by congress to carry the same into effect, col. Montgomery has enrolled and sent off 510 souls, of whom 431 are Cherokees, and 79 blacks; and col. Crowell has sent off 1,200 Creeks. The evidence furnished the department, as to the disposition of both those tribes to remove, is demonstrative of their willingness to go; but they are held in check by their chiefs and others, whose interest it is to keep them where they are. Among the Creeks, especially, the most severe punishments have been inflicted, by multilating, and otherwise, those who had enrolled to go, and while in their camp, and where they supposed they would be protected.—Such is the dread of these people of the violence of their chiefs, that they are afraid to express their wishes on this subject, except in whispers, and then only to those in whom they have entire confidence. It will be seen from gen. Coffee's report, above referred to, (No. 3), that a like terror is exercised over the Cherokees. It is by no means unnatural for the chiefs of those tribes to oppose the going away of their people. It would be unnatural if they did not. In proportion to the reduction of their numbers does their powers decrease; and their love of power is not less than other peoples. It confers distinctions, not only among themselves, but in relation, also, to neighboring tribes. And to this feeling may be superadded the uncertainty which rests upon the future, drawn from the lessons of the past. But there are, I respectfully suggest, remedies for both, and the federal government has the power to apply them. The presence of an armed force would effectually relieve the first; and the adoption of a system for their security, and preservation, and future happiness, that should be as effective and ample as it ought to be permanent, would relieve the last. I would not be mistaken as to the use that should be made of the military. Its presence should be preceded by the solemn declaration that it was coming, not to compel a single Indian to quit the place of his choice, but only to *protect* those who desire to better their condition, and in the exercise of their wish to do so. Humanity seems to require this, and, if this measure had been adopted sooner, many who now smart under the lash of their chiefs, and who are doomed to pass the remainder of their lives with mutilated bodies, would be free from the one, and not have to endure the sufferings and disgrace of the other.

Surely when states, in the exercise of their sovereignty, are extending their laws over a people whose chiefs admit (I refer to the Cherokees) that such a measure would "*seal their destruction,*" and when every circumstance appears to have combined to render the great body of our Indians within the limits of states unhappy, and to impoverish and destroy them, something ought to be done for their relief. Justice demands it, and humanity pleads for these people. The public sympathy is strongly excited.

The Florida Indians, there is little doubt, are willing to join the Creeks; and the dispositions of the Chickasaws are indicated by the extract herewith submitted, (No. 4), on the subject of their recent visit to seek a country. The Indians in Ohio, especially the Senecas and Delaware, seek to go. I submit a talk (No. 5) of the chiefs of the former, addressed to the president on this subject. The agent, col. M'Elvaine, is of opinion that in five years, with the means to effect their removal, there will remain no Indians in Ohio.

A new difficulty has arisen in regard to the Cherokees and between them and the state of Georgia. It relates to boundary. The subject is amply discussed in your letter to his excellency the governor of Georgia. I accompany this with a copy of it (No. 6.) No report has been received from gen. Coffee, who was appointed to collect and report all the facts touching the controversy. The Cherokees, however, have furnished the department, through the agent, with the grounds upon which they rest their claim to the boundary for which they contend. These documents are on file in this office.

In reference to emigration, and to the means necessary for its accomplishment, I beg leave respectfully to add, that, in lieu of the usual mode of *estimating*, for all the different branches of expenditure, upon the bisis of numbers for rations, transportation, &c. &c., which can never be done with certainty, (it not being possible to know beforehand how many will go), a sum be appropriated and made applicable to emigration *generally*, and to compensation for improvements, and placed at the disposal of the executive; and for this object I recommend the sum of 300,000 dollars. It is my opinion also, that a great saving might be effected by changing the agencies for emigration from the local agents to contractors. I have seen nothing to induce a belief that the agents employed among the Cherokees and Creeks have not been zealous; but it does appear to me that a saving of more than one-third of the cost of each emigrant could be realized upon contract. The agents might be well employed, and usefully and abundantly, in co-operating, and especially in seeing that all the terms of the contracts in which the comfort, and health, &c. of the emigrants were concerned, were faithfully executed.

But it does appear to me as indispensable, that, as a first step in any great movement of the sort, the country on which it is proposed to place these people at rest, and forever, should be clearly defined, and nothing left unprovided for by the government, that concerns either their security, preservation, or improvement. Nor should the emigrants be sent off to settle where and how they might list; but the whole business should, I respectfully submit, be conducted upon one regular and systematic plan; and what may be done in reference to the whole of it ought to be done with a view to their solid and lasting welfare.

With the exception of the rencontre between certain Indians in Missouri and some of the citizens of that state, which took place in Randolph county, peace has been preserved between the white and red men along our borders. This rencontre has not yet been fully reported upon. It is understood the parties charged with the killing of the whites are now undergoing an examination at St. Louis. Some of the western tribes, the Sioux, Sacs, and Foxes, are at war with each other. But this is common to those tribes. Theirs are feuds of ancient origin. They will, it is presumed, fight, on until some one or other of the tribes shall become too reduced and feeble to carry on the war, when it will be lost as a separate power. Meanwhile, however, gen. Clark has been instructed to bring about a pacification, if he can. Humanity directs that these people, who sport so with each other's lives, should be counselled frequently, and led, if possible, to cherish the more agreeable state of peace and friendship. The great sufferers in general contests of this sort next to the Indians, are the traders. The hunting parties are broken up by these wars, and there is a corresponding reduction in their returns, and of loss to the companies: for they furnish the Indians, upon credit, with their annual outfits. If they are killed, the traders lose finally; or if they quit hunting and go to war, payment is delayed. I beg leave respectfully to refer, and no more, to the advantage which the British have over the American traders. The leading articles in the Indian trade, blankets and strouds, cannot be manufactured for the want of the proper kind of wool in the United States; and the Indians of the north and northwest will not trade in any other or inferior goods.

On the subject of the administration of this office, to which you have called my particular attention, I have to remark, that a new modification of it is indispensable to its efficiency. It is, although as well organized as, perhaps, it could be by a merely executive arrangement—and it rests upon this only—too powerless to be effective, and too responsible for its feebleness. It should, I respectfully suggest, rest as the other branches in the department do, upon congressional enactments: and the responsibility should be to that body, through the head

of the department proper. It never was intended to remain as it was first established; and two committees of the house of representatives have, since its creation, unanimously reported a bill upon the basis I have suggested; which bills were twice read in the house, but were not acted on, because they could not be reached. A new organization has been esteemed to be important by every head of the department of war, including the one under whose administration it was created, and recommended by them all. So pressing did this necessity grow, that governor Cass and general Clark were called to Washington to digest a system. This was done. (See doc. No. 117, 20th congress, 2d session.) I consider their report able and judicious, and the provisions of the bill which accompanies it, ample and apposite, with one exception: this relates to the mode of accounting. I esteem the mode of settling accounts partially, [or fictiously] and then generally, [or finally,] and the taking from one head of the appropriation to give to another, to be fatal to the harmony and credit of the service, and one that ought not to be practised. In lieu of that mode, I would respectfully suggest, that in each department, beginning with this, (and it should begin here, since all the estimates are prepared here,) accounts should be *opened* under each head of appropriations, and *settled* under each head. If an agent is deficient at all in his payments, or his vouchers, it will be seen under which head; and instead of closing his account by abstracting money from another branch of the service, to *close* [not finally] his account, it should be left open under each and every head, for which he had not accounted. There would then remain always the means to meet demands properly due from each head: and not, as has been, and has been shewn at the commencement of this report, a diversion from one head of the appropriation, made to close a deficiency in another, to the *exclusion* of the legitimate demands against the head thus abstracted from—the demands having, meanwhile, to lie over until *other* and final returns come in, bringing the vouchers upon which a *counter warrant* is issued, to replace the amount to the credit of the fund from which it had been diverted.

To exemplify my meaning as to the mode, which I respectfully suggest ought to be adopted, and acted upon throughout the whole progress of the settlement of accounts, touching this branch of the service, I submit two forms, (No. 7 and 8,) one shewing the heads under which estimates are made, and another shewing a settlement of a set of returns under this form. The adoption of this mode of settling accounts, with the report of Messrs. Cass and Clark, as referred to, will give to the Indian department the efficiency it needs, and without which, it is not possible to maintain that accuracy and speed which should characterise a branch of the government service, the importance of which may be estimated from the varied and multiplied and laborious character of its duties, and the immense sums of monies that are annually involved in its operations. All which is respectfully submitted.

THO. L. M'KENNEY.

Hon. John H. Eaton, secretary of war.

NEW YORK MEMORIAL.

The following is a copy of a memorial agreed upon by the large meeting held at Tammany Hall, New York, the presentation of which caused considerable excitement in both houses of congress, as briefly noticed in our sketches of the proceedings.

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States, in congress assembled, the undersigned would respectfully represent:—

That the relations between the government of the United States and the Indians living on their own lands within our national limits, are now in such a state, as not only to make it proper that the people generally should address themselves to the federal legislature on the subject, but, in the judgment of your memorialists, it has become the imperious duty of all good citizens, who have a just view of the matter, to cause their voice to be heard in our national councils.

Unless your memorialists totally misapprehend the meaning of several public documents, which have proceeded from the government within a few months past, it countenances the doctrine, that Indian nations, though still remaining as separate communities, and residing on lands recieved from their ancestors, and never alienated, are destitute of any valid claim to the territory which they inhabit, and lie entirely at the mercy of the states within whose conventional limits they happen to fall. To your memorialists this doctrine appears in a high degree alarming, as, unless the are entirely mistaken, it is subversive of the plainest principles of justice, and, if followed out, in all its legitimate consequences, would make force the first and only arbiter between separate communities; and of course would bring every weak community under the domination of its powerful neighbor.

The four southwestern tribes of Indians, viz: the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Chocktaws, and Creeks, are estimated by the secretary of war, in his late report, to contain 75,000 souls, all of them residing within the chartered limits of particular members of our union. According to the doctrine promulgated by the president of the United States, the legislatures of these members of our union have the right of bringing the above-mentioned tribes under the jurisdiction of state laws, and of confiscating their lands and dividing them among the whites; thus, at a single stroke, reducing independent tribes to a state of vassalage, and subjecting them, without their consent, and against their protestation and remonstrance, to a system of legislation under which it will be impossible for them to live; and which, if we may judge from all the specimens that have yet been given, will be formed with a particular view to driving them into exile, or ensuring their speedy extinction.

Such an usurpation of power, exerted by the strong over the weak, and such a division of property rapaciously snatched from the real owners, would appear to your memorialists to be acts of enormous injustice, such acts as have very rarely been perpetrated by nations calling themselves civilized, and professing to pay a decent respect to their own reputation. This is the opinion which we are compelled to form, on looking at the principles of natural justice, independent of all positive agreements or compacts.

It surely cannot be necessary, however, to recall to the recollection of congress the various treaties, which have been made with these Indian nations, from the first establishment of colonies in the southern states to the year 1827, when the last treaty was made with the Creeks. In all these compacts, some of which are found in almost every volume of our national statutes, the Indians were admitted to have a national character, and a property in all lands within their territorial limits. As to a national character, it is implied in the very transaction of being a party to a negociation, and can never afterwards be denied by the other party. If the government of the United States should now proceed upon the ground that Indians have no title to the land on which they were born, which has always been in their possession, and which has been expressly admitted to belong to them, the people of the United States bring upon themselves the double reproach of overstepping the bounds of justice, in as clear a case as can possibly be conceived, and of disregarding the most solemn treaty stipulations, frequently repeated, and many times acknowledged by the highest departments of our government. Such a reproach, from which it will be impossible, as your memorialists apprehend, to clear the government and people of the United States, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a great public calamity. On this account, your memorialists feel bound to call the attention of congress to a more detailed statement of the two claims, by which the

southwestern tribes now hold the lands in their possession, viz: immemorial occupancy, and the acknowledgment and guaranty of the United States.

That the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent were, at the time when it was discovered by Europeans, in actual possession of territory, in almost every part of North America, cannot be questioned That no part was left vacant, or unoccupied by human beings, your memorialists would not undertake to assert. Nor is it necessary to fix precisely what might be called an actual possession of territory by Indians. It will be sufficient for the decision of all practical questions on this subject, if we say, that Indian nations were respectively in actual possession of all lands on which they had their usual residence, and of all lands from which, by their frequent presence or by occasional force, they excluded other Indian nations. That a similar possession has always been considered good and valid in the old world, is too clear to admit of a question. When ancient writers speak of the acknowledged limits of Gaul, Belgium, or Scythia, they are not to be understood as saying, that every square mile within these limits contained the domicil of original inhabitants. The Scythians were in actual possession of all the territory from which, by their own residence, or the power of their arms, they constantly excluded other nations. There may be, and doubtless are, many thousand of square miles within the present limits of Russia, which do not contain the domicil of a single human being; who can say, that these regions are not in the possession of that power? In all similar cases, the manner in which territory shall be occupied, or left unoccupied, is a question to be settled by the possessor, and not by strangers.

In the beginning the Creator of the world gave to man dominion over the earth. As the human race became numerous, particular communities of men took possession of particular portions of territory, to the exclusion of other communities. This occupancy was the origin of title to land, as possessed and enjoyed by communities, and as possessed in severalty by individuals of the same community. As occupancy is the first, immemorial occupancy is the best of titles, and it is declared to be so, in our elementary law books. The assignee of a title to land transmitted by immemorial occupancy cannot have a better title than his grantor; and, as there may be a flaw in the grant, it is clearly possible he may have a worse one.

On this ground of immemorial occupancy, the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, and Chocktaws now stand. Of all parts of their present territory they have been, and are, in actual possession; and from all parts they have excluded, and now exclude, all persons, of whatever color or origin, except the members of their own communities, and such other individuals, as they have permitted to reside within their respective limits. Over the whole territory, of which they are thus in possession, they have exercised, and now exercise, the right of sovereignty or government; and have never been, for a moment, under any government but their own. The accuracy of this statement cannot be denied; nor can it be pretended, that these have, in any manner whatever, either alienated their land, or surrendered their right of self-government.

To assert that the charters of European monarchs, or the compacts of neighboring states with each other, can, by imaginary limits, or by lines of latitude and longitude, divest the original inhabitants of their lands, without their own consent, would be childish; and we believe that no such doctrine has been asserted by any respectable monarch, or governor, or defended by any respectable writer, on this side of the dark ages.

Should it be said, that the admission, that the Indians have any right to the lands which they occupy, might consign immense regions to perpetual barbarism, and leave them comparatively destitute of inhabitants, there are two answers at hand.

The first is, *let justice be done.* We need not fear the consequences of doing right; while the consequences of deliberately doing wrong will inevitably be disastrous. If we are to be justified in taking lands from the Indians on the ground that we can make a better use of them than will probably be made by the present owners, why may not the more populous nations of Europe demand at least a million of square miles of territory, within what we claim to be our national limits, for the purpose of relieving themselves of some millions of their superabundant population?

The second answer is, that there never has been, and never will be, any practical difficulty, unless as a consequence of unjust claims on the part of Europeans and their descendants. The Indians have always been willing to sell a reasonable portion of their lands for a reasonable compensation; and it is impossible to doubt, that if the whites should invariably hereafter act towards them upon the principle of doing to them, as we would wish that they, in a reverse of circumstances, should do to us, every fair and honorable arrangement can be made, as the actual necessities of either party becomes manifest.

Your memorialists therefore, conceive that the Indians have a perfect claim to their lands, on the broad principles of natural justice.

Nor is their claim doubtful, on the score of acknowledged right, or conventional stipulation.

At the first settlement of the Anglo American colonies, the natives were universally admitted by the emigrants to have a title to the countries which they inhabited or frequented. Nay more, the emigrants not only received grants from the natives, but pleaded importunately for such grants as a favor, and presented many honest and imposing arguments, on the ground of mutual benefit; and especially of benefits to be conferred on Indians themselves, by means of commerce, agriculture, civilization and Christianity. The whole range of the Atlantic coast from the gulf of St Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, was settled on these terms Your memorialists are not aware of there having been the slightest difference in the doctrines held respecting the original right of the Indians by the pilgrims of Massachusetts, the Dutch burghers of New York, the Swedes of the Delaware, the great founder of Pennsylvania, the Catholics of Maryland, the churchmen of Jamestown, and the charitable corporation, of which Oglethorp was the agent at Savannah. It is believed that all held the same language. All admitted the Indians to be the rightful occupants of the soil, and that they had, (to use the words of chief justice Marshall,) "a legal, as well as just claim to retain possession of it, and to use it according to their own discretion." All treated with the chiefs, as having a right to speak for the several communities of natives; and therefore acknowledged the national character of these communities. All gave a consideration for the lands which they received as grantees, which could be nothing less, in the circumstances of the case, than a recognition of title in the original possessors. All agreed upon lines of demarkation; and therefore admitted that the Indians had a right to land on the other side of those lines. All the colonists solemnly engaged that they would not encroach upon Indian limits; and that, in future purchases of land, the new settlers, would submit their proposals to the unbiassed decision of the Indian councils; and would never take possession of lands belonging to Indians, except with the consent of the rightfull owners. On these terms were the first settlements made without a single exception. On

no other terms could a settlement have been made by the small bands of feeble colonists; and for more than a hundred years the new settlements would have been exposed to utter ruin, if the Indians had been frankly told, that they had no right to the lands in their possession, and that the whites might lawfully seize all these lands, as soon as they should be strong enough to do it.

The result of wars between the whites and Indians may fairly be laid out of the case; for all these wars had some other origin than the claim to assert the right of discovery at the point of the sword.

With several nations of Indians, peace was preserved without interruption for more than a hundred years before the revolution, and has been continued, in like manner, down to the present day. During all this lapse of years, the Indians were treated as our faithful allies and tried friends: and were often expressly, and always implicitly, acknowledged to have a perfect right to the lands within their territorial limits, both in regard to soil and sovereignty.

At the commencement of the revolutionary struggle, the congress of the confederate states appeared before the Indian nations expressly beseeching them to remain neuter during the war, and solemnly pledging the public faith, in that hour of distress, that if the Indians would only assert their national rights of neutrality, the United States would respect those rights, and would guaranty to the Indians their soil and sovereignty forever. In the darkest moments of the doubtful controversy, such a compact was formed; and there is no pretence that it has ever been violated by the weaker party.

Your memorialists now beg leave to call the attention of congress to the relations, which have always subsisted between Georgia and the Creek and Cherokee nations of Indians. At the first settlement of Savannah by a charitable corporation, which afterwards became a colony, a small portion of land, was solicited from the natives as a favor, and for reasons grounded upon benefits to be conferred on the natives themselves. A grant was made of such lands as the original inhabitants had no occasion to use, with the express reservation that not a single new town should be settled by whites, unless with the consent of the Indians. When this grant was made, the chiefs of the Creek nation, out of abundant caution, solemnly protested, that they were the rightful owners of the Atlantic coast, from the Savannah to the St. Johns, with the neighboring islands, and the interior to the mountains; and that they were, and had been, in actual possession, as they could show by the heaps of bones of invaders slain in battle. Treaties were repeatedly made between the colony of Georgia and Indian nations residing within the chartered limits of that colony; and always upon the ground of the distinct national character of the Indians, and of their rights of soil and sovereignty within their national limits.

So late as the year 1785 and 1786, Georgia, then an independent state, made treaties upon the same bases; her chief magistrate, and most eminent men, being the negociators. These treaties, thus made by Georgia as an independent state, are not alleged to have been violated by the Cherokees, and are, to this moment, as your memorialists conceive, binding upon Georgia in honor, law, and conscience, except so far as they have been superceded by subsequent treaties made between the Cherokees and the government of the United States.

Nothing more need be said of the Creeks, as they have recently ceded to the United States for the use of Georgia, such part of their country as falls within the chartered limits of that state

By the federal constitution, the treaty making power was expressly given to the general government, and the several states were expressly inhibited from exercising it. Soon after the federal government went into operation, our public relations with the Indians underwent a thorough examination and revisal. Your memorialists have not learned that a doubt arose in the mind of a single individual, wether these relations came within the scope of the powers given to the general government. At any rate, if a question arose, it was settled by the president and senators of the United States, whose decision, in this case, must be final and conclusive, unless we resort to the absurd supposition, that there is some other body, beside the president and senate, which has an appellate jurisdiction over treaties, which other body must therefore be the real depository of the treaty making power.

The first treaty made with Indians, by the president and senate of the U States, was negotiated with the Creeks, in the city of New York, under the eye of general Washington and his very able cabinet. The great principles of our relations with the Indians, as they had previously existed, were now fully acknowledged and settled. The national character of the Indian communities was admitted. The great attributes of national sovereignty were exercised by the Indian chiefs, in the name and behalf of their people Reciprocal stipulations were made. The Indians consented to the relation of independent allies; and the United States guaranteed to them an inviolable territory, which territory was stipulated to be not under the jurisdiction of the United States, nor under the jurisdiction of any particular state. The whole negotiation proceeded upon the basis, that the Indians had a government always in existence; and, as their territory was admitted to be not under the jurisdiction of the U. States, it was agreed that they should deliver up criminals, "who should take refuge in their nation."

In all subsequent treaties with the Indians, the same principles were followed. No fewer than sixteen compacts, including one under the old confederation have been made between the United States and the Cherokee nation. By the treaty of Holston, in 1791, ratified by general Washington, the Cherokees received a solemn guaranty of their territory, and a new description of national limits. By the first treaty of Tellico, in 1798, ratified by Mr. Adams, the guaranty was repeated, and expressly extended without limation of time By the third treaty of Tellico, in 1805, ratified by Mr. Jefferson, the former treaties were expressly recognised and continued in force. By the second treaty of Washington, in 1816, ratified by Mr. Madison, it appears to have been admitted by all parties, that a state cannot lawfully get possession of Indian territory, lying within its chartered limits, except by means of the treaty making power of the United States. By the treaty of the Cherokee agency, negotiated by general Jackson, in 1817, and ratified by Mr. Monroe, and by the fourth treaty of Washington, negotiated by Mr. Calhoun, in 1819, also ratified by Mr. Monroe, permanent arrangements were made for the perpetual residence of the greater part of the Cherokee nation on their present territory; and into the last of these treaties the intercourse law of the United States was ingrafted; thus affording a pledge that the power of the national government should always be exerted to preserve the territory of the Cherokees inviolate. In all these treaties, the whole fabric rests upon the assumption, that the transactions took place between separate communities. It is implied, in a vast variety of forms, that the Cherokee nation had a government of its own; that this government exercised a rightful authority within certain territorial limits; and that the soil and sovereignty within these limits, belonged to the Cherokees, and could not be taken from them without their consent. These treaties were fortified by laws of congress, made in pursuance of the above

mentioned stipulations; and have been regarded as sacred by all branches of the general and state governments, till within a very recent period.

Your memorialists cannot avoid the conclusion, that the bringing of state laws to bear upon the Cherokees, without their consent, or the divisions of their lands among the citizens of any state, or the compelling of the Cherokees to remove, by undue solicitation, threats, or force, would be a violation of as plain stipulations, as the English language contains; that it would bring great and lasting disgrace upon our country; and would expose us, as a people, to the judgment of heaven.

We would, therefore, respectfully, but earnestly, implore the two houses of congress to interpose, in such manner as may be within the scope of their legitimate powers, and save the nation, by prompt and decisive measures, from the calamity that hangs over it. From the origin of our national existence, as your memorialists believe, the government of the United States has ever been charged with disregarding the obligations of good faith. But, unless the treaties with the Cherokees are observed, according to the natural construction of language, such a charge will be inevitable, and will be sustained by the decision of an impartial world. From so indelible a stigma may our national character be preserved.

By the solemn nature of every treaty negotiated by our national authority;—by the tender recollections of our ancestors, who sought a resting place in this western continent from the oppression of unjust and arbitrary governments;—by the unsullied glory of Washington, the father of his country, who, with his fellow patriots, in the infancy of our national government, gave the most deliberate assurances to the red men of the forest, that the general government should extend to them a truly paternal care, and that the engagements of the government with the Indians should be honorably fulfilled, according to the understanding of the parties;—by a regard to the reputation of our public agents, who, during a period of forty years, have ratified documents of precisely the same character, purporting to be national treaties, but now threatened to be cancelled;—by that sympathy with the weak and defenceless, which spontaneously arises in every generous and honorable mind;—by that abhorrence which every upright legislator will feel at the suggestion of measures that rest upon the brute force and disregard the claims of justice;—by the dread of incurring reproach from the wise and good, in remote countries and distant ages;—and above all, by the apprehension of the Divine displeasure, which will not fail to punish a nation, that, unmindful of its engagements, and swayed by motives of temporary interest and narrow policy, disregard the cries of the oppressed, and the sufferings of the helpless—by all these considerations, your memorialists intreat your honorable body to interpose and save the Cherokees from such injustice and oppression, as can hardly fail of accomplishing their ruin, and of bringing opprobrium and perpetual shame upon our country:—

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed by order, and on behalf, of the meeting,

JOHN TRUMBULL, chairman.

PETER SHARPE, } *Secretaries.*
JOHN TORREY, }

New York, 28th Dec. 1829.

The following resolution was passed at the same meeting:—

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to our fellow citizens in all parts of the country, to petition congress on behalf of the Cherokees, and other south-western tribes of Indians, that they may be sustained in the undisturbed enjoyment of their national and social rights, and that the honor and good faith of this nation may be preserved."

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

In the senate, Dec. 15.

The senate took up sundry resolutions against re-chartering the United States bank, and for instructing our senators, and requesting our representatives in congress, to use all their influence to prevent the re-incorporation of the said bank, except the bank be confined to the district of Columbia; and not to permit any private stockholders into the institution, and thereby make the said institution a national one.

Mr. Grimke moved that the further consideration of the said resolutions be postponed to the 1st of January next; on which motion the ayes and noes were demanded, and taken as follows: ayes 12, noes 24.

So the resolutions were not postponed.

The question was then put on agreeing to the resolutions, and taken by ayes and noes, as follows: ayes 26, noes 10.

So the resolutions were agreed to, and ordered to be sent to the house of representatives.

The following report of the committee on finance, on the establishment of a national bank, was then taken up, and indefinitely postponed.

REPORT

Of the committee of finance upon the expediency and plan of a national bank.

The committee of finance, to which the resolution of the senate, instructing them to inquire and report upon the propriety of establishing a national bank, (purely so) and to suggest the best means of accomplishing the object, if, in their opinion, it be practicable; have had the subject committed to them under consideration and discussion, and beg leave to report, that your committee are of opinion that it is practicable to establish a national bank, which may be of great advantage to the confederated and state governments. Your committee will submit, as briefly as possible, the plan they would suggest upon this interesting subject.

1st. It is proposed that the national government do issue a currency equal to the demand of the United States, for banking capital, which may be estimated at $1,000,000,000.

2d. Let this amount of capital of $1,000,000,000 be distributed among the states, if not by convention, then rateably among the several states, according to representation in the house of representatives in the congress of the United States.

3d. The general government are to pledge the faith of the United States for payment of the currency thus issued, and the states receiving it as banking capital, are to pay for the same one per cent. per annum.

4th. The states may either bank on this capital or let it out to their citizens, which they can readily do at three per cent. per annum.

5th. All existing banks are not to be re-chartered, and the faith of the states is to be pledged to those taking the capital that no other banking company will be established or incorporated.

6th. All debts due the general government may be paid by the bills issued from any bank bottomed upon this capital, or by the currency to be issued.

7th. The states are pledged to the general government to prevent any loss to the same, upon any capital that they may receive from it, or any issues that may be bottomed upon it; and the faith of each state is to be pledged for the redemption of the bills they may issue or authorize to be issued, to the holders of the same.

The result of this project would be the addition of 100,000,000 of dollars circulating currency to the present capital of the country.

A sound currency and a circulating medium would thus be established, and the rates of exchange equalized.

The union of the states would be strengthened and firmly established, and the national wealth increased.

Your committee recommend the consideration of these views, which, if adopted by the senate, they propose the communication of them to our senators and representatives in the congress of the United States.

JOHN L. WILSON, *chairman.*

House of representatives, Dec. 16.

Mr. Preston called up the report of the special committee on so much of the governor's message as relates to the general government, when a motion was made to lay on the table the following resolutions, recommended for the adoption of the house, viz:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient that his excellency the governor open a correspondence with our delegation in congress, and concert such measures with them during the recess of the legislature, as the events of the present congress may, in their judgment, make necessary.

"*Resolved*, That this house repose a high confidence in the zeal, firmness, and discretion of the governor, and our delegation in congress."

And, on the question to agree thereto, the yeas and nays were required, and are as follows, viz: yeas 42—nays 72.

The question being decided in the negative, the resolutions were not laid on the table, but agreed to as amended.

A motion was then made to lay the preamble in the report on the table, and on the question to agree thereto, the yeas and nays were required, and are as follows, viz: yeas 42, nays 69.

The question being decided in the negative, the preamble was not laid on the table, but the report was agreed to and ordered to the senate as follows, viz:

"The committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's message as concerns the relations of this state with the general government, beg leave to report, that the committee concur with his excellency in the estimate which he puts upon the high qualities of the president of the United States, and participates in the confidence reposed in his virtue and patriotism; this feeling was manifested with a more absolute unanimity in this state than in any other in the union, and the general course of policy indicated by the president's inaugural address and his late message, is such as to justify our partialities in the reform of the public expenditure. In the maintenance of a candid and dignified policy towards foreign nations, and in the more important matter of the extinguishment of the public debt, he will have the best wishes and most zealous support of those who took the deepest interest in his well merited elevation. In regard to that subject which has excited so much sensibility in this state, and which effects so deeply its interests and welfare, your committee could have wished that the authority of his great name had been more decidedly with us—a modification of the tariff of 1828, without a relinquishment of the principles on which it is founded, while it cannot relieve or palliate the losses and sufferings it has produced, would, in no respect, satisfy the spirit in which Carolina has resisted it. Your committee would not, at this time, express any fears of an indisposition in the congress of the U. States to redress the evils of which this state has complained, but relying on the firmness and energies of the state to vindicate the principles she has avowed, they would patiently wait until the proceedings of congress shall either undeceive us, or shall satisfy all minds that the government which, in the language of his excellency, "is the best in theory," may be so perverted as to be made the worst in practice; and that our constitutional confederacy is overthrown by a combination of interested majorities, against which there is no conservative power but that which resides in the states as sovereigns.

Your committee recommend the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That it is expedient that his excellency, the governor, should open a correspondence with our delegation in congress, and obtain from them all such information concerning the events of the present congress, and the measures necessary to be pursued by this state, as in his judgment may be proper, to lay before the legislature of the people.

Resolved, That this house repose a high confidence in the zeal, firmness, and discretion of the governor, and of our delegation in congress."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

From the Charleston city Gazette of January 4.

PUBLIC MEETING. Agreeable to public notice three days previously given, a large concourse of citizens of Charleston district assembled at the City Hall on Friday last, for the purpose of adopting certain resolves upon the subject of the rail road. The fulness of this meeting (the largest that has taken place for many years in Charleston) evinced the deep interest taken in the fortunes of the city, and the success of the rail road as a great means towards their improvement. We do not remember to have seen on any occasion, so strong a meeting of substantial and enlightened citizens. The merchants generally attended, and in fact all those whom business permitted to attend; and the result was highly gratifying to all who are solicitous and anxious for the well being and prosperity of Charleston.

The hon *Thomas Lee*, obeying an unanimous call of the assembly, took the chair, and upon motion of Mr. *Ker Boyce*, Mr. *Edwin P. Starr*, was requested to officiate as secretary.

Col. *Benjamin F. Hunt* offered to the consideration of the meeting, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we consider the success of the rail road as of vital importance to the interests of Charleston and the state of South Carolina.

Resolved, That we recognize the propriety and expediency of inviting congress to take stock in the South Carolina canal and rail road company.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve be appointed by the chairman, to memorialize congress, in behalf of the people of this district, on the subject, and whose duty it shall be to request the delegates of South Carolina in congress, and particularly our representative, col. Drayton, to advocate the memorial.

The chair having read the resolutions entire, offered them singly for consideration. The question was put upon the first resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The second resolution was then read and offered for adoption, when it was opposed by the hon. J. L. Wilson, who moved that it be disagreed to, and offered several arguments in support of his motion.

He was replied to, in a clear, manly, and forcible manner by the hon. Thomas S. Grimke, who supported the resolution with arguments at considerable length.

This gentleman was followed on the same side by William Lance, esq. To this gentleman succeeded Charles R. Carroll, esq. also on the same side of the question, and at considerable length.

These were followed, in reply, in a graceful speech by William P. Finley, esq.; to whom succeeded James G. Holmes, esq. also in opposition to the resolution.

Col. Benjamin F. Hunt, in a very impressive address in support of the resolution, closed the discussion. The question was now loudly called for from all parts of the house, and upon being put by the chair, the second resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

The third resolution followed, and was adopted without dissent.

Leave was granted the chair, at request, to appoint the committee of twelve at leisure.

Col. Hunt then moved that the chairman of the meeting preside as chairman of the committee; which motion was unanimously agreed to.

The meeting was then adjourned.

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The Charleston Patriot publishes the following extract of a letter from the hon. *Wm Drayton*, to the president of the South Carolina canal and rail road company.

Washington, Dec. 31.

"I yesterday received the petition to congress of the South Carolina canal and rail road company, which I have this morning presented, and had referred to the committee on internal improvements. I regret that, without a departure from opinions which I have frequently expressed, it will not be in my power to aid the application of the company."

—

From the Albany Argus, Jan. 7.

At a late meeting of the common council it was resolved to request some one of our citizens to proceed to Washington, at the public charge, to aid, by a personal attendance, the application to congress for an appropriation towards removing the obstructions to the navigation of the Hudson. At the unanimous request of the board,

the hon. *James Stevenson*, late mayor of the city, has consented to discharge this duty, and he left town yesterday for that purpose. The matter could not be committed to more honorable hands; and as the appropriation will be one of great general advantage, we can scarcely doubt that it will be granted.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Statement of the affairs of the Schuylkill navigation company.

DR.

Amount of capital stock,	1,083,808 00
Do. loans,	1,095,805 60
Do. of rents since 1st January, 1829,	7,414 98
Do. of tolls do.	109,984 33
Do. of real estate do.	8,234 15
Do. of individuals	678 93
Do. of reserved dividend fund,	55,130 00
	$2,361,053 99

CR.

Amount of general charges, being the cost of the improvements,	2,236,937 25
Do. current expenses and repairs, since 1st January, 1829,	41,785 06
Do. of interest account since 1st January last,	39,979 24
Do. of damage account do. do.	5,173 46
Do. of individual account,	611 04
Cash balance,	36,567 94
	$2,361,053 99

The amount of tolls received in the year 1825, was	$15,775 74
1826,	43,108 87
1827,	58,149 74
1828,	87,171 56
1829,	120,039 11

The progress of the business is declared to have been quite equal to the expectations of the most sanguine; and from the preparations made and making by individuals at the coal mines in constructing railways, as well as the improvements in opening and working the mines, together with the increase of the number of mines and of persons engaged in working them, there is every assurance that it will be rapidly accelerated.

The increase in the coal trade has been greater than in any previous year, being equal to near 70 per cent. advance on that of the year 1828. The whole quantity brought down in 1829 was 79,973 tons.

The amount of tolls received in 1829 from coal, was	$77,032
And from merchandise, &c. other than coal	43,007
Making the total amount of tolls in 1829	$120,039
The amount of tolls in 1828 having been	87,171
There is shewn to be an increase of	$32,868

Equal to about 38 per cent.

Of the tolls of 1829 there arose from the ascending navigation	$27,853
Leaving for the descending trade	92,186
	$120,039
Of the tonnage conveyed on the canal in 1829, there was of the ascending trade	tons 21,820
And of the descending trade	112,704
Making the whole tonnage in 1829	tons 134,524
Against that of 1828, which was	105,463

The editor of the "Miner's Journal" supposes that the capacity of the canal is equal to the transportation of 350,000 or 400,000 tons, annually; and says the double locks may be constructed, when they shall become necessary.

NEW YORK STATISTICS.

The following interesting statistical items, we have gleaned from the late message of the governor of New York to the legislature of the state, in session at Albany.

During the year 1829, there were 4 convictions for murder, in each of which executions took place, and 28 convicts, confined in the state prison, were pardoned.

Of the 627 prisoners in Auburn state prison, 81 are confined a second time—and 57 of the 584 convicts at Sing Sing. A large proportion of these are boys, for petit larceny. The convicts at Auburn do more than support themselves and pay the expenses of their safe keeping. The amount of cost, &c. is not given.

In 1825, there were 819 insane persons in the state; but by the excellent treatment in the Lunatic Asylum at New York, only one out of 60 or 70 persons under care, was in close confinement.

The capital of the common school fund, is $1,661,081 in productive stocks, &c. and 839,000 acres of land.—The revenue of the ensuing year will be $109,981. The school districts that have been organized amount to 8,847, of which 8,279 have made returns: 238 new districts have just been formed. The returns shew that 480,325 children, between the ages of 5 and 16, have been taught at these schools an average of eight months in the year! —increase in the year 12,120. The public money paid on account of these schools, was 214,840 dollars—100,000 from the funds, and the rest from taxes on the several districts, or particular funds held by towns for this noble purpose. In addition to this, $297,048 have been paid for teachers wages alone, in the common schools of the state—making the whole public and private cost of such schools 511,888 dollars, besides books and stationary furnished, &c. A large sum is distributed to the academies and colleges, and the students are numerous—but particulars are not given.

The general fund of the state on the 30th November 1828, amounted to $1,629,985—which produced a revenue in 1829 of 117,550—other receipts 55,000, together 172,550; but the expenses of the year amounted to 291,500. The deficiency was supplied by a transfer of funds, and making the general fund indebted therefor, &c. 120,000 acres of land belong to the latter fund.

The state owes no debt, except on account of the canals.

The ordinary expenses of the present year are estimated at 264,000—there is due from the general fund to the literature and common school fund 158,365; whole sum to be provided for $422,365. The revenue, proper, is estimated at 306,393. The balance, it is suggested, may be paid by selling bank stock or collecting bonds and mortgages. There appears to have been a deficiency in the regular revenue for several years past—or a decrease of the "general fund." It is suggested that taxes will soon become necessary, in aid of this fund.

The present population of the state is estimated at 1,900,000 souls—though it furnishes large supplies of persons for the west. [Now, as it is known that 480,000 children attend the common schools eight months in the year, *one fourth* of the *whole population* are being educated. What is the proportion in Maryland, and the states further south? We hardly think that it amounts to 4 out of 100 of the whole population, instead of 25, as in New York; but, casting aside the negroes as nothing, and regarding the white inhabitants only, perhaps, 7 or 8 in an hundred may go to school an average of six months in the year. And, if this supposition be any thing near correct, the fact, of itself, is sufficient to account for that loss of moral power and political influence which is so much regretted by some in the south as to make them ready to *insist*, that well educated white men in the north, because that they are honest and make livings for themselves, shall be ranked with their black working machines! *That* will not be effected—and the aristocrats will only have to console themselves with increasing their pretensions to dominion, in proportion as the power to support them dwindles away.

The present amount of the canal debt is 7,706,013*—the gross revenue from the canals in 1829, was 790,983

* On account of the Erie and Champlain canals 7,032,013
Oswego 437,000
Cayuga and Seneca 227,000
7,706,013

—the superintendence, repairs and improvements cost 310,099, leaving 387,035 to pay the interest on the whole debt, and a surplus of 93,849 to be applied to the reduction of the principal—increased by the auction duties 209,052, duties on salt 140 844, other sources 27,781—total $471,526 for extinguishment of the debt.

The tolls and duties just mentioned are pledged to the payment of the canal debt, and cannot be directed to any other purpose, until such debt is paid. There belongs to the Oswego canal fund from 150 to 200,000 dollars, in bonds, &c. for lands sold. This money, as collected, will be applied to the principal of the debt.

Surveys and estimates have been made in reference to the Chenango, Chemung and Crooked Lake canals, which the canal commissioners are authorised to construct on certain conditions. The present state of these is not given.

The Hudson and Delaware canal is completed, to assist in which the state authorised issues of stock to the amount of 300,000 dollars. The transportation of coal was commenced on this canal in October, and by the 19th December last, 7,000 tons, which sold at from 7½ to 8 dollars per ton, had reached the Hudson. It is expected that in the ensuing season, 360 tons *per day*, will pass through this canal!

It appears that the state expended, during the late war, 350,000 dollars for the erection of fortifications on Staten Island, which are now in a state of decay. It is proposed to sell these works to the general government, it being within the plan of defending the harbor and city of New York to erect batteries on the island named.

By certain treaties with parties of the Oneida Indians lately concluded, New York has become possessed of 3,470 acres of valuable land, in the heart of the state. The former possessors had emigrated to Green Bay.

The revised statutes are now in full operation, and gov. Throop congratulates the people, that "the laws are clothed in plain language, collected and arranged under proper heads, amended in many respects, and put into a shape adapted to a long continuance."

☞We have taken considerable pains in making out the preceding abstract—which will be found more convenient than the message itself, as to the principal facts contained in that document.

"TREASURY DOCUMENTS,"

Accompanying the annual report of the secretary.

TARIFF OF FRANCE FOR 1830.

[*Notes*—Mechanical necessity has compelled the omission of a column shewing the French weights as compared with those of the United States—but a slight attention to the references will only be required to make the comparisons, so far as shewn in the document.

* 100 KilN.—KB.—KBB.—KNB.—KenN, &c. are marked as equal to 220½ American pounds.

† Except KBB. opposite copper, chocolate and earthen ware, which are put down at 226 lbs. 100 K. opposite scientific memoirs, is also 226 lbs.

‡ 1 KilNB. is equal to 2 lbs. 3 oz. 4½.

☞The preceding are *all* the references, as to comparisons of weights, made in the statement.]

Fish, pickled, or in oil	100 KilN*	107f. 50c.	$19	95 3-4
fresh, dry, salt, or smoked	100 B	44f.	8	25
cod and mackerel		50c.		9 5-8
oysters pickled		27f. 50c.	5	75 5-8
whalebone,	100 BB	35f.	6	56 1-4
spermaceti,	100 NB	65f. 50c.	12	28 1-8
Horses and mares,		each 15f.	2	81 1-4
colts		5f.		93 3-4
Mules		15f.	2	81 1-4
Jackasses		25c.		04 5-8
Sheep, Merino rams		1f.		18 3-4
sheep		75c.		14
lambs		50c.		09 3-8
common rams, &c.		5f.		93 3-4
lambs		50c.		05 16-25
Beeves, if fat		50f.	9	37 1-2
lean		25f.	4	68 3-4
bulls, steers, &c.		15f.	2	81 1-4
cows, if fat		25f.	4	68 3-4
heifers, if lean		12f. 50c.	2	34 1-4
Swine, if fat		12f.	2	25
if lean		2f.	37	1-2
Meats, viz:	100 KBB			
salt pork, lard included		25f. 50c.	4	74 1-4
other kinds		22f.	4	12 1-2
Skins, undressed, fresh, of lambs or goats		1f. 10c.		20
seals		1f. 10c.		20
dry, large skins		15f.	2	81 1-4
of hares and rabbits		1f.		18 3-4
small, of lambs and goats		1f. 10c.		20
dressed, rabbit	100 KenN	1f.		18 3-4
hare		4f.		75
camel, leopard, panther, tyger		each 1f. 20c.		22 1-2
ounce and jaguar		1f. 5c.		19 3-4
bear and cubs		60f.	11	1-4
lion, lioness and zebra		2f. 40c.		45
black fox		90c.		16 7-8
blue fox		90c.		16 7-8
white, yellow and grey fox, of Virginia		20c.		03 3-4
other fox skins		10c.		01 7-8
chincella and polecat		10c.		01 7-8
carcajou		20c.		03 3-4
otter		45c.		08 3-8
hyena, lynx and wolf		40c.		07 1-2
Angola goats and beaver		35c.		06 1-2
badger, racoon and vigogna		15c.		02 7-8
wild and domestic cat	100	3f.	54	3-4
genet, civit and skunk		3f.	54	3-4
marmot, &c.		6f.	1	09 1-2
dog, muskrat, squirrel, &c.		2f.	37	1-2
sewed, of ermine, skunk, marten, &c.		each 5f.		93 3-4
of polecat, wild cat, squirrel, lynx, fox, &c.		1f. 50c.		28 1-8
of castor, muskrats, field mice, common lambs, rabbits, hares, and other skins, whatsoever, not mentioned		1f.		18 3-4
Wool, superfine, undressed	100 KBB	22f.	4	12 1-2
washed, cold		44f.	8	25
warm		65f. 50c.	12	28 3-4
fine, undressed		16f. 50c.	3	14 3-8
washed, cold		33f.	6	18 3-4
warm		49f. 50c.	9	28 1-2
common, undressed		11f.	2	06 1-4
washed, cold		22f.	4	12 1-2
warm		39f.	6	18 3-4
dyed		79f. 60c.	14	92 1-2
Refuse, of wool, the same duties as the wools, according to their species of value.				
Woods, for fuel		Le stere 25c.		04 5-8
in fagots		100 enN 25c.		04 5-8
in charcoal		Hectolitre 5c.		7-8
for building, simply hewn		stere 10c.		01 7-8
sawed more than eight centimetres		15c.		02 7-8
eight centimetres, or less the 100m in length		1f.		18 3-4
masts, of forty centimetres in diameter and more		each 7f. 50c.		1 39
small masts, of 25 centimetres inclusive, to 40 centimetres exclusive		3f.		54 3-4
spars, of 15 to 25		75c.		14 1-4
small yards, from 11 to 15		20c.		03 3-4
for boat hooks, from 6 to 11		10c.		01 7-8
for tar brushes		2c.		37-100
poles	1,000 in N	25c.		04 5-8
laths		25c.		04 5-8
2 metres long and above		50c.		09 2-8
2 to 4 exclusive		2f.		37 1-2
4 metres and above		10f.	1	87 1-2
staves, of oak, viz: of 1 metre, 299 millimetre long, and above		2f.		37 1-2
1 metre 299 exclusive to 974 inclusive		1f. 50c.		28 1-8
above 974 millimetres		1f.		18 3-4
other than oak, same as those of oak,				
for cabinet makers, mahogany, in logs	100 KBB	42f. 50c.	7	97 1-4
sawed, more than 3 decim. thick—*same as in logs.*				
3 decim. to 2 centim.	100 NB	107f. 50c.	20	15 5-8

less than 2 centim. 212f. 50c. 39 84 3-8
boxwood 100 BB 11f. 2 06 1-4
cedar 5f. 50c. 1 03 1-8
lignumvitæ 7f. 1 31 1-4
wood not mentioned 35f. 6 56 1-4
scented woods, sassafras 22f. 4 12 1-2
do do not mentioned 107f. 50c. 19 89 1-8

Copper, pure, in natural masses 100 KBB† 4f. 75
in plates or regular bars 44f. 8 25
beaten 100 NB 86f. 50c. 16 22 1-4
wire, colored, imitating gilt 302f. 80c. 56 77 1-2
not colored 107f. 50c. 19 89 1-8

Money, 100 BB 20c. 03 3-4
alloyed with silver 1f. 10c. 20
gilded, in ingots 100 NB 156f. 80c. 29 40
beaten 302f. 80c. 56 77 1-2
spun on linen 344f. 50c. 61 59 3-8
do silk—*prohibited* 100 B
manufactured—*do.*
silvered, in ingots 100 NB 109f. 60c.
beaten 216f. 70c.
spun on linen 344f. 50c.
do silk—*prohibited* B
manufactured—*do.*
otherwise prepared, not mentioned—*prohib.*

Lead, in its natural state, ore 100 KB 7f. 1 31 1-4
in bullets—*prohibited.*
beaten or flattened 100 KBB 26f. 40c. 4 95
manufactured or otherwise 26f. 40c. 4 95

Pewter, natural state 10f. 1 87 1-2
beat or flattened 100 NB 65f. 50c. 12 35 3-5
manufactured—*prohibited* 100 B

Mercury or quicksilver 100 BB 22f. 4 12 1-2
Indigo 1KilNB 2f. 25c. 42 1-5
Soap—*prohibited.*
Starch 100 KB 23f. 10c. 4 33 1-8
Gunpowder—*prohibited.*
Wax, yellow 100 NB 55f. 10 31 1-4
white 91f. 70c. 7 19 3-8
Candles, spermaceti 91f. 70c. 7 19 3-8
other sorts 100 BB 27f. 50c. 5 75 5-8
Prepared whalebone 100 NB 65f. 50c. 12 35 3-5
Manufactured tobacco—*prohibited.*
Refined sugar, in loaves, powder, or candy—*prohibited.*
Chocolate, and cocoa, simply ground 100 KNB† 160f. 30 00
Vinegar, of wine Hectolitre 10f. 1 87 1-2
of beer, cider, pears, or potatoes 10f. 1 87 1-2
Cider, perry, &c. 2f. 37 1-2
Beer 6f. 1 12 1-2
Rum, and drinks distilled from grain, &c.—*prohibited.*
Earthenware, coarse 100 KBB† 6f. 60c. 1 23 3-4
superior 100 NB 53f. 90c. 10 10 6-10
Stoneware, common utensils 100 BB 11f. 2 06 1-4
fine—*prohibited.* 100 B
Porcelain, common 100 NB 174f. 70c. 32 75 1-2
fine 344f. 50c. 64 59 3-8
Stoneware, for the table or kitchen 100 BB 16f. 50c. 3 09 3-8
Glassware, looking glasses, large, of more than 3 millim. thickness—*value fixed by the tariff of the royal manufacture, at* 15 *per cent. ad valorem.*
of 3 millim. or less in thickness—*same.*
small, without reference to thickness—*same.*
for spectacles, &c. unpolished 100 KB
cut, and polished 100 NB
Bottles, filled, besides the price of liquor 15f. 02 7-8
empty—*prohibited.*
Glass of all other sorts—*do.*
Nankeen from India—*do.*
Hats, fine, of wool, castor, or silk each 6f. 1 12 1-2
common, of hair or wool 3f. 56 1-4
Pasteboard, to press cloths 100 KNB 86f. 50c.
in sheets 160f.
moulded, papier machee 212f. 50c.
cut 107f. 50c.
Paper (wrapping) 86f. 50c.
ruled for music 160f.
colored, in reams for binding 97f.
drawing room, in rolls for hanging 133f. 70c.
silk paper 417f. 50c.
Books, in the dead or strange languages BB
in the French language, viz: scientific memoirs 100 K† 55f. 10 31 1-4
other works published in foreign countries 107f. 50c. 19 89 1-8
reprinted from French editions 160f. 30 00
counterfeit—*prohibited.*
Cards (playing)— *do.*
Maps 100 NB 317f. 50c. 59 53 1-2
Engravings and lithographies 317f. 50c. 59 53 1-2
Engraved music 317f. 50c. 59 53 1-2
Cordage of hemp 100 BB 16f. 50c. 2 09 6-8
of other articles 2f. 20c. 40
Hats, of straw, bark, or jank
fine each 60c. 11 1-4
coarse 15c. 02 7-8
Skins, prepared and manufactured, except those that follow—*prohibited.*
viz: of lambs, and goats, with hair, seasoned 100 in N 2f. 50c. 46 7-8
tawed 3f. 56 1-4
Parchment and vellum, unfinished 100 KBB 1f. 10c. 20
finished 27f. 50c. 5 16
Swan skins 100 NB 629f. 50c. 117 53 1-2
Furs worked—15 *per cent. ad valorem*
Jewelry, of gold, with pearls 1 hect. NN 22f. 4 12 1-2
all other kinds 22f. 4 12 1-2
of silver, with pearls 11f. 2 06 1-4
all other kinds 11f. 2 06 1-4
Watchmaker's work, of gold 11f. 2 06 1-4
do silver 3f. 30c. 61 8-10
Gold money 100 BB 1c.
Silver money 100 NN 1c.
Printing, in the French language 100 KNB 212f. 50c. 39 84 6-8
in the German do 55f. 10 31 1-4
in all other languages 107f. 50c. 19 89 1-8
Effects in use, linen damask 517f. 50c. 97 03 3-4
worked 265f. 49 68 1-4
Clothing, new—*same as the article from which manufactured.*
old 100 NB 56f. 10 50
Barks and dyes 108 KBB*
Quercitron bark 12f. 2 25
Pine bark, ground 1f. 10c. 20 5-8
not ground 10c. 01 7-8
Tanning bark, not ground 50c. 09 3-8
ground 100 KBB* 1f. 10c. 20 5-8
Sumac 27f. 50c. 5 75 5-8
Saffron 19f. 80c. 3 71 1-4
Gallnuts, heavy 15c. 02 4-5
light 1f. 10c. 20 5-8
Cotton, long staple 55f. 10 31 1-4
short staple 35f. 6 56 1-4
Hemp, raw, green, dry, &c. 40c. 07 1-2
peeled, or tow 8f. 80c. 1 65
combed 16f. 50c. 3 09 3-8
Flax, raw, green 1f. 10c. 20 5-8
peeled, or tow 11f. 2 06 1-4
combed 33f. 6 18 3-4
raw, dry 1f. 30c. 24 3-8
soaked 1f. 60c. 30
Ginseng 195f. 70c. 36 69 3-8
Potatoes 50c. 09 3-8
Sugar, brown 110f. 20 62 1-2
white 130f. 24 37 1-2
Molasses—*prohibited.*
Cocoa 125f. 23 43 3-4
Coffee 105f. 19 68 3-4
Tea 1 Kil NB‡ 3f. 50c. 65 5-8
Tobacco, in leaf, on king's account 100 KilBB* 10f. 1 87 1-2
on private account—*prohibited.*
Pitch and tar 5f. 50c. 1 03 1-8
Turpentine, liquid 34f. 10c. 6 39 3-8
compact 8f. 80c. 1 65
Spirits of turpentine 27f. 50c. 5 15 1-2
Rosin 5f. 50c. 1 03 1-8
Hops 100 N B 49f. 50c. 9 28 1-8
Onions 100 BB 5f. 50c. 1 03 1-3
Diamonds, unpolished 1 HectNB 50c. 09 3-8
cut and polished 1f. 10c. 20 5-8

Agates, rough	100 K BB	16f. 50c.	3 09 3 8
worked		22f	4 12 1 2
Other precious stones, cut	1 K NB¼	50c.	09 3-8
rough	1 Hectolit.	25c.	04 5-8
Marbles, unpolished	100 K BB	3f. 30c.	61 7-8
sawed, being more than 16 centim. thick		3f. 30c.	61 7-8
3 centim. exclusive to 16 inclusive		5f. 40c.	1 01 1-4
from 2 to 3 centimetres		6f. 60c.	1 23 3-4
less than 2 centimetres		6f. 70c.	1 25 1-2
sculptured, moulded, or polished		44f.	8 25
Millstones, of more than 1949 millimetres in diam.		each 7f. 50c.	1 40 5-8
of 1949 to 1299 inc.		5f.	93 3-4
of less than 1299		2f. 50c.	46 7-8
Sharpening stones or whetstones of 1218 to 1083 mill. inc.		2f. 50c.	46 7-8
of less than 1083 to 920		1f. 75c.	32 3-4
920 to 677		1f.	18 3-4
677 to 541		40c.	07 1-2
541 to 406		20c.	03 3-4
406		10c.	01 7-8
Plaister, in stone	100 K BB	10c.	01 7-8
prepared		50c.	09 3-8
Slate for roofing	1000 in N	7f. 50c.	1 40 5-8
in squares or tables	100 in N	30f.	5 70
Sulphur, natural	100 K BB	2f.	37 1-2
cleaned or refined		5f. 50c.	1 03 1-3
Sublimate, in powder		14f. 30c.	2 68 1-2
Gold, native, in lumps, ingots, bars, dust, &c.	1 hect. NN	25c.	04 5-8
in leaf	1 hect. NB	33f. 33c.	6 24 7-8
flattened, or tinsel, spangles, wire, &c.		11f. 11c.	2 03 1-4
Silver, in lumps, ingots, bars, &c.	1 Kil BB	5c.	93-100
in leaf, tinsel, wire, &c.	1 Kil NB	33f.	6 18 3-4
Iron, cast, in pigs of 400 killogrammes or less	100 K BB	9f. 90c.	1 85 6-16
of all other kinds—*in ohibited.*			
moulded for instruments of war, or in whatever form—*prohibited.*			
forged in masses—*do.*			
in bars of 458m. (90 lig.) and more, the br'dth multiplied by the thickness	100 K BB	27f. 50c.	5 15 1-2
of 213 m. incl. to 458 excl. (49 to 90 lig.)		39f. 60c.	7 42 1-2
of less than 213 m. (42 lig.)		55f.	10 31 1-4
squares of 22 m. (10 lig.) and more upon each surface		27f. 50c.	5 15 1-2
15 m. incl. to 22 excl. (7 to 10) do.		39f. 60c.	7 42 1-2
less than 15 m. (7 lig.) do.		55f.	10 31 1-4
rings, of 15 m. (7 lig.) and more in diameter	100 K BB	39f. 60c.	7 42 1-2
less than 15 m. (7 lig.) do.		55f.	10 31 1-4
Tin	100 K NB	76f.	14 25
Iron wire		65f. 50c.	12 28 1-2
Works in iron or tin—*prohibited.*			
Steel, forged, of all sorts	100 K B	65f. 50c.	12 28 1-2
cast		107f. 50c.	19 89 1-8
wire		76f.	14 25
manufactured—*prohibited.*			
filings		1f. 10c.	20

Ironmongery *do.*

The prices of the hectolitre being in the classes.		*French.*	*francs. centimes*	*$ cts.*
Flour, wheat, in grain 1st 2d 3d 4th				
above 26 24 22 20	hectolit.		1 25	23 3-8
at 26 24 22 20			3 50	64 1-4
at 25 25 21 19			4 50	84 3-8
at 24 22 20 18			5 50	1 03 1-3
below 24 22 20 18	prohibited.			
in flour				
above 24 22 26 20	100 KB*		2 50	46 7-8
at 26 24 22 20			8	1 50
at 25 23 21 19			11 00	2 06 1-4
at 24 22 20 18			14	2 62 1-2
below 24 22 20 18	prohibited			
rye, in grain				
above 19 17 15 13	hectolit.		1 25	23 3-8
at 19 17 15 13			3 50	64 1-4
at 18 16 14 12			4 50	84 3-8
at 17 15 13 11			5 50	1 03 1-8
at 16 14 12 10			6 50	1 21 7-8
below 16 14 12 10	prohibited.			
in flour				
above 19 17 15 13	100 KB*		2 50	46 7-8
at 19 17 15 13			8	1 50
at 18 16 14 12			11	2 06 1-4
at 17 15 13 11			14	2 62 1-2
at 16 14 12 10			17	3 17 1-4
below 16 14 12 10	prohibited.			
oats, in grain				
above 11 10 10 9	hectolit.		1 25	23 3-8
at 11 10 10 9			3 50	64 1-4
at 10 9 9 8			4 50	84 3-8
at 9 8 8 7			5 50	1 03 1-3
below 9 8 8 7	prohibited.			
in flour				
above 11 10 10 9	100 KB		2 50	46 7-8
at 11 10 10 9			8	1 50
at 10 9 9 8			11	2 06 1-4
at 9 8 8 7			14	2 62 1-2
below 9 8 8 7	prohibited.			
Rice,				
above 26 24 22 20	100 KB		2 50	46 7-8
at 26 24 22 20			7	1 31 1-4
at 25 23 21 19			9	1 68 3-4
at 24 22 20 18			11	2 06 1-4
below 24 22 20 18			16 50	3 09 3-4
Other grains, not named, without regard to price	hectolitre		1 25	23 3-8
Other flours, not named, without regard to price	100 KB		2 50	46 7-8

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS—1ST SESSION.

SENATE.

January 14. A resolution yesterday offered by Mr. *Ruggles*, relative to an appropriation to continue the Cumberland road west of Zanesville, in Ohio, was amended so as to include the state of Indiana, at the request of Mr. *Hendricks*, and then agreed to.

Mr. *King* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to enable the president of the United States to cause to be surveyed and parcelled out among the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, so much of the territory of the United States west of the territory of Arkansaw, as may be necessary for the permanent residence of each of these tribes; and should such division deprive either of those tribes of any portion of land heretofore secured to them by treaty, to authorise the purchase of such part. [Agreed to on Monday.]

Mr. *Smith*, of Md. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be considered as one of the standing committees. [Agreed to on Monday.]

Among the petitions presented, was one from the society of Friends, in the state of New York, asking the protection of the government for the Indians from injustice and oppression.

Mr. *Smith*, of Md. from the committee on finance, to whom was recommitted the bill to alter the terms of credit on bonds for duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, reported a new draft, which was considered in committee of the whole, and on his motion, it was made the order of the day for Monday next.

The engrossed bill of the senate "to continue in force an act authorizing the importation and allowance of drawback on brandy in casks of a capacity not less than fifteen gallons," was read the third time, passed, and sent to the house of representatives.

The bill making an appropriation to enable the president to extinguish the Indian title to lands within the state of Indiana, was taken up in committee of the whole (the sum provided in the bill being 40,000 dollars.)

The sum of $40,000 was objected to, on the ground that it was more than necessary, inasmuch as it was

wrong to make presents or use any corrupting means to the Indians, and especially by bribing the chiefs to induce them to treat for the sale of their lands. The motion brought on an animated debate, in which Messrs. *White*, *Sprague*, *Hendricks*, *King*, *Livingston*, *Frelinghuysen* and *Noble* took part, and which resulted in reducing the appropriation to $20,000.

Mr. *McKinley* then moved the following as an additional section to the bill: "*And be it further enacted* That no secret present, or consideration, shall be offered or given to the chief, or chiefs, of the tribe or tribes Indians with which said treaty may be holden."

After considerable debate, on the part of Messrs. *McKinley*, *Hendricks*, *Rowan*, *Hayne*, *Benton*, *Foot* and *Barton*, the amendment was agreed to—Ayes 24; and then the bill was laid on the table for the present: and the senate spent some time in executive business; and then adjourned to Monday.

January 18. Mr. *Webster* presented the memorial of the South Carolina canal and rail road company, asking congress to subscribe for 2,500 shares of their stock, in a road from Charleston to Hamburg, in the vicinity of Augusta. Mr. W. said it had been confided to his hands from no disrepect towards the gentlemen who were senators from South Carolina, but solely because the petitioners were unwilling to trespass on the reluctance which the honorable senators from South Carolina might be supposed to feel, to present petitions for aid, in cases in which their known opinions, as to the constitutional powers of congress, would oblige them to oppose the prayer of the petitioners. Mr W. also remarked, that while he felt pleasure in presenting the petition, he looked forward, with equal pleasure, to the time, he hoped not distant, when it would be his duty, in conjunction with his colleague, to ask a subscription by congress to the Massachusetts rail road—a contemplated work which if executed, would facilitate intercourse between several states, and be felt in its beneficial effects all the way from the bay of Massachusetts to the mouth of the Ohio.

The memorial was then referred to the committee on roads and canals.

Many other petitions, &c. were presented, and several bills reported, disposed of.

Mr. *Barton* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands inquire into the expediency of making a grant to the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased, of a portion of the public lands, bearing some proportion to the great benefits derived by the United States, from his application of steam to the purpose of machinery, stationary as well as locomotive. [Agreed to next day.]

A resolution offered on Thursday last, directing the secretary of the senate to furnish each of the judges of the supreme court one copy of the printed executive journal of the senate, was agreed to.

The resolution submitted by Mr. *Foot*, on Tuesday the 29th ult. limiting the sales of public lands to these which have been offered at the minimum price, and abolishing the office of surveyor general was again taken up for consideration. Mr. *Benton*, considering the resolution inimical to the growth and prosperity of the west, opposed the resolution at some length. Mr. *Holmes*, that he might have an opportunity to reply, hoped that the senate would now adjourn.

The *chair* communicated a letter from Mr. *Troup* stating that a sudden domestic affliction called him to his home, and on motion of Mr. *Forsyth*, Mr. Troup had leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

On motion of Mr. *Barton*, the senate then adjourned.

January 19. The vice president communicated reports from the secretaries of the treasury and of war, shewing the names, &c. of the clerks employed in their respective departments.

The *vice president* communicating a letter from the secretary of war, enclosing a report of the chief engineer, relative to the progress made in opening the Cumberland road, continued through the state of Indiana, made pursuant to a resolution of the senate of the 12th instant.

[The report states, that 145 ¾ sections are under contract, being a distance of 131¾ miles in the state of Indiana. The road is formed by grubbing the timber to the width of thirty feet through the whole course, and the estimated expense is $36,073 96¼.]

Many petitions were presented and referred, and several reports received from committees. A number of private and public bills, passed by the house, were received by the senate.

The resolution [see page 291] offered by Mr. *Foot*, relative to the expediency of limiting the sale of public lands, &c. which was under discussion yesterday was again taken up; when Mr. *Holmes* addressed the house at considerable length in support of the resolution, and in reply to the arguments of Mr *Benton* and Mr *Kane*.

Mr. *Woodbury*, after some explanatory remarks, moved to amend the resolution, by striking out all from the word "expediency" and to insert the following:

"Of adopting measures to hasten the sales and extend more rapidly the surveys of public lands."

A long and interesting debate then ensued, in which Mr. *Foot* and Mr. *Smith*, of Md, spoke in support of the resolution, and against the amendment, (though Mr. S. was adverse to the object suggested by the inquiry,) and Mr *Barton*, Mr. *Livingston*, and Mr. *Hayne*, against the resolution of Mr. Foot.

Mr. *Sprague*, in the course of the debate, suggested such a modification of the two propositions before the senate, as in his opinion would meet the views of both sides. He thought it would be better to frame the resolution so as to combine both inquiries, by giving it the following form: [Mr. S. did not move the modification, as it was not then in order]

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire whether it be expedient to limit for a certain period the sales of the public lands to such lands only as have heretofore been offered for sale and are subject to entry at the minimum price. And also whether the office of surveyor general may not be abolished without detriment to the public interest, or whether it be expedient to adopt measures to hasten the sales and extend more rapidly the surveys of the public lands.

At the conclusion of Mr. *Hayne's* remarks, and before any question was taken, the senate adjourned.

January 20. Mr. *Smith*, of Md. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, directed to cause a survey to be made of the harbor of Baltimore, and to report the means adopted by the city for deepening and clearing the said harbor; and further, to report the cost of the machinery used and the annual amount required for effecting the object.

A number of original bills were reported, read and passed to a second reading; among them was one, from the committee on public lands "To recompense the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased."

Mr. *Smith*, of Md. from the committee on finance, reported the bill from the house of representatives, entitled "an act making appropriations for certain arrearges in the naval service for the year 1829, without amendment; and, on his motion it was forthwith considered in committee of the whole, read the third time, passed, and returned to the house of representatives.

Twenty three private bills, received yesterday from the house of representatives, were severally read and passed to a second reading, as were other bills which shall be noticed hereafter.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. *Foot*, which was the subject of discussion yesterday.

Mr. *Foot* rose and said, that, in conformity with the suggestion of Mr. *Sprague*, made yesterday, for the purpose of meeting the views of Mr. *Woodbury*, he would modify his motion to read as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire and report the quantity of public lands remaining unsold within each state and territory, and whether it be expedient to limit, for a certain period, the sales of the public lands to such lands only as have heretofore been offered for sale, and are now subject to entry at the minimum price; and also, whether the office of surveyor general, and some of the land offices, may not be abolished without detriment to the public interest; or whether it be expedient to adopt measures to hasten the sales, and extend more rapidly the surveys of the public lands.

Mr. *Webster* rose and addressed the senate more than two hours, in reply to certain statements made yester-

day, and opinions expressed by Mr. *Hayne*, especially in reference to and in vindication of the course of the general government, and of the New England states, towards the new states of the union, and concluded his speech by moving the indefinite postponement of the whole resolution.

Mr. *Benton*, followed, and spoke in reply to Mr. W. particularly controverting what he had urged in defence of the course of the N. England states towards the new states of the west. After speaking sometime, and remarking that he was not now prepared with the authorities and references necessary to support his statements, not expecting to need them—he yielded to a motion to adjourn; and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Huntingdon's* name should have appeared among the nays on the question of agreeing to the report of the committee of elections, in Pryor Lea's case.

Thursday, Jan. 14th. Mr. *Wickliffe*, from the committee on retrenchment, reported a bill "to prevent improper allowances to the officers and agents of the government in the settlement of their accounts," which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Blair*, of Tennessee, moved the following resolution, which was read.

"*Resolved*, That the secretary of war be required to furnish the house with a register exhibiting the names and number of all the cadets that have been received into the military academy of the United States, from its first establishment until the present time: also, the names and number of applicants rejected; the states from which they came, respectively; distinguishing between those who have graduated and received commissions, and such as have withdrawn, or have been dismissed from the institution; how many have been in said academy, whose fathers and guardians were members of congress; and how many such are now there; what the monthly pay of the cadets, and whether they are supplied with rations, fuel, quarters, &c. at the public expense, or are furnished by themselves;—stating also, as far as practicable, what portion of them, (if any,) were in circumstances too indigent to be educated on their own means, or those of their parents; the names and number of those graduates *now* in the army of the United States; also the names and number of the professors, instructors, and all other officers employed in said academy, with their pay and emoluments; adding thereto the entire aggregate expense of instruction, annually; with such remarks as may explain and elucidate the whole."

This resolution lies on the table one day, of course.

The house resumed the consideration of the resolution proposing a distribution of the public lands among the states, with the amendment of Mr. *Martin*, when Mr. *Pettis* concluded his remarks on the subject.

Several bills passed by the senate, were received from that body, read and referred to the appropriate committees.

The speaker laid before the house, sundry communications, viz:

A letter from the secretary of war, accompanied by extracts of such surveys and reports as have been made by officers of the engineer corps, acting in conjunction with officers of the navy, of the waters of the Narragansett bay and the harbor of Newport, in the state of Rhode Island, for the purpose of selecting some place within said state for a naval depot, and one of the principal navy yards of the U. States, called for by the house on the 24th December, ult. which was read and laid on the table.

A letter from the secretary of war, transmitting reports of officers of the military establishment, respecting an enquiry into the propriety of discontinuing the use of ardent spirits in the army and navy of the United States, and of allowing an equivalent in money, which was read and laid on the table.

A report of the secretary of the navy, made in obedience to an order of the house of representatives, of the 25th February, 1829, upon the necessity and expediency of constituting distilled spirits a part of the rations of midshipmen; and its effects upon the morals and health of the individuals, and upon the discipline and character of the navy, should each midshipman use the quantity of distilled spirits, which now by law constitutes a part of the daily ration; which report was laid upon the table,

A message in writing, was received from the president of the United States by Mr. Donelson, his private secretary, as follows:

To the senate and house of representatives of the U. S.
Washington, Jan. 14, 1830.

I transmit to congress copies of three Indian treaties, which have been duly ratified.

I. A treaty with the nation of Winnebago Indians, concluded on the 1st August, 1829, at Prairie du Chien, in the territory of Michigan, between general John McNeal, col. Pierre Menard, and Caleb Atwater, esq. commissioners on the part of the United States, and certain chiefs and warriors on the part of the nation of Winnebago Indians.

II. A treaty with the United nations of the Chippewa, Ottowa, and Pottawatamie Indians, concluded on the 29th of July, 1829, at Prairie du Chien, between general John McNeal, col. Pierre Menard, and Caleb Atwater, esq. commissioners on the part of the United States, and certain chiefs and warriors of the said United nations on the part of the said nations.

III. Articles of agreement between the United States of America and the band of Delaware Indians, upon the Sandusky river, in the state of Ohio, entered into on the 3d of August, 1829, at Little Sandusky, in the state of Ohio, by John McElvain, commissioner on the part of the United States, and certain chiefs on the part of said band of Delaware Indians.

I transmit, also, the estimates of appropriation necessary to carry them into effect.

ANDREW JACKSON.

This message was read, and referred to the committee on ways and means.

The house next resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took up the bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensioners, making appropriations for certain arrearages in the naval service, for the year 1829, and the bill establishing circuit courts and abridging the jurisdiction of certain districts. The two first named bills were reported to the house and ordered to be engrossed to-morrow. [Passed next day.] On the last the committee came to no conclusion. Mr. *Buchanan*, as chairman of the committee which reported it, spread his views before the committee of the whole in a masterly speech. The house next considered the bill to continue in force an act authorizing certain soldiers in the late war to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof; and for other purposes, when it was

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. And then the house adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 15. Mr. *Storrs*, from the committee on the census, reported in part a bill to provide for taking the 5th census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, which was read twice, and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Storrs* said that the committee would in a few days report a separate bill on the subject of the ratio of representation, which he should move to refer to the same committee, in order that it might be taken up at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. *Coulter*, from the committee on retrenchment, reported a bill to abolish the board of navy commissioners, and to transfer its duties to the secretary of the navy, and to regulate the office of naval constructor, which was read twice and committed, and made the order of the day for Monday.

A bill to continue in force an act entitled an act authorizing certain soldiers of the late war to relinquish certain land held by them, and to locate others in their stead, and for other purposes, was read a third time and passed.

The remainder of the day was occupied in considering the claims of individuals, a large number of which were disposed of, when the house adjourned until Monday.

Monday, Jan. 18. The following members from Virginia, appeared and took their seats to day, viz: *Mark Alexander*, *Philip P. Barbour*, *J. S. Barbour*, and *C. F. Mercer*.

A large number of private bills were reported, after which the house took up the resolution moved by Mr. *Hunt* on the 17th ult, when Mr. *Hunt* modified it to read as follows:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the nett annual proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several states and territories, for the purposes of education and internal improvements; in proportion to the representation of each in the house of representatives; and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. *Martin* on the 17th Dec. ult. to amend the said resolution, by inserting after the word "territories," these words: "the amount and value of public lands given by congress to any state, or to public and private institutions in any state."

And, after Mr. *Speight*, of North Carolina, had delivered his sentiments at large upon the resolution,

A motion was made by Mr. *Wickliffe*, that the said resolution be committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

And pending the question on this motion,

The previous question was called for by Mr. *Ingersoll*, and was demanded by a majority of the members present.

The said previous question was then put and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays—yeas 127—nays 59; so the house decided that the main question be now put:

The main question was then stated, that the house do agree to the resolution as herein before recited; when

Mr. *Hammons* called for *a division of the question* on the said resolution, the division to take place between the words "territories" and the word "for."

The *speaker* decided that the resolution was susceptible of this division.

From this decision of the *speaker*, Mr. *Barringer* appealed to the house, and, after some brief debate, on the question—"Is the decision of the speaker correct? It passed in the affirmative.

The question was then put, will the house agree to the first member of the said resolution, in the following words, viz:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the nett annual proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several states and territories."

And it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Arnold, Bailey, Barber, Barringer, Bates, Beekman, Bell, Bockee, Bourst, Broadhead, Buchanan, Burges, Butman, Cahoon, Chandler, Childs, Chilton, Coleman, Condiet, Conner, Cooper, H. Craig, Crawford, Creighton, jr. Crowinshield, Deberry, Denny, Dickinson, Dorsey, Dudley, Earll, jr. Ellsworth, G. Evans, J. Evans, E. Everett, H. Everett, Finch, Fisher, Ford, Forward, Fry, Gilmore, Grennell, jr. Hammons, Harvey, Hawkins, Hemphill, Hodges, Hubbard, Hughes, Hunt, Huntington, Ihrie, jr. Ingersoll, Johns, jr. R. M. Johnson, Kendall, Kincaid, P. King, A. King, Lecompte, Leiper, Lent, Letcher, Lyon, Magee, L. Maxwell, McCreery, McIntire, Miller, Mitchell, Monell, Muhlenburg, Pearce, Pierson, Potter, Powers, Ramsey, Randolph, Reed, Rencher, Richardson, Russel, Scott, Wm. B. Shepherd, A. H. Shepard, Semmes, Sill, Smith, A. Spencer, R. Spencer, Sterigere, Stephens, Strong, Sutherland, Swan, Swift, Taylor, J. Thomson, Tracy, Vance, Verplanck, Vinton, Washington, Weeks, Whittlesey, Wickliffe, Wilson, Wingate, Yancey, Young—113.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Angel, Archer, J. S. Barbour, P. P. Barbour, Barnwell, Bartley, Baylor, James Blair, John Blair, Boon, Boulden, Brown, Cambreleng, Claiborne, Clay, Coke, jr. Coulter, Cowles, R. Craig, Crane, Crockett, Crocheron, Daniel, Davenport, W. R. Davis, Desha, Drayton, Duncan, Findlay, Foster, Gaither, Gorham, Gurley, Hall, Halsey, Haynes Hinds, Hoffman, Howard, Irwin, Jennings, C. Johnson, Kennon, Lamar, Lea, Lewis, Lumpkin, Martindale, Martin, T. Maxwell, McDuffie, Newton, Nuckolls, Overton, Pettis, Polk, Shields, Speight, Stanberry, Standifer, Test, W. Thompson, Tucker, Wayne, C. P. White, E. D. White, Wilde, Williams—70.

So the house agreed to this clause of the resolution.

A further division on the second member of the said resolution, was then called for by Mr. *Buchanan*, so as, that the question be taken separately on so much of the said resolution as is contained in these words, "for the purposes of education and internal improvement."

A further division of the question on the said second member of the said resolution, was then called for by Mr. *Taylor*. And then the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 19. *William McCoy*, a representative from Virginia, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. *Drayton*, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to regulate the pay and emoluments of the officers of the army of the United States, and for other purposes; which was read and committed.

On his motion, it was then ordered, That the committee on military affairs, to which was committed the bill to "regulate the allowance of forage to officers of the army," be discharged from the further consideration thereof. [The new bill contains all the provisions of the old one, which was reported by the committee on retrenchment, that are deemed essential by the committee on military affairs.]

Mr. *Alston*, from the committee of elections, to which was referred the memorial of Silas Wright, junr. contesting the election and return of George Fisher, as one of the members of this house for the state of New York, made a report thereon; which report was read, and committed to a committee of the whole house on Tuesday next.

The house resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. *Hunt* on the 17th Dec. ult. The question recurred on agreeing to that member or portion thereof, which is contained in the following words, "for the purposes of education"—and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays—yeas 98—nays 84.

The question was then put, will the house agree to that member or portion of the said resolution, which is contained in the following words: "And internal improvements," and decided in the negative: yeas 92—nays 94.

The question was then put, will the house agree to that member or portion of said resolution, which is contained in the following words: "in proportion to the representation of each in the house of representatives, with leave to report by bill or otherwise?" and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays—yeas 117; nays 75.

So the *1st*, *2nd* and *4th* members of the said resolution were agreed to by the house, and the *3rd* member thereof was rejected.

The resolution agreed to by the house is as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several states and territories for the purpose of education, in proportion to the representation of each in the house of representatives; with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

The following message was received from the president of the United States:

To the senate and house of representatives:

GENTLEMEN: The accompanying gold medal, commemorative of the delivery of the liberator president of the republic of Colombia, from the daggers of assassins, on the night of the 25th of September last, has been offered for my acceptance by that government. The respect which I entertain, as well for the character of the liberator president, as for the people and government over which he presides, renders this mark of their regard most gratifying to my feelings. But I am prevented from complying with their wishes, by the provision of our constitution, forbidding the acceptance of presents from foreign states by the officers of the United States; and it is therefore placed at the disposal of congress.

The powerful influence in the affairs of his country, which the sacrifices and heroic deeds of general Bolivar have acquired for him, creates an anxiety as to his future course, in which the friends of liberal institutions throughout the world deeply participate. The favorable estimate which I have formed of the nature of the services rendered by him, and of his personal character, impresses me with the strongest confidence, that his conduct, in the present condition of his country, will be such as may best promote her true interests, and best secure his own permanent fame.

I deem the present a suitable occasion to inform you, that, shortly after my communication to congress, at the opening of the session, despatches were received from Mr. Moore, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia, stating that he had succeeded in obtaining the assent of the council of ministers to the allowance of the claims of our citizens upon that government, in the cases of the brig Josephine and her cargo, and the schooner Ranger, and part of her cargo. An official copy of the convention subsequently entered into between Mr. Moore and the secretary of foreign affairs, providing for the final settlement of those claims, has just been received at the department of state. By an additional article of this convention, the claim in the case of the brig Morris is suspended, until further information is obtained by the Colombian government, from the court at Caracas; and Mr. Moore anticipates its early and satisfactory adjustment.

The convention only waited the ratification of the liberator president, who was, at the time, absent from Bogota, to be binding upon the Colombian government.—Although these claims are not comparatively of a large amount, yet the prompt and equitable manner in which the application of Mr. Moore, in behalf of our injured citizens, was met by that government, entitles its conduct to our approbation, and promises well for the future relations of the two countries.

It gives me pleasure to add an expression of my entire satisfaction with the conduct of Mr. Moore, since his arrival at Bogota. The judgment and discretion evinced by him on occasions of much interest and delicacy; the assiduity displayed in bringing so nearly to a conclusion, within five weeks after his arrival, claims which had been pending for years, and the promptitude and capacity with which he has entered upon other and more important portions of his official duty, are calculated to inspire strong confidence in his future usefulness.

ANDREW JACKSON.

January 19, 1830.

With the message and medal, the president transmitted to congress the following letter to himself from Mr. *Moore:*

United States legation,
Bogata, November 28, 1829.

DEAR SIR: It gives me much pleasure to enclose a gold medal which has been confided to me by this government, to be forwarded to you, as a testimonial of its high and distinguished regard for your character and person; and as a slight testimony of the satisfaction felt by the Colombian government, and the Colombian people, at your elevation to the chief magistracy of the United States.

The enclosed translation of a note to me from Mr. Vergara, the minister of foreign relations, explains the occasion which has caused the execution of this medal.

I would have preferred sending the medal by a private conveyance, but opportunities of that kind seldom present themselves, and I have concluded that it may go as safely with the public despatches.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, T. P. MOORE.

To general Andrew Jackson,
President of the United States, Washington.

The said message was read, and referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Twenty-three private bills were severally read the third time, passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The *speaker* laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, importing that the resolution of the house of the 14th instant, relative to the number of surviving revolutionary officers, &c. cannot be fully and satisfactorily answered by any information on file in the department of war, and that the communication from the principal clerk of the pension bureau, which he enclosed, is a reply to the extent that the records of the war department will permit.

The *speaker* laid before the house sundry communications; among them a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a statement of the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise imported, and the amount of drawback payable on so much as was re-exported during the years 1826, 1827, and 1828; which letter was read and laid on the table.

Mr. *Buchanan* moved that the house now go into committee of the whole, with the view of resuming the consideration of the judiciary bill; but waived his motion at the request of

Mr. *Spencer*, of N. Y. who desired to introduce in the house an amendment to the bill, that it might be ordered to be printed. The house gave leave for the reception of the amendment, (comprising several pages, and possibly a substitution for the bill,) which was ordered to be printed; and then

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. *Cambreleng* in the chair—and took up the judiciary bill, the question being on the amendment thereto offered some days ago by Mr. *Strong*, of New York.

Mr. *Strong* rose, and proceeded to address the committee in support of his amendment. He had spoken about an hour, when the usual time of adjournment having arrived, he gave way for a motion to that effect; and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 20. After the reception of reports, &c. the resolution offered by Mr. *Hemphill* on the 28th ult. was agreed to, as were the resolutions offered by Messrs. *Irwin* of Pa. and *White* of Florida, on the 6th inst. The resolution offered by Mr. *Thompson* of Geo. on the 13th inst. relative to the number, moral condition, &c. of the Indians in certain states, next came up for consideration. Mr. *Storrs* proposed an amendment which caused some discussion, after which the resolution was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. *Bell*.

The house then considered the resolution, offered on the 14th inst. by Mr. *Blair* of S. C. calling for a registry exhibiting the names, &c. of the cadets which have been received in the military academy at West Point, &c.

Mr. *Ingersoll* rose to oppose the resolution, inasmuch as the information, or a great part of it, called for, had been already furnished on a former call of the house, as far down as 1824, and was on the files of the house: but his remarks were interrupted by the expiration of the hour allowed for the consideration of resolutions.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend an act entitled, "an act to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the general land office," approved the 20th day of May, 1826. The amendment reported from the committee of the whole house to the said bill on the 28th, Dec. ultimo was read, and disagreed to by the house.

On motion of Mr. *Isacks*, the said bill was then amended, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The house then again went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. *Cambreleng* in the chair, and took up the bill to alter and extend the judiciary system. Mr. *Strong* rose, and concluded his argument in support of his amendment. Mr. *Polk*, of Tennessee, followed, and submitted his views on the subject at large. Mr. *Huntington*, of Conn. next took the floor, but the hour of adjournment having arrived, on his motion, the house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The senate was chiefly occupied in discussing the resolution offered by Mr. *Foot*, relative to the public lands—but a decision was not effected.

The house, after the usual preparatory business, took up the report of the committee of elections, on the memorial of *Ruel Washburn*, contesting the election of *James W. Ripley;* which latter gentleman the committee declared is entitled to his seat. Mr. *Alston* spoke in defence of the report, and Mr. *Storrs*, of N. Y. and Mr. *Ellsworth* against it. Messrs. *Archer*, *Everett*, of Mass. *Evans*, of Maine, and *Sutherland*, also joined in the discussion of the facts of the case, the last mentioned of whom concluded his remarks my moving that the committee rise and ask leave to sit again. The committee rose accordingly, and having obtained leave to sit again, Mr. *Verplanck*, moved that the election law of the state of Maine be printed; which was agreed to; and the house adjourned.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞A great number of articles intended for this sheet have been unavoidably postponed. Among them, certain remarks of col. Trumbull on the observations of Mr. Wilde. At this season of the year, we cannot indulge our private wishes as to the contents of our paper. It will be seen in the congressional proceedings, that Mr. Smith, of Maryland, has introduced a bill to the senate, contemplating many very important alterations of the tariff laws.

☞The proposition concerning surveys of the public lands, has unexpectedly produced the most animated debate that has happened in the senate for a considerable time. The chief speakers were Messrs. Benton, Hayne and Webster. The former assaulting the people of the Eastern Atlantic states, as being unfriendly to, or jealous of, the growing power of the south and west, which Mr. Webster repelled. Mr. *Benton* shewed his usual industry in the presentation of opinions and facts, supposed by him to support the ground assumed, but is spoken of as having been unnecessarily warm, and rather personal on the occasion. Mr. *Hayne* is a very able man—zealous and ardent as Mr. B. but managing his subject in a different manner. To the latter, Mr. *Webster* chiefly rose to reply, and occupied the floor of the senate on Tuesday and Wednesday, on the last for three hours; the chamber being crowded beyond all precedent to hear him. Mr. Hayne is said to have added much to his fame as a public speaker, and Mr. Webster to have surpassed the high opinion universally entertained of his talents. If the attack was powerful, the defence was able. It may be expected that these speeches will be published, and we shall make an effort to present our readers pretty promptly with them.

"WHO READS AN AMERICAN BOOK?" This question has been tauntingly put in England. We wish that Englishmen, who pretend to give an account of our political institutions, would honor us so far as to *read* our constitution, which they may pick up any where—on our side of the Atlantic; and of which, it is possible, there are some copies in England!

A certain Hugh Murray, esquire, F— R— S— E. has lately made a book that is highly puffed in certain of the London papers. Among other things, he says, that "the representatives in congress are elected by the whole body of the people, with the exclusion of Indians and negroes." That the present number of members is 118. That the state legislatures have no share in the elections, though each sends a member entitled to sit and speak, but not vote. And, though in speaking of the senate he has stumbled on the wonderful truth, that there are twenty-four states in the union, but he tells us below, that if *eleven* of the *twenty* states do not vote in favor of some person for president, the choice devolves on congress!

When there are such miserable blunders about things so easily ascertained, and concerning which no mistake may be allowed, because of the clearness of the facts—what a bundle of errors must be expected in Mr. Murray's two volume octavo!

1. The members of the house of representatives are not elected by the whole body of the people. The manner of the election depends upon the different qualifications of electors in the various states. The negroes, (slaves), are not of "*the people*," yet 3-5ths of them are counted to make up the representative quotas of states.

2. The present number of members is 213—and so it has been for several years, according to the census of 1820.

3. The *states* do not send a member to sit and speak, but not vote in congress.

4. A president cannot be elected without having a *majority* of 261 votes; the electors of president being equal in number to the whole amount of the senators and representatives; and in case no such majority is obtained, then the choice devolves on congress, and it requires 13 states out of 24, to elect a president.

Mr. Murray says that the hall of the house of representatives, is "humble or even shabby." We Americans are accustomed to regard that hall as the most magnificent room of its kind in the world—on the unanimous testimony of thousands of our countrymen who have visited the principal countries of Europe, joined to that of all foreign gentlemen who have really seen it. Whether it is the best calculated for its purpose, is doubtful; but it sounds as queer to us to have it called "humble and shabby," as it would to hear a man speak of the *lakes* of Cumberland, and the *ponds* of Huron and Superior.

OUTRAGES. Until a few days past, it seemed to us that Baltimore and its neighborhood, was as little subject to outrages on persons or property, as any part of the world, with such a population could be—and notwithstanding the great influx of strangers in consequence of our public works now going on. But on the evening of the 21st, a black man, recently emancipated, was horribly murdered about three miles from the city; on the evening of the 22nd, one of the deputy keepers at the penitentiary was deliberately fired at, while standing at the front gate of the prison, by a person in the street—and on the morning of the 25th, at about 6 o'clock, one of the stages proceeding to Washington, was beset by a gang of villains, who, without ceremony, discharged two pistols at the driver, one of which passed through his thigh, but without bringing him down—and the horses taking fright, cleared the gang, and were stopped only at the first turnpike gate. The object, it is supposed, was to rob the passengers.

The vigilance of the police and the general good will of the people to punish such outrages, will, we think, forbid the long continuance of such a state of things amongst us.

☞The preceding was written on Monday last, and on Tuesday, the whole gang, except those thought to have been concerned in the murder of the black man, were supposed to be in safe custody. Four are regarded as principals, and have been tenants of the Maryland penitentiary—one of whom escaped, in a wonderful manner, last June, and the others were liberated on the expiration of the periods for which they were sentenced.

The officers deserve great credit for the vigilance that they always shew on such occasions. Baltimore has long been an *unlucky* place for such rogues. They seldom escape arrest and punishment.

PAUPERS. The trustees of the poor of Baltimore city and county, report that there were admitted, during the year ending 30th April, 1829—952 persons, and that 18 were born in the house; that 450 were discharged, 32 bound out, 282 eloped and 176 died, leaving (including the number in the house of the former year) 531 paupers, at the period stated. A mixing of the city accounts with those of the county, or rather the want of an exhibit in respect to the latter, prevents some statements as to the average cost, &c. that might interest statistical enquirers.

The trustees complain that foreigners—who are "paupers by birth and by education, are not unfrequently, it is believed, shipped from European towns, with a view of their being rid of the burthen of their support." That these obtain admission soon after their arrival, and they mention a case of a whole family being thus imposed on us.*

Some strong measures ought to be adopted in relation to these people. We do not wish that the miserable

*In the New York alms house there are 2,172 persons—1,286 natives and 886 *foreigners!*

wretches whom John Bull has spewed out, after extracting their substance, shall be permitted to starve in our streets; but we have suffered enough by his casting upon our shores his vagabonds and beggars; and the remedy will be in the passage of some law by congress (if it be constitutional) to compel every owner of a vessel to give sufficient security, that foreigners brought therein, as passengers, shall not become chargeable on the people of the United States (any where) for certain periods of time, and that the names, places of nativity, &c of all such passengers, with an account of their families, shall be published in the state they arrive at, in at least one paper authorised to publish the laws of the United States, at the cost of such owners, that remedy may be had against them, as need requires. This would only compel the payment of a higher price for passages—sufficiently high to *insure* against damages; and society would, every way, be the better for it. Would England permit us to cast our old and worn-out slaves on her shores, were our people inhuman enough to practice a proceeding so infamous?

PAUPER STATISTICS. The county of Westchester, N. Y. which contained 32,638 inhabitants in 1820, and now probably has 40,000, supported 333 poor persons during the past year, at an expense of $4,816 87—average $11 37—average week of each pauper 25—expense of each per week 58 cents. This includes all the costs of food, clothing, superintendence, physician's bills, and expenses of burial, &c.

The number remaining was 159, which seems about the average number maintained—of these 58 were men, 33 women, 38 boys and 30 girls: 46 of the children were attending school, and making rapid improvement. During the last year, 93 were discharged, 25 left without leave, 10 children were bound out, and 45 died. This establishment has a farm and workshops attached, by which it is supposed that 7000 dollars are annually saved to the county, compared with the former cost of supporting the paupers. This seems a well managed institution, and a hope is expressed that the poor, by moderate labor, will soon be able to maintain themselves.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. The following pregnant queries were published in the "New York Courier and Enquirer" about eight days before the delivery of the president's message, and republished in the "National Intelligencer" of the 3rd Dec. in the week antecedent to the meeting of congress—

"Can the government manage its concerns, now that there are no loans and very little debt left to pay, without the aid of this bank?

"Will the different states, through their representatives, be of opinion that the protection due to the local banks, forbid the re-chartering of the United States' bank?

"Will sundry banks, throughout the union, take measures to satisfy the general government of their safety in receiving deposits of the revenue, and transacting the banking concerns of the United States?

"*Will the legislatures of the several states adopt resolutions on the subject, and instruct their senators how to vote?*

"Will a proposition be made to authorise the government to issue exchequer bills, to the amount of the annual revenue, redeemable at pleasure, to constitute a circulating medium equivalent to the notes issued by the United States' bank?"

☞ A reference to *dates* and subsequent proceedings in South Carolina, renders these queries worthy of preservation, and especially so because of their origin. We have no remarks to make on them, at present.

FREEDOM OF OPINION. The "Ulster Sentinel," published at Kingston, N. Y. has the following excellent remarks for its standing head, or motto. Prevailing practices, however, are at open war with the theory; and, in no spot on earth, are more decidedly marked than at the residence of the author:

"*Opinion should be left free as air.* Its exercise and expression should not be restrained by AUTHORITY. It is a delicate, spontaneous, sensitive plant. It fades and withers by the artificial cultivation of AUTHORITY. It shrinks from the deleterious touch, of even the finger of AUTHORITY." [*Giles*

TITLES. A member of the Alabama legislature has introduced a resolution declaring it as "anti-republican" to style the governor, "*his excellency.*"

The word "honorable" is disgustingly prefixed to the names of some of the *purest* scoundrels in creation. The use of this word is rapidly increasing—by pretended republicans.

A PROUD TOAST! The 209th anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth, was celebrated at that place on the 22nd ult. At the dinner, the following was among the regular toasts:

The town school of Plymouth, the first free-school in Christendom.

And—great and glorious have been the fruits of that school! They are gathered now, by three-fifths of the rising generation of the *people* of the United States, and will extend their benefits more and more for "the healing of nations." Ignorance shall give up her dominion to them.

The following toast is also worthy of remark—

The faith of our fathers; let us walk in it, not forgetting the saying of the patriarchal Spooner, "standing still gentlemen, is no motion."

"The statesman of Roanoke" would dispute this proposition in a seven hours speech, and shew that, though *standing still* "may be no motion," it has the entire effects of one; and whether it be *backwards* or forwards, *downwards* or upwards, will not overthrow the logic! A long and able *argument* is much better than the *doing* of a great and noble thing! Now—what is the foundation of the free-school system, by which about a million and an half of children in the United States are being redeemed from ignorance, compared with an eulogium on the days past, when *all* things of value were esteemed by "pounds of tobacco,"—even *wives* sold and bought by tobacco, and schoolmasters paid?

SALES AT AUCTION. "Williams' Annual Register" is about to be published at New York. One of the papers of that city says—We have been allowed to copy the following interesting statement of sales at auction, in the state of New York, from 1810 to 1829, inclusive:—

Amount of duties on auction sales from 1810 to 1829,		$3,674,148 12
Do.	of sales at auction, dutiable, 1810 to 1829	231,279,080 28
Do.	of sales at auction, not dutiable, do.	50,337,731 31
Do.	of real estate sold in 1829, not dutiable,	2,131,390 62
Do.	of auction duties paid to the state in 1829,	242,552 54
Highest amount paid by a single auctioneer in 1829,		56,199 92

PENNSYLVANIA. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Harrisburg on the 11th instant, takes the following view of the canals made and making in Pennsylvania:—"The Schuylkill canal is 108 miles in extent. It cost about two millions of dollars. In 1828, the revenue derived from tolls on it amounted to 64,000 dollars. In 1829, it amounted to upwards of 120,000 dollars. Deducting the expense of repairs and other things, nearly 5 per cent upon the capital was realized by the stockholders. This must necessarily increase every year, by the rapid increase of the quantity of coal and other products which will be taken to market from the coal-mine regions, and from the interior of the state, much of the produce passing through the Pennsylvania and Union canals into the Schuylkill canal, and thence to Philadelphia. The Lehigh canal is about 35 miles long. Of the Pennsylvania canal, 212 miles are completed, and 23 miles more nearly finished. The Union canal is 80 miles in length. Thus, you will perceive, we have, in this state, 435 miles of finished canals. Between two and three hundred miles of the Pennsylvania canal remain to be completed. A great part of this will be navigable during or before the expiration of the present year. A rail road of 78 miles is also in rapid

progress. Notwithstanding, therefore, the extraordinary exertions of New York to take the lead in internal improvements, Pennsylvania already rivals her, and will, in a few years, if I am not much mistaken, leave her behind."

☞Gov. Wolf transmitted an important message to the legislature, on the 14th inst. concerning the finances of the state. The amount of the debts now owing by the state, is $8,286,000, which sum will yet be considerably increased by expenditures upon the public works; the revenue falls far short of the expenditures of the state, including the payment of the interest on these loans,—and he recommends several new subjects of taxation. The resources of Pennsylvania are fully equal to her wants; but the grand scheme of improvement, we think, has been unwisely forced, and considerable embarrassment has ensued.

PHILADELPHIA. We noticed in our last, the arrivals at this port for 1829. We have since met with the following summary, which, shewing a decrease of the foreign trade, also happily shews an increase of the domestic—the most profitable and the best. This city is the centre of a great manufacturing district; and is, itself, a mighty work-shop. Its creations of value are not less than *twenty millions* a year—including the establishments dependent on the city, for capital, &c. It is rapidly improving, and the population is as rapidly increasing. We were delighted last fall, to observe the bustle at the wharves. The accumulations of wealth in Philadelphia are manifest to every observer.

	Foreign.	*Coastwise.*	*Total.*
1822,	494	1,212	1,706
1823,	482	1,018	1,500
1824,	501	981	1,482
1825,	484	1,195	1,679
1826,	482	1,195	1,677
1827,	469	1,320	1,789
1828,	450	1,847	2,297
1829,	374	2,210	2,584

In 1829, the new vessels built amounted to 3,524 tons.

VIRGINIA. We noticed in our last the failure of a motion in the house of delegates of this state, to abolish the committee on agriculture and manufactures. The Richmond Whig gives us a very interesting sketch of the debate. The *argument* was decidedly with us, and the final vote shewed a state of things that we rather desired than expected. Mr. Rives, (of Campbell), and Mr. Minor, ably supported the policy and principle involved, against Messrs. Eppes and Goode. Mr. Minor said that the time had been when "domestic manufactures were all the *crack* in Virginia." "The spinning wheel and loom were heard in every house. Every one was dressed in Virginia cloth. A coat of broad cloth was shunned, and the wearer considered as not a friend to his country." A patriotic lady had spun and wove a shirt for a patriotic governor, which *shirt* was worn and toasted on the 4th July, all which was fully described by the patriotic pen of Mr. Ritchie, &c. These things happened just after the assault of the Leopard on our frigate, the Chesapeake. He then proceeded to shew what happened after the war,—in 1816, when something like *prohibitory duties*, so warmly recommended in Virginia in 1807, were laid, to protect domestic manufactures. He said all the southern states gave this proceeding their support and countenance—that Mr. Lowndes, Mr. P. P. Barbour, and other distinguished men, sanctioned the policy, and agreed with the Jefferson's, Madison's and Monroe's, &c. Mr. Minor, also, well referred to "the heavy loaded culverins" that the legislature had so often discharged at the tariff—to the "*new lights*" that had found their way into the hall—"to the thundering resolutions that had been poured forth to the world—all which had proved quite innoxious," &c. He said that the power now disputed had always been admitted and exercised by the general government, from the commencement—and that the southern states had invoked its exercise in 1816.

The editor of the "Whig," speaking of the debate, says—"Syllogistically, the argument may be stated thus: if Virginia begins to manufacture, she will find it to her interest—but if she finds it to her interest, she will cease to oppose the tariff: *ergo*, we, the general assembly, the guardians not only of the corporate interests, but the *political* opinions of the state, must prevent the latter consequence, by discouraging the community from pursuing what is obviously its interest." There is more in this, perhaps, than the editor of the "Whig" is himself aware of. The success of manufactures in Virginia will not only change *political opinions*, but cause a passage of *political power* into new hands: and herein, we have long thought, was the chief, though hidden cause, of opposition to the tariff in Virginia. Many of the high-toned aristocratic speeches in the late convention shew this—the constant fear and dread of a certain description of persons, that power should pass out of their own possession, into the keeping of the people.

KENTUCKY. An able report has been made to the house of representatives of this state, in support of the "American system," and in answer to certain proceedings of the legislature of South Carolina and other states, concerning the powers of the general government in relation to the tariff, and internal improvements. It shall be *registered*.

TENNESSEE. The sum of 150,000 dollars has been set aside in this state for purposes of internal improvement. It is the beginning of a good work—and success must attend the proceeding. The present state of science leaves nothing to uncertainty, as to most important matters concerning roads and canals, and it is mainly necessary that caution and economy should be observed.

OHIO. Other canals are *talked of* in this state. We are glad to hear of that. But we have too much regard for this "Hercules of the west," to wish that any new works may be attempted until those now constructing shall be completed. We both hope and believe that these will be profitable, and that the entire profits earned may be appropriated to new works. But Ohio, though powerful, very powerful, in a free and productive population, is yet a very young state, without much surplus money; and the difficulties that have been encountered in Pennsylvania, by attempting too much at once, should teach a useful lesson. And, as to *canals*,—surely, we should wait to see what rail roads are about to do. The present prospect is, that they will wholly supercede canals. Let us not hurry new projects.

SUGAR CULTIVATION. The Louisiana *Advertiser*, in a notice of the sugar crops of a few planters, gives the following particulars relating to that of Mr. *Brownson*, less than half a degree south of New Orleans:—Mr. Brownson has vested a large capital in the sugar business: He has erected very costly works, which have just gone into operation. We are creditably informed, the sugar manufactured by him, this fall, will more than defray the expense of these works. This result, will lessen our wonder at the rapidity with which the sugar planter amasses riches. Each laborer, in his fields, will make annually, between $200 and $300, clear of all expense. One hand will cultivate 10 acres—each acre can yield 1500 lbs. of sugar, and each pound is worth, at least, 6 cents. Then deduct even two-thirds of the profits, which is a much larger deduction than necessary, for the interest of the capital vested, and all the current expenses, and the most moderate result will be as above stated.

[The late crop, however, has not nearly averaged this special amount stated. It would appear to exceed the usual production.]

THE FATE OF THE HORNET.

Extract of a letter from commodore Jesse D. Elliott, to the secretary of the navy, dated

"*U. S. ship Falmouth,*
Before Vera Cruz, Dec. 5th, 1829.

Respecting the HORNET, it becomes my painful duty to convey information, which, doubtless, will be received with feelings of deep melancholy, as well by the government as by the relatives and friends of those composing her officers and crew. The information contained in the accompanying letter from captain E. R. McCall, of the

Peacock, but too fully realises the conjectures I had previously entertained. Captain *Norris*, her commander, had, previously to the 10th September, interposed his official authority in rescuing the person and property of one of our citizens from the power of the Spanish invading army.—On the 10th September, a gale unusually severe, came on, which proved highly disastrous to all the vessels anchored along the coast. The Hornet, in common with others, was compelled, by the violence of the gale, to stand off the coast.—In this attempt, however, she failed—and, from some cause which will probably never be reached, foundered, and all on board sunk into an untimely and lamented grave.

Eulogy from me on the character of captain *Norris* would be superflous. The whole navy bear ample testimony, both to his private worth and to his superior professional qualifications.—With him are numbered lieutenants Daniel H. Mackay, Jesse Smith, John L. Thomas, John Hamilton; surgeon, William Birchmore; purser, Robert Pottinger; acting master, Edward Schermerhorn; assistant surgeon, J. F. Whitehill; midshipmen, James N. Forsyth, Gust. R. A. Brooke, Charles A. Cannell, Edward Laub, Richard L. Tilghman, Samuel I. Washington; master's mate, Thomas W. Robinson; acting gunner, John Burns; sail maker, John Adams.

The loss of the Hornet having occurred several weeks previous to my assumption of the command, I am consequently not in possession of a list of the ship's company entire, at the time the occurrence is supposed to have taken place. I must, therefore, beg leave to refer you to the last return to the department.

The loss of the Hornet being an occurrence of no ordinary nature, calls for the attention of a generous government to the relief of the widows and orphans of those of her unfortunate officers, who have left families. Those on whom alone they depended for support are now lost to them. Nor will it, I trust, be overlooked, that, while living, they were engaged in a pursuit, which deprived them of the means, enjoyed by others, of acquiring a competence for the future."

Copy of a letter from master commandant *Edward R. McCall*, to commodore *Jesse D. Elliot*, commanding U. S. squadron, West Indies, dated

U. S. ship Peacock,
Off Sacrificios, Nov. 27th, 1829.

I have the honor to inform you, in pursuance of your instructions of the 30th and 31st ultimo, I left Pensacola and proceeded to the coast of Mexico, and examined the shores from Tampico to this place, but could obtain no intelligence of the U. S. ship Hornet, until my arrival here on the 21st, when I was informed she was driven from her moorings off Tampico, in a very severe blow on the 10th of September last, since which time there has been no tidings of her.

Since I parted with you at Pensacola, nothing of consequence has occurred. My crew, generally, enjoy their health; the cotton canvass, so far as I have been able to test it, answers my fullest expectations.

[The Mobile Register of the 8th inst, says—

The Hornet.—We learn by a gentleman direct from New Orleans, that intelligence had reached that city from Tampico, that a number of hats, such as are worn by seamen in our public vessels, with the word "*Hornet*" on them, had drifted ashore on the coast in that vicinity. This report was credited at New Orleans, and considered as confirming all our melancholy forebodings of the fate of the officers and crew of that ship.]

VIRGINIA—NEW CONSTITUTION.

By the governor of the commonwealth of Va.—A proclamation.—Whereas the convention which assembled in the city of Richmond, on the first Monday in October, 1829, pursuant to law, to "consider, discuss and propose a new constitution, or alterations and amendments to the existing constitution of this commonwealth," have adjourned *sine die*, after having agreed upon an amended constitution or form of government, to be submitted to the people, and to be by them ratified or rejected—I, William B. Giles, governor, have thought proper, by and with the advice of the council of state, to make proclamation, and do now hereby proclaim, that the said convention did, on the 15th day of January, in this present year, 1830, adjourn *sine die*—and to direct that the said amended constitution or form of government for this commonwealth, shall be published once a week for three successive months, together with this proclamation, in such newspapers as by advice of council were directed to publish the act of the general assembly of Virginia, to organize a convention.

Given under my hand as governor, and under the seal of the commonwealth at Richmond, this 18th day of January, 1830.

[SEAL.] WM. B. GILES.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

A declaration of rights made by the representatives of the good people of VIRGINIA, *assembled in full and free convention; which rights do pertain to them, and their posterity, as the basis and foundation of government.*

(Unanimously adopted, June 12th, 1776.)

1. That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2. That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

3. That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation, or community; of all the various modes and forms of government, that is best, which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration; and that, when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeasible right, to reform, alter, or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal.

4. That no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services, which not being descendible, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator, or judge, to be hereditary.

5. That the legislative and executive powers of the state should be separate and distinct from the judiciary; and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression, by feeling and participating the burthens of the people, they should, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private station, return into that body from which they were originally taken, and the vacancies be supplied by frequent, certain, and regular elections, in which all, or any part of the former members, to be again eligible, or ineligible, as the laws shall direct.

6. That elections of members to serve as representatives of the people, in assembly, ought to be free; and that all men, having sufficient evidence of permanent, common interest with, and attachment to, the community, have the right of suffrage, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public uses, without their own consent, or that of their representatives so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not, in like manner, assented, for the public good.

7. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

8. That, in all capital or criminal prosecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence in his favor, and to a speedy trial, by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent, he cannot be found guilty; nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; that no man be deprived of his liberty, except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

9. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

10. That general warrants, whereby an officer or messenger, may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of a fact committed or to seize any person or persons not named, or whose offence is not par-

ticularly described and supported by evidence, are grievous and oppressive, and ought not to be granted.

11. That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is preferable to any other, and ought to be held sacred.

12. That the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic governments.

13. That a well regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free state; that standing armies, in time of peace, should be avoided, as dangerous to liberty; and that in all cases, the military should be under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

14. That the people have a right to uniform government; and, therefore, that no government separate from, or independent of, the government of *Virginia*, ought to be erected or established within the limits thereof.

15. That no free government, or the blessing of liberty, can be preserved to any people, but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

16. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence; and therefore all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience; and that it is the mutual duty of all to practise Christian forbearance, love, and charity towards each other.

AN AMENDED CONSTITUTION, OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT FOR VIRGINIA.

[*Adopted January 14th*, 1830.]

Whereas, the delegates and representatives of the good people of Virginia, in convention assembled, on the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six: reciting and declaring, that whereas, George the third, king of Great Britain and Ireland, and elector of Hanover, before that time entrusted with the exercise of the kingly office in the government of Virginia, had endeavored to pervert the same into a detestable and insupportable tyranny, by putting his negative on laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good; by denying his governors permission to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation for his assent, and when so suspended neglecting to attend to them for many years; by refusing to pass certain other laws, unless the persons to be benefited by them would relinquish the inestimable right of representation in the legislature; by dissolving legislative assemblies repeatedly and continually, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions of the rights of the people; when dissolved, by refusing to call others for a long space of time, thereby leaving the political system without any legislative head; by endeavoring to prevent the population of our country, and for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; by keeping among us, in time of peace, standing armies and ships of war; by affecting to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power; by combining with others to subject us to a foreign jurisdiction, giving his assent to their pretended acts of legislation, for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us, for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world, for imposing taxes on us without our consent, for depriving us of the benefits of the trial by jury, for transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences, for suspending our own legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever; by plundering our seas, ravaging our coasts, burning our towns, and destroying the lives of our people; by inciting insurrections of our fellow subjects with the allurements of forfeiture and confiscation; by prompting our negroes to rise in arms among us, those very negroes, whom by an inhuman use of his negative he had refused us permission to exclude by law; by endeavoring to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions of existence; by transporting hither a large army of foreign mercenaries, to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, then already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy unworthy the head of a civilized nation; by answering our repeated petitions for redress with a repetition of injuries; and finally, by abandoning the helm of government, and declaring us out of his allegiance and protection: by which several acts of misrule the government of this country, as before exercised under the crown of Great Britain, was totally dissolved: did, therefore, having maturely considered the premises, and viewing with great concern the deplorable condition, to which this once happy country would be reduced, unless some regular adequate mode of civil polity should be speedily adopted, and in compliance with the recommendation of the general congress, ordain and declare, a form of government of Virginia:

And whereas the general assembly of Virginia, by an act passed on the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, entitled, an act to organize a convention, did authorise and provide for the election, by the people, of delegates and representatives, to meet and assemble, in general convention, at the capitol in the city of Richmond, on the first Monday of October, in the year last aforesaid, to consider, discuss and propose, a new constitution, or alterations and amendments of the existing constitution of this commonwealth, to be submitted to the people and to be by them ratified or rejected:

We, therefore, the delegates and representatives of the good people of Virginia, elected and in convention assembled, in pursuance of the said act of assembly, do submit and propose to the people, the following amended constitution and form of government for this commonwealth, that is to say:

ARTICLE I.

The declaration of rights made on the 12th June, 1776, by the representatives of the good people of Virginia assembled in full and free convention, which pertained to them and their posterity, as the basis and foundation of government; requiring in the opinion of this convention, no amendment, shall be prefixed to this constitution, and have the same relation thereto as it had to the former constitution of this commonwealth.

ARTICLE II.

The legislative executive and judiciary departments, shall be separate and distinct, so that neither exercise the powers properly belonging to either of the others; nor shall any person exercise the powers of more than one of them at the same time, except that the justices of the county courts shall be eligible to either house of assembly.

ARTICLE III.

1. The legislature, shall be formed of two distinct branches, which together shall be a complete legislature, and shall be called the general assembly of Virginia.

2. One of these shall be called the house of delegates, and shall consist of one hundred and thirty-four members, to be chosen, annually, for and by the several counties, cities, towns and boroughs of the commonwealth; whereof thirty-one delegates shall be chosen for and by the twenty-six counties lying west of the Alleghany mountains; twenty-five for and by the fourteen counties lying between the Alleghany and Blue Ridge of mountains; forty-two for and by the twenty-nine counties lying east of the Blue Ridge of mountains and above tide-water; and thirty-six for and by the counties, cities, towns and boroughs, lying upon tide-water, that is to say: Of the twenty-six counties lying west of the Alleghany, the counties of Harrison, Montgomery, Monongalia, Ohio and Washington, shall each elect two delegates; and the counties of Brooke, Cabell, Grayson, Greenbrier, Giles, Kanawha, Lee, Lewis, Logan, Mason Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Russell, Scott, Tazewell, Tyler, Wood and Wythe, shall each elect one delegate. Of the fourteen counties lying between the Alleghany and Blue Ridge, the counties of Frederick and Shenandoah, shall each elect three delegates; the counties of Augusta, Berkley, Botetourt, Hampshire, Jefferson, Rockingham and Rockbridge, shall each elect two delegates; and the counties of Alleghany, Bath, Hardy, Morgan and Pendleton, shall each elect one delegate. Of the twenty-nine counties lying east of the Blue Ridge and above tide-water, the county of Loudoun, shall elect three delegates; the counties of Albemarle, Bedford, Brunswick, Buckingham, Campbell, Culpeper Fauquier, Franklin, Halifax, Mecklenburg, and Pittsylvania, shall each elect two delegates; and the counties of

Amelia, Amherst, Charlotte, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Fluvanna, Goochland, Henry, Louisa, Lunenburg, Madison, Nelson, Nottoway, Orange, Patrick, Powhatan and Prince Edward, shall each elect one delegate. And of the counties, cities, towns and boroughs lying on tidewater, the counties of Accomack and Norfolk shall each elect two delegates; the counties of Caroline, Chesterfield, Essex, Fairfax, Greensville, Gloucester, Hanover, Henrico, Isle of Wight, King and Queen, King William, King George, Nansemond, Northumberland, Northampton, Princess Anne, Prince George, Prince William, Southampton, Spottsylvania, Stafford, Sussex, Surry and Westmoreland, and the city of Richmond, the borough of Norfolk and the town of Petersburg, shall each elect one delegate; the counties of Lancaster and Richmond, shall together elect one delegate; the counties of Mathews and Middlesex, shall together elect one delegate; the counties of Elizabeth city and Warwick, shall together elect one delegate; the counties of James city and York and the city of Williamsburg, shall together elect one delegate; and the counties of New Kent and Charles city, shall together elect one delegate.

3. The other house of the general assembly shall be called the senate, and shall consist of thirty-two members, of whom thirteen shall be chosen for and by the counties lying west of the Blue Ridge of mountains, and nineteen for and by the counties, cities, towns and boroughs lying east thereof; and for the election of whom, the counties, cities, towns and boroughs shall be divided into thirty-two districts, as herein after provided. Each county of the respective districts, at the time of the first election of its delegate or delegates under this constitution, shall vote for one senator; and the sheriffs or other officers holding the election for each county, city, town or borough, within five days at farthest after the last county, city, town or borough election in the district, shall meet at some convenient place, and from the polls so taken in their respective counties, cities, towns or boroughs return as a senator the person who shall have the greatest number of votes in the whole district. To keep up this assembly by rotation, the districts shall be equally divided into four classes, and numbered by lot. At the end of one year after the first general election, the eight members elected by the first division shall be displaced, and the vacancies thereby occasioned, supplied from such class or division by new election in the manner aforesaid. This rotation shall be applied to each division according to its number, and continued in due order annually. And for the election of senators, the counties of Brooke, Ohio and Tyler, shall form one district; the counties of Monongalia, Preston and Randolph, shall form another district: the counties of Harrison, Lewis and Wood, shall form another district; the counties of Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, Logan and Nicholas, shall form another district: the counties of Greenbrier, Monroe, Giles and Montgomery, shall form another district: the counties of Tazewell, Wythe and Grayson, shall form another district; the counties of Washington, Russell, Scott and Lee, shall form another district: the counties of Berkeley, Morgan and Hampshire, shall form another district: the counties of Frederick and Jefferson, shall form another district: the counties of Shenandoah and Hardy, shall form another district: the counties of Rockingham and Pendleton, shall form another district: the counties of Augusta and Rockbridge, shall form another district: the counties of Alleghany, Bath, Pocahontas and Botetourt, shall form another district: the counties of Loudoun and Fairfax, shall form another district: the counties of Fauquier and Prince William, shall form another district: the counties of Stafford, King George, Westmoreland, Richmond, Lancaster and Northumberland, shall form another district: the counties of Culpeper, Madison, and Orange, shall form another district: the counties of Albemarle, Nelson and Amherst, shall form another district: the counties of Fluvanna, Goochland, Louisa and Hanover, shall form another district: the counties of Spottsylvania, Caroline and Essex, shall form another district: the counties of King and Queen, King William, Gloucester, Matthews and Middlesex, shall form another district: the counties of Accomack, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York and Warwick, and the city of Williamsburg, shall form another district: the counties of Charles City, James City, New Kent and Henrico, and the city of Richmond, shall form another district: the counties of Bedford and Franklin, shall form another district: the counties of Buckingham, Campbell and Cumberland, shall form another district: the counties of Patrick, Henry and Pittsylvania, shall form another district: the counties of Halifax and Mecklenburg shall form another district: the counties of Charlotte, Lunenburg, Nottoway and Prince Edward, shall form another district, the counties of Amelia, Powhatan and Chesterfield, and the town of Petersburg, shall form another district; the counties of Brunswick, Dinwiddie and Greensville, shall form another district: the counties of Isle of Wight, Prince George, Southampton, Surry, and Sussex, shall form another district: and the counties of Norfolk, Nansemond and Princess Anne, and the borough of Norfolk, shall form another district.

4. It shall be the duty of the legislature, to re-apportion, once in ten years, to wit: in the year 1841, and every ten years thereafter, the representation of the counties, cities, towns and boroughs, of this commonwealth, in both of the legislative bodies: Provided, however, that the number of delegates from the aforesaid great districts, and the number of senators from the aforesaid two great divisions, respectively, shall neither be increased nor diminished by such re-apportionment. And when a new county shall hereafter be created, or any city, town or borough, not now entitled to separate representation in the house of delegates, shall have so increased in population as to be entitled, in the opinion of the general assembly, to such representation, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to make provision by law for securing to the people of such new county, or such city, town or borough, an adequate representation. And if the object cannot otherwise be effected, it shall be competent to the general assembly to re-apportion the whole representation of the great district containing such new county, or such city, town or borough, within its limits; which re-apportionment shall continue in force till the next regular decennial re-apportionment.

5. The general assembly, after the year 1841, and at intervals thereafter, of not less than 10 years, shall have authority, 2-3ds of each house concurring, to make re-apportionments of delegates and senators throughout the commonwealth, so that the number of delegates shall not at any time exceed 150, nor of senators 36.

6. The whole number of members to which the state may at any time be entitled in the house of representatives of the United States, shall be apportioned as nearly as may be, amongst the several counties, cities, boroughs and towns of the state, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined, by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other other persons.

7. Any person may be elected a senator who shall have attained the age of thirty-five years, and shall be actually a resident and freeholder within the district, qualified by virtue of his freehold, to vote for members of the general assembly according to this constitution. And any person may be elected a member of the house of delegates, who shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, and shall be actually a resident and freeholder within the county, city, town, borough or election district, qualified by virtue of his freehold to vote for members of the general assembly according to this constitution: Provided, that all persons holding lucrative offices and ministers of the gospel and priests of every denomination, shall be incapable of being elected members of either house of assembly.

8. The members of the assembly shall receive for their services a compensation to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the public treasury, but no law increasing the compensation of the members shall take effect until the end of the next annual session after such law shall have been enacted. And no senator or delegate shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under the commonwealth, which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

9. The general assembly shall meet once or oftener every year. Neither house, during the session of the

legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide. And each house shall choose its own speaker, appoint its own officers, settle its own rules of proceeding, and direct writs of election for supplying intermediate vacancies. But if vacancies shall occur by death or resignation, during the recess of the general assembly, such writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. Each house shall judge of the election, qualification and returns of its members; may punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offence.

10. All laws shall originate in the house of delegates, to be approved or rejected by the senate, or to be amended with the consent of the house of delegates.

11. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not in any case be suspended. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder; or any *ex post facto* law; or any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or any law, whereby private property shall be taken for public uses, without just compensation, or any law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press. No man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place or ministry whatsoever; nor shall any man be enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened, in his body or goods, or otherwise suffer, on account of his religious opinions or belief; but all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and the same shall in no wise affect, diminish or enlarge their civil capacities. And the legislature shall not prescribe any religious test whatever; nor confer any peculiar privileges or advantages on any one sect or denomination; nor pass any law requiring or authorising any religious society, or the people of any district within this commonwealth, to levy on themselves or others, any tax for the erection or repair of any house for public worship, or for the support of any church or ministry; but it shall be left free to every person to select his religious instructor, and to make for his support such private contract as he shall please.

12. The legislature may provide by law that no person shall be capable of holding or being elected to any post of profit, trust or emolument, civil or military, legislative, executive or judicial; under the government of this commonwealth, who shall hereafter fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel, the probable issue of which may be the death of the challenger or challenged, or who shall be a second to either party, or shall in any manner aid or assist in such duel, or shall be knowingly the bearer of such challenge or acceptance; but no person shall be so disqualified by reason of his having heretofore fought such duel, or sent or accepted such challenge, or been second in such duel, or bearer of such challenge or acceptance.

13. The governor, the judges of the court of appeals and superior courts, and all others offending against the state, either by mal-administration, corruption, neglect of duty, or any other high crime or misdemeanor; shall be impeachable by the house of delegates, such impeachment to be prosecuted before the senate, which shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, the senate shall be on oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the commonwealth; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

14. Every white male citizen of the commonwealth, resident therein, aged twenty-one years and upwards, being qualified to exercise the right of suffrage according to the former constitution and laws; and every such citizen being possessed, or whose tenant for years, at will or at sufferance, is possessed, of an estate of freehold in land of the value of twenty-five dollars, and so assessed to be, if any assessment thereof be required by law; and every such citizen, being possessed as tenant in common, joint tenant or parcener, of an interest in or share of land, and having an estate of freehold therein, such interest or share being of the value of twenty-five dollars, and so assessed to be, if any assessment thereof be required by law; and every such citizen being entitled to a reversion or vested remainder in fee, expectant on an estate for life or lives, in land of the value of fifty dollars, and so assessed to be, if any assessment thereof be required by law; (each and every such citizen, unless his title shall have come to him by descent, devise marriage or marriage-settlement, having been so possessed or entitled for six months); and every such citizen, who shall own and be himself in actual occupation of a leasehold estate, with the evidence of title recored two months before he shall offer to vote, of a term originally not less than five years, of the annual value or rent of twenty dollars, and every such citizen, who for twelve months next preceding has been a house-keeper and head of a family within the county, city, town, borough or election district where he may offer to vote, and shall have been assessed with a part of the revenue of the commonwealth within the preceding year, and actually paid the same—and no other persons—shall be qualified to vote for members of the general assembly in the county, city, town or borough, respectively, wherein such land shall lie, or such house-keeper and head of a family shall live. And in case of two or more tenants in common, joint tenants or parceners, in possession, reversion or remainder, having interest in land, the value whereof shall be insufficent to entitle them all to vote, they shall together have as many votes as the value of the land shall entitle them to; and the legislature shall by law provide the mode in which their vote or votes shall in such case be given: Provided, nevertheless, that the right of suffrage shall not be exercised by any person of unsound mind, or who shall be a pauper, or a non-commissioned officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, in the service of the United States, or by any person convicted of any infamous offence.

15. In all elections in this commonwealth, to any office or place of trust, honor or profit, the votes shall be given openly, or *viva voce*, and not by ballot.

ARTICLE IV.

1. The chief executive power of this commonwealth, shall be vested in a governor, to be elected by the joint vote of the two houses of the general assembly. He shall hold his office, during the term of three years, to commence on the first day of January next succeeding his election, or on such other day, as may from time to time, be prescribed by law; and he shall be ineligible to that office, for three years next after his term of service shall have expired.

2. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall be a native citizen of the United States, or shall have been a citizen thereof at the adoption of the federal constitution, and shall have been a citizen of this commonwealth for five years next preceding his election.

3. The governor shall receive for his services a compensation to be fixed by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished, during his continuance in office.

4. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; shall communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient. He shall be commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to embody the militia, when, in his opinion, the public safety shall require it; to convene the legislature, on application of a majority of the members of the house of delegates, or when, in his opinion, the interest of the commonwealth may require it; to grant reprieves and pardons, except when the prosecution shall have been carried on by the house of delegates, or the law shall otherwise particularly direct; to conduct, either in person, or in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, all intercourse with other and foreign states; and during the recess of the legislature, to fill, *pro tempore*, all vacancies in those offices, which it may be the duty of the legislature to fill permanently: Provided, that his ap-

pointments to such vacancies shall be by commissions to expire at the end of the next succeeding session of the general assembly.

5. There shall be a council o state, to consist of three members, any one or more of whom may act.—They shall be elected by joint vote of both houses of the general assembly, and remain in office three years. But of those first elected, one, to be designated by lot, shall remain in office for one year only, and one other, to be designated in like manner, shall remain in office for two years only. Vacancies occuring by expiration of the term of service, or otherwise, shall be supplied by elections made in like manner. The governor, shall before he exercises any discretionary power conferred on him by the constitution and laws, require the advice of the council of state, which advice shall be registered in books kept for that purpose, signed by the members present and consenting thereto, and laid before the general assembly when called for by them.—The council shall appoint their own clerk, who shall take an oath to keep secret such matters as he shall be ordered by the board to conceal. The senior councillor shall be lieut. governor, and in case of the death, resignation, inability or absence of the governor from the seat of government, shall act as governor.

6. The manner of appointing militia officers shall be provided for by law, but no officer below the rank of a brigadier general, shall be appointed by the general assembly.

7. Commissions and grants shall run in the name of the commonwealth of Virginia, and bear teste by the governor, with the seal of the commonwealth annexed.

ARTICLE V.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court of appeals, in such superior courts as the legislature may from time to time ordain and establish, and the judges thereof, in the county courts, and in justices of the peace. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in corporation courts, and in the magistrates who may belong to the coporate body. The jurisdiction of these tribunals, and of the judges thereof, shall be regulated by law. The judges of the supreme court of appeals and of the superior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, or until removed in the manner prescribed in this constitution; and shall, at the same time, hold no other office, appointment, or public trust; and the acceptance thereof by either of them shall vacate his judicial office.

2. No law abolishing any court shall be construed to deprive a judge thereof of his office, unless two-thirds of the members of each house present concur in the passing thereof; but the legislature may assign other judicial duties to the judges of courts abolished by any law enacted by less than two-thirds of the members of each house present.

3. The present judges of the supreme court of appeals, of the general court, and of the superior courts of chancery, shall remain in office until the termination of the session of the first legislature elected under this constitution, and no longer.

4. The judges of the supreme court of appeals and of the superior courts shall be elected by the joint vote of both houses of the general assembly.

5. The judges of the supreme court of appeals and of the superior courts shall receive fixed and adequate salaries, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

6. Judges may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of both houses of the general assembly; but two-thirds of the members present must concur in such vote, and the cause of removal shall be entered on the journals of each. The judge against whom the legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied with a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either house of the general assembly shall act thereupon.

7. On the creation of any new county, justices of the peace shall be appointed, in the first instance, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. When vacancies shall occur in any county, or it shall, for any cause, be deemed necessary to increase the number, appointments shall be made by the governor, on the recommendation of the respective county courts.

8. The attorney general shall be appointed by joint vote of the two houses of the general assembly, and commissioned by the governor, and shall hold his office, during the pleasure of the general assembly. The clerks of the several courts, when vacancies shall occur, shall be appointed by their respective courts, and the tenure of office, as well of those now in office as of those who may be hereafter appointed, shall be prescribed by law. The sheriffs and coroners shall be nominated by the respective county courts, and when approved by the governor, shall be commissioned by him. The justices shall appoint constables. And all fees of the aforesaid officers, shall be regulated by law.

9. Writs shall run in the name of the commonwealth of Virginia, and bear teste by the clerks of the several courts. Indictments shall conclude, against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth.

ARTICLE VI.

A treasurer shall be appointed annually by joint vote of both houses.

ARTICLE VII.

The executive department of the government, shall remain as at present organized, and the governor and privy councillors shall continue in office, until a governor elected, under this constitution, shall come into office;—and all other persons in office, when this constitution shall be adopted, except as is herein otherwise expressly directed, shall continue in office, till successors shall be appointed, or the law shall otherwise provide; and all the courts of justice now existing, shall continue with their present jurisdiction, until and except so far as the judicial system may or shall be hereafter otherwise organized by the legislature.

Done in convention in the city of Richmond, on the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and in the fifty-fourth year of the independence of the U. States of America.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,
president of the convention.

D. BRIGGS, *secretary of the convention.*

SCHEDULE.

Ordered, That the roll containing the draft of the amended constitution adopted by this convention, and by it submitted to the people of this commonwealth, for their ratification or rejection, be enclosed by the secretary in a case proper for its preservation, and deposited among the archieves of the council of state.

Ordered, That the secretary do cause the journal of the proceedings of this convention, to be fairly entered in a well bound book, and after the same shall have been signed by the president, and attested by the secretary, that he deposit the same, together with all the original documents in the possession of the convention, and connected with its proceedings among the archieves of the council of state; and further, that he cause ten printed copies of the said journal to be well bound, and deposited in the public library.

Ordered, That the president of the convention, do certify a true copy of the amended constitution to the general assembly now in session; and that the general assembly be and they are hereby requested to make any additional provisions by law, which may be necessary and proper for submitting the same to the voters thereby qualified to vote for members of the general assembly at the next April elections, and for organizing the government under the amended constitution, in case it shall be approved and ratified by such voters.

The constitution was adopted by the following vote; on the 14th Jan.

AYES—Messrs. P. P. Barbour, Jones, B. W. Leigh, S. Taylor, Giles, Brodnax, Dromgoole, Alexander, Goode, J. Marshall, Nicholas, Clopton, Tyler, J. Y. Mason, Trezvant, Claiborne, Urquhart, Randolph, W. Leigh, Logan, Venable, Madison, Holladay, Henderson, Cooke, Roane, W. P. Taylor, Myrris, Garnett, J. S. Barbour, Scott, Green, T. Marshall, Tazewell, Loyall, Prentis, Grigsby, W. Campbell, Branch, Townes, Cabell, Martin, Stuart, Pleasants, Gordon, Thompson, Massie, Bates, Neale, Rose, Coalter, Joynes, Bayly, Upshur, Perrin—55.

NOES—Messrs. Anderson, Coffman, Harrison, Williamson, Baldwin, Johnson, McCoy, Moore, Beirne, Smith, Miller, Baxter, Stanard, Mercer, Fitzhugh, Osborn, Powell, Griggs, J. M. Mason, Naylor, Donaldson, Boyd, Pendleton, George, McMillan, E. Campbell, Byars, Cloyd, Chapman, Mathews, Oglesby, Duncan, Ladley, Summers, See, Morgan, A. Campbell, Wilson, Claytor, Saunders—40.

On the 15th the convention met and after the constitution had been reported duly enrolled, and signed by the president, &c. Mr. *Randolph* rose and addressed the convention in favor of submitting the constitution to the *freeholders*, only, for ratification or rejection. After debate, this proposition was rejected, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Jones, B. W. Leigh, S. Taylor, Giles, Brodnax, Dromgoole, Alexander, Nicholas, J. Y. Mason, Trezvant, Claiborne, Urquhart, Randolph, W. Leigh, Logan, Venable, Holladay, Roane, Morris, Garnett, Tazewell, Loyall, Prentis, Grigsby, Branch, Coalter, Upshur, Perrin—28.

NOES—Messrs. P. P. Barbour, Goode, J. Marshall, Tyler, Clopton, Anderson, Coffman, Harrison, Williamson, Baldwin, Johnson, M'Coy, Moore, Beirne, Smith, Miller, Baxter, Madison, Stanard, Fitzhugh, Henderson, Osborne, Cooke, Powell, Griggs, J. M. Mason, Naylor, Donaldson, Boyd, Pendleton, George, McMillan, E. Campbell, Byars, W. P. Taylor, Cloyd, Chapman, Mathews, Oglesby, Duncan, Ladley, Summers, See, Morgan, A. Campbell, Wilson, J. S. Barbour, Scott, Green, T. Marshall, W. Campbell, Claytor, Saunders, Townes, Cabell, Martin, Stuart, Pleasants, Gordon, Thompson, Massie, Bates, Neale, Rose, Joynes, Bayly—66.

So the constitution will be ratified or rejected by those whom it provides shall be voters

Provision being made for publishing the constitution, &c. and the period of the April elections fixed on for the voters to ratify or reject it.

After which, Mr. Stanard being in the chair, Mr. Randolph arose and said—

Mr. Chairman for the last time, I throw myself upon the indulgence and courtesy of this body. I have a proposition to submit which I flatter myself—which I trust—I believe will be received not only with greater unanimity than any other which has been offered in the course of our past discussions, but with perfect unanimity. You will perceive, sir, that I allude to your eminent colleague, who has presided over our deliberations. When I shall have heard him pronounce from that chair the words "This convention stands adjourned *sine die*," I shall be ready to sing my political *Nunc Dimittis*: for it will have put a period to three months the most anxious and painful of a political life neither short, nor uneventful. Having said this much, I hope I may be permitted to add, that, notwithstanding any occasional heat excited by the collision of debate, I part from every member here with the most hearty good will towards all. But I cannot consent that we shall separate without offering the tribute of my approbation and inviting the house to add theirs—infinitely more valuable—to the conduct of the presiding officer of this assembly. If this were a suitable occasion, I might embrace within the scope of my motion and of my remarks his public conduct and character elsewhere, with which I have been long and intimately acquainted:—but this, as it would be misplaced, so would it be fulsome—I shall therefore, restrict myself to the following motion:

"*Resolved*, That the impartiality and dignity with which Philip P. Barbour, esq. hath presided over the deliberations of this house, and the distinguished ability whereby he hath facilitated the dispatch of business, receive the best thanks of the convention."

And the resolution being unanimously adopted—

Mr. *Barbour* arose and addressed the convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the convention: Never in my life, did I feel such strong emotions, as those with which I now address you.

The resolution which you have just passed, expressive of your approbation of my conduct, as presiding officer of this assembly, is an evidence of your good opinion, which I shall long cherish, as one of the most pleasing recollections of my life; and for which, I have no return to make, except the expression of my sincere thanks and profound acknowledgments.

To be the member even of such an assembly as this, imports a large and gratifying share of public confidence: to be called to preside over its deliberations, is an honor sufficient to fill the measure of a higher aspiration, than I dare pretend to: to receive the unanimous testimony of its approbation, under the circumstances which attend it, inspires me with the deepest sense of gratitude.

It has been said gentlemen, that the power of legislation, is the highest trust which man can confide to his fellow-man: this is true, in those governments, in which written constitutions are unknown; but the trust which has been confided to us, is a yet higher one; for to us has been delegated the power, of representing the people in their primary sovereign character; of forming a constitution, which if ratified, will create that very legislative power, which is elsewhere deemed to be omnipotent; which will prescribe to it, the law of its action; and the orbit in which alone it can rightfully move.

We have been for a long time, laboriously engaged in this great work; our labors are now at an end; the constitution which we have formed, is now to be submitted to the people, for their ratification, or rejection.

In the language, substantially of the convention which framed our federal constitution, I will say—That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every portion of the commonwealth, is not to be expected: but each will doubtless consider, that had its interests alone been consulted, the consequences would have been particularly disagreeable, or injurious to others. Whilst therefore, we cannot expect that it will be considered by the people, the best form of government that could have been devised, we may indulge the hope, that as it is the best which the discordant opinions and conflicting interests of the commonwealth, enabled us to make, it will be received by them in the spirit of conciliation and compromise; and be accepted as the result of that mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation, rendered indispensable; more especially, as it will carry with it, this weighty recommendation, that we have been aided in its formation, by the experienced and enlightened counsel of the patriarchs of the land; of men, whom Virginia knows to be her master workmen in the great art of constitutional architecture.

The general course of our proceedings, gentlemen, has been characterized by the moderation and forbearance, which became the dignity of the occasion, and the great questions which we have been called to decide.

If in the collisions of discussion, an occasional spark of excitement, shall have been struck out, I trust, that like that, which is struck from the flint, it will have been extinguished in the moment which gave it birth; and that we shall separate from each other, with that reciprocal feeling of good will, which will constitute the strongest cement of our union, and bind us together, in all time to come, as a people, *one and indivisable*. In this spirit I beseech you, let us return to our constituents, resolved to cast oil upon the waters; as far as we can, to still the agitation of the public mind, and to cause it to settle down like the unruffled bosom of the ocean, into a state of calm tranquillity. He who shall contribute to a consummation so devoutly to be wished, will deserve well of his country and will assuredly receive the approbation of that country, the highest and best reward, to faithful public servants. We are now gentlemen, upon the eve of a separation, many of us perhaps, never to meet again—may health and happiness attend you all—may you long live to see this ancient and venerated commonwealth, prosperous at home, respected abroad—may she be looked up to, by our sister states, as an example worthy of all imitation—may she hereafter be considered by them, as she heretofore has been, the key-stone of that arch which supports our federal union, and whose strength I hope and trust, will be increased, by every increasing pressure which shall bear upon it.

Mr. Barbour took his seat amidst loud cheers.

"TREASURY DOCUMENTS,"

Accompanying the annual report of the secretary.

TARIFF OF RUSSIA, FOR 1830.

[NOTE. We could not allow space for the two columns shewing the comparative weights, &c. but, as the denomi-

inations are few, the following brief notice will be sufficient.

The Russian *poud* is 36 lbs.
The ton 2,268 lbs.
The berk 360 lbs.
The livre 1 lb.
The tschetr 5⅞ bushels.]

	Rbl. Co.	*$ cts.*	*$ cts.*
The sea—Fish, salt, smoked, or prepared in any way, exing herrings, poud	3 60	2 70	2 56 8-10
Herrings, smoked, the hundred	0 25	18¾	17 7-8
salt, the barrel	0 40	30	28 1-2
Whale oil, poud	0 60	45	42 8-10
Spermaceti—*prohibited.*			
The forest—Skins, &c.			
Badger—*prohibited.*			
Bear, the pound	4 00	3 00	2 85
Sable, the pound	2 00	1 50	1 42 1-2
Castor, otter, wolf, deer, dog; and all other sorts, without any exception, by land or by sea—*prohibited.*			
Made into hats, robes, and other forms, without exception—*prohibited.*			
Tails of horses, oxen, and civet—*free.*			
Ginseng.			
Wood, all sorts of woods for cabinet work, veneering, toys, and other similar uses, whether of sassafras, cypress, palm, cedar, mahogany, and other sorts, poud	0 15	11¼	10 7-8
The same in boards or logs	1 50	1 12½	1 07
The same manufactured—*prohibited.*			
Carpenters' work—*prohib.*			
Joiners' work—*prohibited.*			
Unhewn wood for building, the piece			
Fuel—*free.*			
Boards of all species of trees, except oak, the piece	0 1	¾	7-10
Oak boards, the piece	0 5	3¾	3 1-2
Bowsprits, yards, masts, and ends of masts, the piece	0 90	67½	64 1-5
Bark for tanners, of oak, red fir, birch, willow, and others for that purpose—*free.*			
Quercitron, poud	0 50	37½	35 6-10
Sassafras leaves, or laurel	1 50	1 12½	1 7
Berry	1 25	93¾	88 7-8
Wool, raw sheeps'	0 50	37½	35 6-10
Of all other animals—*free.*			
Remark.—The duty of 32 copees, in bank assignments, by the poud of wool, raw or washed, ordered by the imperial rescription of the 7th July, 1800, remains in full force.			
Spun wool, white, poud	7 20	5 40	5 13 6-10
Colored	7 70	5 77½	5 49 2-10
Tar, liquid, ton	0 30	22½	21 2-5
Turpentine of all sorts, poud	1 00	75	71 1-3
Spirits of	1 50	1 12½	1 7
Pot ash and pearl ash, berk	3 00	2 25	2 14
Pitch, dry and liquid, ton	0 30	22½	21 2-5
Rosin, hard, berk	2 50	1 87½	1 77 6-8
Agriculture—Horses, mares, and geldings—*free.*			
Asses and mules *do.*			
Rice, poud	0 15	11¼	10 7-10
Tobacco, for smoking, in leaf	1 00	75	71 1-3
In rolls or cut, and of all kinds for smoking, livre	0 40	30	28 1-2
In cigars	1 00	75	71 1-3
In snuff	1 00	75	71 1-3
Tallow of all kinds—*prohib.*			
Indigo, viz.			
in pieces, poud	2 50	1 87½	1 77 6-8
dust—*prohibited.*			
Guatimala	2 50	1 87½	1 77 6-8
Curacoa	2 50	1 87½	1 77 6-8
Jamaica, &c. &c.	2 50	1 87½	1 77 6-8
Hops	1 25	95¾	88 7-8
Sugar, raw, red, white, and yellow	1 50	1 12½	1 7
Remark.—The importation of this sugar is only permitted by sea; by land and rivers it is *prohibited.*			
Refined, lumps, sugar candy, loaves, pieces or pounded—*prohibited*			
Syrup of sugar, of beets, and of potatoes	1 50	1 12½	1 7
Cotton—*free.*			
Remark.—The duty of 80 copees, in bank assignments, for each poud of cotton, ordered by the imperial rescription of the 7th July, 1800, concerning quarantines, remains in full force.			
Spun cotton, white, poud	4 00	3 00	2 85
Colored cotton	5 00	3 75	3 56 2-3
Coffee	3 00	2 25	2 34
Manufactures—Soap of all kinds, not scented	4 80	3 60	3 42 4-10
Scented	12 00	9 00	8 56
Candles, tallow—*prohibited.*			
spermaceti—*do.*			
Leather, raw of sheep, oxen, calves, wild and domestic goats, kids, hogs, dogs, &c.—*free.*			
prepared—*prohibited.*			
All sorts of works of leather manufactures, &c.—*proh.*			
Hats of fine and common felt—*prohibited.*			
Straw and cotton imitation hats, ad valorem, 25 p. ct.			
All other sorts—*prohibited.*			
Wax—*prohibited.*			
Cordage of all sorts, tarred and untarred—*prohibited.*			
Carriages—*prohibited.*			
Oil, olive, fine and common, in tons and otherwise, poud	75	56¼	53 1-2
Linseed or flaxseed—*prohib.*			
Iron—*prohibited.*			
if hammered, or in bolts, or bars, or sheets, berk	40 00	30 00	28 53
Chocolate—*prohibited.*			
Metals, platina—*free.*			
manufactured—*prohibited.*			
Gold—*free.*			
manufactured—*prohib.*			
lace, &c.—*prohibited.*			
leaf, in books, livre	45	33¾	32 1-10
Silver, in bars, ingots, &c.—*free.*			
manufactured—*proh.*			
Silversmiths' work, &c.—*do.*			
Lace, spangles, &c.— *do.*			
Silver leaf, in books, livre	45	33½	32 1-10
Copper—*free.*			
red & green, in spikes, nails, bars, plates, &c. berk	5 00	3 75	3 56 2-3
vessels, of all works not denominated—*proh.*			
wire, poud	7 50	5 62½	5 35
Wove wire used in manufactures—*free.*			
Brass, old, broken, in bars, and in rolled sheets—*prohibited.*			

wire, with the bobbins on which it is rolled, poud	2 40	1 80	1 71 1-5
Music cords, and the bobbins, livre	9	6¾	6 4-10
All sorts of manufactures, except those denominated in the instruments—*prohi.*			
Tinsel, white and yellow, in in books, livre	0 45	0 33¾	0 32 1-10
Iron, in pigs, by land, berk	9 00	6 75	6 42
by sea—*prohib.*			
Steel, not manufact'd, poud	1 00	0 75	0 71 1-3
Scythes, &c.	0 30	0 22½	0 21 4-10
Music strings, with the bobbins, livre	0 9	0 6¾	0 6 4-10
Saws and other instruments in iron and steel, used by manufactories, trades, and mills, poud	1 00	0 75	0 71 1-3
Shears and scissors—*free.*			
Knives and forks, pincers, snuffers, locks, and padlocks—*prohibited.*			
Razors and knives, in wood and horn handles, screws, awls, &c. livre	0 80	0 60	0 57 1-10
Steel, viz: Blades of swords, sabres, daggers, not Damascus, in gold or silver —*prohibited.*			
Damascus—*prohibited.*			
Razors and knives with ivory, shell, or mother of pearl handles, and mounted in silver or gold, or without such; likewise, guns, pistols, and other arms, not mentioned, with or without furniture or trappings, and charings in silver, gold, copper, and iron, livre	5 00	3 75	3 57
Remark.—Guns and pistols in cases, with all the necessary apparatus contained in the case, are weighed together, and pay the regular tariff duties.			
Knives and forks, with silver or gold handles, or plated or gilded—*prohib.*			
Articles of fine steel ware, as has before been said of those in gold and silver—*prohibited.*			
Manufactures of iron and copper, plated—*prohibited.*			
Iron and steel wire, poud	1 35	1 1¼	0 96
Tin, not worked, of all sorts in pigs, rods, and broken	0 25	0 18¾	0 17 7-8
If worked—*prohibited.*			
Zinc, in lumps, poud	0 40	0 30	0 28 1-2
in sheets	0 50	0 37½	0 35 5-8
Mercury or quicksilver	1 25	0 93¾	0 88 7-8
Lead, in pigs or lumps	0 2½	0 17-8	0 1 3-4
manufactured, as balls, shot, in sheets, and otherwise—*prohibited.*			
Bismuth—*free.*			
Metallic mixtures, such as pinchback, similar, &c. in cases, sheet, or ingots, poud	0 25	0 18¾	0 17 7-8
Books, printed, and manuscripts in all languages, in sheets or stiched—*free.*			
bound in skin, morocco, or otherwise, livre	0 10	0 7½	0 7 1-3
Remark.—Previous to passing books through the custom house, it is necessary that they should be examined.			
Blank books—*prohibited.*			
Maps—*free.*			
Paper, royal, for drawing, livre	0 15	0 11¼	0 10 7-10
for printers	0 30	0 22½	0 21 4-10
col'd and embroidered	0 25	0 18¾	0 17 7-8
for playing cards	0 15	0 11¼	0 10 7-10
all other kinds, not denominated—*prohibited.*			
Sheets of paper for pressing cloths, poud	0 40	0 30	0 28 1-2
Parchment, livre	0 60	0 45	0 42 8-10
Vinegar—*prohibited.*			
Stones—*free.*			
Filtering stones—*free.*			
Mill, sharpening, and hones of all sorts, poud	0 2	0 1½	0 1 3-8
Paving stones, sharp'd, each	0 5	0 3¾	0 3 5-8
Flints, poud	0 20	0 15	0 14 1-4
Pumice stone	0 8	0 6	0 5 3-4
Gems, such as cornelians, onyx, calcedonias, and others of this kind, rough, livre	0 10	0 7½	0 7 2-8
The same cut, with or without engravings	2 10	1 57½	1 50 8-10
Mounted—*prohibited.*			
Slate, rough, poud	0 06	0 4½	0 4 1-4
worked, livre	0 04	0 3	0 2 6-8
Butter—*prohibited.*			
Saltpetre, poud	1 50	1 12½	1 7
refined—*prohibited.*			
Copperas, white vitriol, or of zinc, crude, poud	1 00	0 75	0 71 1-3
purified—*prohibited.*			
Blue copperas and blue vitriol, poud	1 00	0 75	0 71 1-3
Green and black	0 75	0 56¼	0 53 1-2
Alum, berk	0 75	0 56¼	0 53 1-2
Glass, for windows, chandeliers, glass vessels, and works in glass and chrystal of all kinds—*prohib.*			
Chrystals for watches, livre	0 60	0 45	0 42 8-10
Spy glasses of all sorts, burning glasses, magnifying glasses—*free.*			
The same mounted, with the exception of spectacles & spy glasses, livre	0 10	0 7½	0 7 2-8
Meat of all sorts, fresh, smoked, and salt, such as hams, tongues, sausages, &c. &c —*prohibited.*			
Gunpowder—*prohibited.*			
Rye, tschetr	1 25	0 93¾	0 88 2-10
Wheat	2 00	1 50	1 42 2-3
Peas	2 25	1 68¾	1 60
Oats	0 75	0 56¼	0 53 1-2
Barley	1 25	0 93¾	0 88 7-8
Buckwheat	1 10	0 82½	0 78 3-8
Miliet	1 50	1 12½	1 7
Lentil	2 50	1 87½	1 77 6-8
Oatmeal, flour, and the malt of all the above mentioned corns, pay double the duty of the article from which they are made.			
Pearl barley, and all sorts of oatmeal, named "Manne"—*prohibited.*			
Salt, poud	0 25	0 18¾	0 17 7-8
Remark.—The importation of salt per the ports of the Black Sea, sea of Azof, without excepting the port of Odessa—*prohibited.*			
Glue, poud	1 00	0 75	0 71 1-3
Ochre			
Coal—*free.*			

Cards of all sorts, &c. ... 1 54 6 adg 4 88 1-2

Cards can only be imported for the account of the imperial founding hospital to whom belongs exclusively the right to make and sell them.

The ... estimated at its full worth, at 71 8-27 cents.—*Vide Kelly's Cambist, page 371, vol. 1.*

The figures in the ... estimates the rouble at 75 cents, according to the assay at the mint.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS—1ST SESSION

SENATE.

January 20. Petitions were presented pro and con in relation to the ... road.

Mr. *Frelinghuysen* submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be ... requested to furnish to the senate any information in the possession of his department, respecting the progress of civilization in the last eight years among the Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaw nations, of Indians, east of the Mississippi, and the present state of education, civil government, agriculture and the mechanic arts, among those nations.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. *Smith* of Md relative to a survey of the harbor of Baltimore, was agreed to.

The following resolution, offered a few days since by Mr. *Livingston*, was considered:

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate subscribe for such number of the compilation of public documents proposed to be printed by Gales and Seaton, as supplementary to the congressional documents. The said copies to be subject to such order as may hereafter be made for their distribution.

Mr. *Livingston* moved its reference to the library committee. Mr. *Holmes* proposed a select committee, on the ground that one body could not refer a subject to a joint committee. Mr. *Livingston* moved to lay the resolution on the table, for the purpose of taking up the special orders which was negatived—ayes 14, noes 18.

The question was then taken on the reference. Ayes 15, noes 24. The reference was rejected.

Mr. *Livingston* moved to add that the number of volumes should not exceed 50, and that the selection should be under the direction of the secretary of the senate; which was agreed to. Mr. *Rowan* moved, also, that the price should not exceed the rates of public printing.

The latter amendment was carried, ayes 15, noes 13—the chair voting in the affirmative.

Mr. *White* then moved, that the resolution be laid on the table, which was negatived.—Ayes 16, Noes 24.

Mr. *Benton* then moved, that the senate proceed to the consideration of the special orders of the day, and that the resolution be made the special order for to-morrow; which motion was rejected—Ayes 16, noes 21. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. *M'Lean* moved, that the question on the resolution be taken by yeas and noes.

Mr. *Livingston*'s amendment was then decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays—Yeas 30—nays. Mr. *King* of ...

Mr. *Woodbury* then moved that it be postponed and made the special order for Monday, which was rejected. Ayes 16, noes 23.

The question was then upon Mr. *Rowan*'s amendment, which was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Iredell, Kane, King, Knight, Livingston, M'Lean, Rowan, Sanford, Smith, of Md. Sprague, White, Woodbury.—20

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Bouligny, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Marks, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, of S. C. Webster, Willey.—21.

The question upon the third reading of the resolution was then taken, and decided in the affirmative.

The following resolution offered by Mr. *Foot*, as follows, was then taken up:

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of limiting for a certain period the sales of public lands, to such lands only as have hereto[fore] been offered for sale, and are subject to entry at the minimum price. And also whether the office of surveyor general may not be abolished without detriment to the public interest.

Mr. *Benton* concluded his remarks in reply to Mr. *Webster*—He was followed by Mr. *Hayne*, who also replied to the same gentleman, but before he concluded, ... Mr. W the senate adjourned until Monday.

January 25. Mr. *Smith*, of Maryland, from the committee on finance, reported the following bill, which was read, and passed to a second reading:

A bill to modify the duties on certain imported articles, and to repeal the duties on others.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled: That, from and after the thirtieth day of June next, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

1. On iron in bolts, not enumerated, and bars not manufactured by rolling, ninety cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

2. On iron in bolts, not enumerated, and in bars manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling, and all iron in slacks, blooms, loops, or other form, less finished than bolts, and bars not manufactured by rolling, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

3. On hemp, at the rate of forty dollars per ton.

4. On molasses, five cents per gallon.

5. On sail duck of Russia, (not exceeding fifty-two ... pieces) two dollars and fifty cents.

On ravens duck, (not exceeding forty-two archeens each piece) one dollar and seventy-five cents.

On Holland duck, (not exceeding forty yards each piece) three dollars.

6. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except worsted stuff goods, carpeting, strouds, and two and three point blankets for the Indian trade, shall pay a duty of thirty three and one-third per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, that on all manufactures of wool, except flannels and baizes, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third cents per square yard, shall be charged with a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

7. On all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens imported direct from China, the original cost of which at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per cent. if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond it, and of ten per centum, if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty cents the square yard, shall, with such additions be taken and deemed to have cost thirty cents the square yard, and charged with duty accordingly.

8. On wool unmanufactured, six cents per pound, and all wool imported on the skin, shall be estimated as to weight and value, and shall pay the same rate of duty as when imported with: *Provided*, That all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed eight cents per pound, shall be charged with a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem and no more.

9. On clothing of all kinds ready made, fifty per centum ad valorem.

10. On cotton bagging, three and three-fourth cents per square yard.

11. On coffee three cents per pound.

12. On teas, imported in vessels of the United States, direct from China, souchong, and other black teas, twelve cents per pound; imperial and gunpowder teas, twenty-five cents per pound; hyson and young hyson, twenty cents per pound; hyson skin, and all other green teas, fourteen cents per pound.

13. On strouds, and two and three point blankets for the Indian trade, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

14. On bombazine, and other worsted stuff goods, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

15. On woollen carpeting of all kinds, forty cents the square yard, and on all woollen stuff goods, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

16. On lead in pigs, bars, or sheets, two cents per pound.

17. On shot, manufactured from lead, three and a half cents per pound.

18. On red or white lead, dry or ground in oil, four cents per pound.

19. On unmanufactured flax, thirty-five dollars per ton

20. On black glass quart bottles, one dollar per groce.

21. On salt, of fifty-six pounds the bushel, ten cents.

22. On indigo, twenty-five cents per pound.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act, entitled "An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the nineteenth d y of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, as imposes an additional duty of fifteen cents per gallon; and so much of the same act as prohibits the drawback of duty on the exportation of any spirit, distilled in the United States, from molasses, and also a drawback on any quantity of sail duck, less than fifty bolts, exported in any one ship or vessel, at any one time, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, iron, in bars, prepared for railways, be free of duty.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the 30th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, next, the duties heretofore imposed on the following articles, be discontinued, and that the same be admitted free of any duty. On wines of all kinds; on teas of all kinds; on spices of all kinds; say mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, cassia, pepper, pimento, cayenne pepper, ginger, &c. &c. on coffee; on cocoa; on almonds, currants, prunes, plums, figs, raisins, capers, dates, filberts; on camphor, corks; on books printed previous to the year seventeen hundred and seventy-five; on bristles; on gum Arabic, and all other gums; on olive oil; on quicksilver; on silks of all kinds; on China and procelain; on parts of watches; on articles composed chiefly of pearls and precious stones, set or otherwise; on laces, other than coach lace; on tin in plates or sheets; on bolting cloths, strouds, and, on two and three point blankets for the Indian trade; on wampum for same; on linen cambricks, including handkerchiefs; on lawns; on gauze; on Cashmere shawls from beyond the Cape of Good Hope; on Canton crape; on straw mats; on manganese; on crude saltpetre; on cream of tartar; on opium; on Peruvian bark; on chronometers; on sextants; on amber; on pine apples; on juniper berries, and oil of juniper; on cochineal; on Italian or French crapes; on demijohns; on essence of burgamot, and all other essences used as perfumes; on gall nuts; on ivory, unmanufactured; on ox horns, and all other horns and tips; on madder; on salt; on turtle shell.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the duties on linens, of all kinds, shall be fifteen per centum ad valorem, any thing in any act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all teas which may be in the public warehouses, on the thirtieth day of June next, shall, on delivery thereafter, pay the same rate of duty only, as is imposed by this act, on tea imported after that day, and teas which may be in the public warehouses, on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, shall be delivered, after that day, free of all duty.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the ad valorem duties imposed by law shall be estimated on the nett cost of any goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States.

Mr. *Smith*, from the same committee, reported a bill from the house of representatives, making an appropriation for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensioners, without amendment.

Mr. *Grundy* presented a document from Duff Green, on the subject of the public printing, offering to print the documents as proposed by Gales and Seaton, at $2 50 per volume; which, on motion of Mr. Grundy, was not printed (ayes 14, noes 18) but laid on the table.

Mr. *Kane* presented a similar proposition from William A. Davis, offering to do the same work for $3 a volume; which was laid on the table.

The following resolution, offered a few days since by Mr. *Frelinghuysen*, was considered:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be requested to furnish to the senate any information in the possession of his department respecting the progress of civilization, for the last eight years, among the Cherokees, Creek and Choctaw nations of Indians, east of the Mississippi; and the present state of education, civil government, agriculture, and the mechanic arts among those nations.

Mr. *Forsyth* wished that the resolution might be made more extensive, and include all the Indians within the United States.

Mr. *Frelinghuysen* objected, on the ground that the information asked for was particularly necessary with regard to these three tribes on account of the legislation which was required, and which must take place concerning these tribes.

Mr. *Forsyth* moved to amend, by striking out "in possession of," and inserting "within the reach of;" striking out the names of the tribes, and inserting all the tribes within the limits of the United States.

Mr. *Frelinghuysen* suggested that Mr. Forsyth might obtain his object by a separate resolution.

The amendments were agreed to—ayes 18, noes 18—the chair voting in the affirmative. The question then recurred on the resolution, which was agreed to.

The resolution offered by Mr. *Foot* relative to the sale, &c. of the public lands, again came up for consideration. Mr. *Hayne* took the floor and finished his remarks commenced on Thursday last. Mr. *Webster* rose to reply, but gave way for a motion to adjourn, and the senate then adjourned.

January 26. Mr. *Dickerson* presented a remonstrance from a number of the citizens of Morris county, New Jersey, against any change of the existing regulations in relation to transporting and opening the mail on the Sabbath; and also, expressive of their satisfaction with the principles and reasoning exhibited in the report of the committee of the senate on the post office and post roads, made the 19th January, 1829, on that subject.

Mr. *Marks* presented the memorial of the representatives of the religious society called Quakers, in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the eastern part of Maryland, asking the fostering care of government towards the Indians within the United States, to protect them against injury and oppression.

On motion by Mr. *Smith*, of Maryland, the orders preceding were postponed, and the bill from the house of representatives, making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensioners, was taken up in committee of the whole, and ordered to a third reading.

The senate resumed the consideration of Mr. *Foot's* resolution concerning surveys of the public lands; when Mr. *Webster* addressed the senate in full reply to the late speech of Mr. *Hayne*. About half past three, he gave way to a request of one of the members; upon whose motion the senate adjourned, Mr. W. having the floor, to conclude to-morrow.

January 27. Mr. *Smith*, of Maryland, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to consider the propriety of compelling, by law, vessels of all descriptions, in the bays and rivers of the United States, and particularly so in steam boat routes, either at anchor or under way, to carry a light on some conspicuous part of the said vessels, to prevent others from running against them.

After the presentation and reference of a number of petitions, the senate resumed the consideration of Mr. *Foot's* resolution respecting the surveys of the public lands. Mr. *Webster*, in a speech of three hours length, concluded his argument. Mr. *Hayne* followed in reply, in a speech of about an hour in length; to which Mr. W. briefly rejoined; and then, on motion of Mr. *Benton*, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 21. After the reception of reports, &c. the house again took up the resolution offered by Mr. *Blair*, of S. C. on the 14th inst. calling for certain information relative to the cadets at West Point. Mr. *Ingersoll* then continued his remarks in opposition to the resolution, shewing that all the necessary information called for was already in possession of the public. Mr. *Tucker* of S. C. was sorry that there was any opposition

...ing resolution—he had heard complaints, and suggested that young men of merit may have been rejected, ... the sons of those of the government officers, or members of congress, who have been admitted. Mr. ... made various inquiries in relation to this institution, which were referred to the desired details, &c. He ... by inserting after the words "members of congress," the words, "or other officers of the general government, or governors of states." ... Mr. *Webster* ... Mr. *M'Kean*, &c. ... Mr. *Ingersoll* ... Mr. *Adams* ... Mr. *Bright* ... Mr. *Ingham* ... Mr. *Livingston* ... Mr. *Hayne* ... Mr. *Woodbury*, ... Mr. *Ripley*, ... Mr. *Barnard* ... Mr. *Foot* ... Mr. *Holmes* ... Mr. *Johnson* ... Mr. *Chambers* ... Mr. *Grundy* ... Mr. *Benton* ... Mr. *Dickerson* ... Mr. *Hendricks* ... Mr. *Smith* ... Mr. *Barton* ... Mr. *Tyler* ... Mr. *Macon* ... Mr. *Van Buren* ... Mr. *Rowan* ... Mr. *Troup* ... Mr. *Sanford* ... Mr. *Kane* ... Mr. *Seymour* ... Mr. *Knight* ... Mr. *Robbins* ... Mr. *Dudley* ... Mr. *Parris* ... Mr. *Silsbee* ... Mr. *Sprague* ... Mr. *Webster* ... Mr. *Hayne* ... Mr. *Livingston* ... Mr. *Woodbury* ... Mr. *Ripley*

Mr. *Everett*, from the joint committee on the library, who were instructed, on the 13th inst. to inquire into the expediency of reprinting such of the executive documents and legislative reports of the house of representatives and of the senate, as are important to be preserved, from the 1st to the 13th congress, both inclusive, reported a joint resolution, relative to the printing of certain public documents; which resolution, was read twice and committed.

Mr. *De Witt*, from the committee on retrenchment, reported the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the annual allowance of $1,500 heretofore made in the disbursements of the house of representatives, for the services of a draftsman, be, and the same is hereby discontinued."

This resolution was read, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until Thursday next, the 28th instant.

On motion of Mr. *Lent*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a survey of the East river at Hurl Gate, with a view to its improvement.

On motion of Mr. *Taylor*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on military pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the pension act of 1818, to all the surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution, on the continental establishment who enlisted and served for the period of time in said act mentioned.

On motion of Mr. *Dorsey*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision for the widows, orphans, and legal representatives of the officers and men on board of the Hornet at the time of her loss.

On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, it was

Resolved, That the letter of the post master general, transmitting the report of the engineers appointed to make an examination of the various routes between the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, with a view to ascertain the safest and best route for the transportation of the United States mail between those cities, made in obedience to a joint resolution of the two houses of congress; together with said report, and all surveys of any of said routes; and the several petitions on that subject, (now on file), made and presented to this house, before and since said examination, be referred to the committee on internal improvement.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions reported by Mr. *Spencer*, of N. York, from the committee on agriculture on the 13th inst. [see page 352.]

Mr. *Spencer* briefly explained the views of the committee in reporting this resolution; the increasing importance of the cultivation of sugar, and the advantage of having the best species of cane, &c. Mr. *Chilton* was at a loss for the reason which induced the committee to single out the cultivators of sugar for the special favor of congress—but a small portion of the people were interested in producing sugar—the raising of corn employs a greater number of persons, and had the gentleman proposed to search out the best seed for corn, or any other of the fruits of the earth, which enter so largely into the comforts of life, there would have been more reason in the proposition. He was bound to protest against the resolution, in behalf of the common farmers, &c. Mr. *White* of Florida replied to Mr. C. in a highly interesting speech, shewing the importance of sugar to every class of our citizens, the necessity of using the best cane, and concluded by giving a history of the kinds in use.—The question was then taken on agreeing to the resolution, and decided in the affirmative without a division.

The *speaker* laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the navy, transmitting a statement shewing the expenditures of the moneys appropriated for the contingent expenses of the navy of the United States, during the year ending with the 30th September, 1829; which letter and statement were laid on the table.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, Mr. *Polk* in the chair, on the report of the committee of elections on the memorial of Reuel Washburn contesting the election of James W. Ripley, returned as one of the members of this house, from the state of Maine; when

Mr. *Tucker* and Mr. *Anderson* successively addressed the house upon the subject; after which

The committee rose, and reported progress, (Mr. *Pearce* being next entitled to the floor,) and then the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 26, Mr. *Drayton*, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to improve the condition of the army of the United States, and to prevent desertion; which was read and committed.

Mr. *Drayton*, from the same committee, to which was referred, on the 22d inst. the resolution moved by Mr. *Blair*, of South Carolina, calling on the secretary of war for information in relation to the military academy at West Point, reported the same with sundry amendments, which were read, and concurred in by the house.

The said resolution, as amended, is in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be required to furnish this house with a register, exhibiting in each and every year, the names and number of all the cadets that have been received into the military academy of the U. States from its first establishment until the present time; also, the names and number of applicants rejected; the states and territories, including the District of Columbia, from which they came respectively; distinguishing between those who have graduated and received commissions, and such as have withdrawn, or have been dismissed from the institution; how many have been in said academy whose fathers or guardians were or are now members of congress, or holding offices in the District of Columbia; also, whether any individuals, not citizens of the United States, are now in the academy, or ever have been received into it; and if any, what are their names, of what countries are they natives, and by what authority they were admitted; also, what is the monthly pay of the cadets, and whether they are supplied with rations, fuel, quarters, &c. at the public expense, or are furnished by themselves; stating also, as far as practicable, what proportion of them (if any) were in circumstances too indigent to be educated on their own means, or those of their parents; the names and numbers of those graduates *now* in the army of the United States; also, the names and number of the professors, instructors, and all other officers employed in said academy, with their pay and emoluments—adding thereto the entire aggregate expense of the institution, annually, with such remarks as may explain and elucidate the whole.

Mr. *Bell*, from the committee on Indian affairs, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for carrying into full effect the provisions of the 4th article of the treaty of 1821, between the United States and the Creek Indians, so far as regards the claims of the citizens of Georgia, for injuries committed prior to the year 1802, made a report, accompanied by a bill providing for a further adjudication of the claims of citizens of Georgia, under the 4th article of said treaty; which bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Mc Duffie*, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Indian department for the year 1830, which was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The house having proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported by Mr. *Bates* from the committee on military pensions on the 8th inst. [see page 351], it was ordered that the said resolution be committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

On motion of Mr. *Chilton*, it was

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making some provision for the redemption and payment of such notes and bills of credit, issued during the revolutionary war, and received by soldiers engaged in defence of the government, as yet remain in their possession, and were received by them for their services.

Mr. *Barringer* moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act entitled "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States," as to make penal the offence of selling or attempting to sell any counterfeit or

altered order, check, or draft upon said bank, or any of its branches, or any cashier thereof knowing the same to be counterfeit, or altered. *And also*, the receiving any counterfeit or altered note or bill, order, check, or draft, purporting to be issued by order of the president, directors and Co. of said bank, or any of its branches, or on any of the cashiers thereof, knowing the same to be counterfeit or altered.

An engrossed bill, entitled "an act for the relief of J. W. Hollister & company, and George Anderson," was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. *Alston*, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Polk* in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on elections, on the memorial of Reuel Washburn, contesting the election of James W. Ripley, returned as one of the members of this house from the state of Maine.

The question being on concurring in the resolution recommended for adoption by the committee which was in favor of the sitting member—Messrs. *Monell* and *Ingersoll* occupied the floor for sometime, after which the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, but the house refused to grant leave.

The house then adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 27. Mr. *Mallary*, from the committee on manufactures, reported a bill to amend "an act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," which was read and committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Mr. *Storrs*, from the committee appointed on so much of the president's message as relates to the 5th census, and who were directed on the 29th December ult. to inquire into the expediency of fixing the rates of representation among the states after the completion of the enumeration under such census, made a report, accompanied by a bill fixing the rates of apportionment of members of the house of representatives among the states after the expiration of the 22nd congress; which was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Mr. *Thompson*, of Georgia, from the committee appointed on so much of the president's message as relates to the organization and discipline of the militia of the United States, made a report, accompanied by a bill to provide more effectually for the national defence, by organizing, arming, and establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, and to provide for the discipline thereof; which was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

On motion of Mr. *Richardson*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law relating to licences for coasting and fishing vessels, which requires, on every change of structure of a vessel, of ownership by the transfer of the right of one partner, the taking out of a new license, and the payment of a new duty.

Mr. *Conner*, laid before the house a resolution adopted by the general assembly of the state of North Carolina, instructing their senators in congress and requesting their representatives, to use their utmost endeavors to procure the repeal of the salt tax; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Drayton*, moved the following resolution, viz:

I. *Resolved*, That all duties upon imports, which operate oppressively upon the great body of the people, or unequally upon certain portions of them, ought to be repealed or modified.

II. *Resolved*, That the importation of raw wool, the prime cost of which does not exceed ten cents per pound, ought to be admitted without being subject to the payment of any duty: and that the duties upon all other kinds of wool ought to be reduced.

III. *Resolved*, That the drawback which existed upon the exportation of spirits distilled from molasses, before the act of 19th May, 1828, ought to be again allowed; and that the duties upon molasses, cotton bagging, sail duck, and unmanufactured iron, hemp, and flax, ought to be reduced.

These resolutions were read, and committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Mr. *Tucker* of S. C introduced a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to fix on and recommend a day for the adjournment of both houses of congress; which was negatived.

On motion of Mr. *Martin*, it was

Resolved, That the report of the committee on manufactures made on the 5th of January, inst. on so much of the president's message as relates to domestic manufactures, be committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

On motion of Mr. *Test*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of negotiating with the various Indian tribes to whom perpetual annuities are due by treaty, for their commutation, in order to their final extinguishment.

In addition to the above resolutions, several of a private or local nature were offered and disposed of, when the *speaker* laid sundry communications before the house, viz:

A letter from the secretary of war, transmitting a report from the chief engineer relative to repairs of the Cumberland road, furnishing the information called for by this house on the 20th January instant; which letter and report were referred to the committee on internal improvement.

A letter from Peter S. Du Ponceau, of Philadelphia, member of the American philosophical society, accompanied by a work on American silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth; which letter, and accompanying work, were referred to the committee on agriculture.

Two messages in writing were received from the president of the U. States by Mr. Donelson, his private secretary, viz.

To the senate and house of
Representatives of the United States:

I submit to congress a communication from the secretary of state, together with the report of the superintendent of the patent office, to which it refers, shewing the present conditon of that office; and suggesting the necessity of further legislative provisions in regard to it; and I recommend the subject it embraces to the particular attention of congress.

It will be seen that there is an unexplained deficiency in the accounts which have been rendered at the treasury, of the fees received at the office, amounting to $4,290, and that precautions have been provided to guard against similar delinquencies in future. Congress will decide on their sufficiency, and whether any legislative aid is necessary upon this branch of the subject referred to in the report. ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, 26th January, 1830.

This message was read and referred to the committee.

[The second message shall have a place hereafter.]

On motion of Mr. *Alston*, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Polk* in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on elections, in reference to the Maine election.

The question recurring on the resolution recommended for adoption by the committee, confirming the title of the sitting member to his seat. Mr. *Isacks* addressed the committee in support of the right of the sitting member to his seat. Mr. *Evans*, of Maine, spoke on the opposite side, but before he had concluded his remarks, the house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the senate the bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensioners, was read the third time and passed. Some business, not necessary to notice at present, was also transacted, when the senate resumed the consideration of Mr. *Foot's* resolution, and, after some time was spent in debate, adjourned.

In the house, after the reports of committees, &c. were received, sometime was spent in considering the resolution abolishing the appropriation for a draftsman; when its further consideration was postponed until next week. The house then resumed the report of the committee on elections, on the subject of the Maine election, when Mr. *Evans* continued to address the committee at great length.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞There is now a great stir among politicians at Washington. Divisions in the prevailing party are much talked of, and important changes in *office*, and of opinions or practice, are confidently predicted; and, *if* many things reported are true, it appears quite likely that some of these events will speedily come to pass. Their accomplishment may be aided by the discussions and proceedings which are seemingly to be had on the tariff question, and concerning internal improvements The South Carolina papers say, that a letter from one of the South Carolina delegation in congress, to his correspondent in Columbia, dated 10 h ult. observes—"Gen. *Jackson's* message contains some principles that no name or party can make me swallow—I will not, and you shall see it."

But we are not either posted-up, or particularly informed as to the probability of the matters suggested, and shall not have any part in them—except so far as an active and zealous support of *old* principles may interfere with *new* views of individuals. If so, we shall go straight forward, and, when jostled by the zig-zag course of others, do the best that we can to proceed onward, notwithstanding.

☞We have had prepared, for some time past, what we considered an interesting article on the state of things in Mexico and South America, but, with many other manuscripts, it has been cast aside. The condition of the affairs of the new republics, as we must yet call them, seems most uncomfortable. It is supposed that an extensive civil war now prevails in *Mexico*—one party headed by gen. Guerrero and the other by gen. Santa Anna. *Colombia* possibly, has been divided, or has a king, or something very much like one. *Peru* is distracted by the contests of rival generals—and, with Buenos Ayres, is beggared by the rapacity and ambition of her military chiefs. The people will have to raise other *armies* to put down those that they have, we fear, before safety can be hoped for.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE. The papers teem with notices of the speeches of Messrs. Webster and Hayne in the senate. It is impossible that either can sustain, in print, the impression that seems to have been felt in the delivery. The mere words may be chiefly preserved, but the manner of the orators cannot be placed on paper. The press of auditors seems to have been unprecedented—the grave senators were lost in the crowd of ladies, every convenient place for sitting or standing, save the vice president's seat and at the secretary's table, being occupied by them. Both parties to the question discussed, appear excellently well pleased with their particular champion—and both, perhaps, are rather extravagant in their praise.

We have a report of Mr. Webster's first, or minor speech, and shall probably soon have one of his greater effort, and of Mr. Hayne's speeches. Our limits, with a needful attention to other matters, will prevent a very prompt insertion of these speeches; but the importance attached to them demands a place in this work.

JEFFERSON'S MEMOIRS. A brief sketch of some remarks in the senate, on the 27th ult. has caused us more and more to regret the liberty that has been taken, in publishing the private letters and secret memorandums of the revered draftsman of the Declaration of Independence. We have thought that many things ought to have been cast to oblivion: but the editor of these memoirs has not, like gov. Giles, retained such parts as the author was willing should be published, and published such other parts as were expressly forbidden—so far as we are informed: yet the grandson, like the governor, we fear, has injured the reputation of his illustrious relative, while furnishing his countrymen with much useful and interesting matter. It is a settled principle in law and equity, we believe, that any witness or testimony brought out, to sustain a fact, may be generally used before the same tribunal for other purposes—the *relevancy* of which must depend on its own peculiar considerations or circumstances. We think then, that Mr. Clayton, of Del. was entirely justified, and especially so from the remarks of Mr. Hayne as to the old divisions of parties, &c. in reading the extract from Jefferson's memoirs, which charges his late celebrated and valued fellow citizen, Mr. Bayard, with having made an offer to corrupt gen. Smith; that gentleman and Mr. Livingston now being members of the senate, and present to state their recollection of the facts recorded. Mr. Livingston says he has no recollection of having made the statement preserved by Mr. Jefferson, in regard to Mr. Bayard's attempt to bribe gen. Smith, and the latter decidedly says that such an attempt was never made upon him, by Mr. Bayard, or any one else. And thus, the preservation of a short paragraph, (which it is to be regretted was ever retained by Mr. Jefferson, and much more so that it was published)—places the accuracy of Mr. Jefferson, or the present standing of Mr Livingston, in a very unpleasant light; or, fixes upon the memory of Mr. Bayard an attempt at broad corruption, or on gen. Smith either a misrepresentation of facts at the time, or a concealment of that which his own insulted honor called upon him to proclaim aloud, long ago.

Mr. Clayton could not do otherwise than appeal to yet living testimony for the honor of his deceased friend—and the facts divulged, unless in the severe crimination of Messrs. Bayard, Smith or Livingston, must, and will, have a lasting and conclusive effect, to weaken the force of many things stated in Mr. Jefferson's memoirs. If a matter so plainly set down, and apparently recorded at the moment of its occurrence, is rejected by the testimony of two members of the senate of the United States, the only survivors named or implicated, how shall we accept other things which are, seemingly, much more liable to error?

We surely believe, from some personal knowledge of the *private* principles of Mr. Bayard, that he never made such an attempt on gen. Smith, and, of course, exempt the latter (independent of his own testimony, which must be accepted), and the mistake has therefore either been in Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Livingston. Great agitation prevailed at the time, and mistakes were easily committed. We recollect well, that not less than two gentlemen—perhaps three, whom we might name, were firmly *counted upon* by the party supporting col. Burr for president, as prepared ultimately to join them, and so cast the votes of their states. But the result shewed all the awful fears of the friends of Mr. Jefferson, (among whom we were), to be groundless; for, remaining firm, they induced or compelled the other side to give way. Though young at the time, circumstances had placed the writer of this in the way of obtaining much confidential information, from the friends of Mr. J. as to what was going on; and some things happened soon *after* the election, that were much regretted: but he will not fall into the error, (or error, or worse, exists somewhere), which he has just reprehended, by venturing to state his recollections of facts or *opinions* that prevailed in 1801. And, in respect to Mr. BAYARD, (from a near view of his character, though among his most decided, and active, political opponents, when old parties were at their greatest, and, it may be said, *furious* exertion), he no more believes that that gentleman descended into a *purchaser* of votes in 1801, than that Mr. ADAMS became one in 1825; or that our senator, gen. SMITH, *submitted* to a proposition of the kind in that year, than that Mr. CLAY "bargained" for the office of secretary of state, in the late administration. And yet it should be observed, as it will be well recollected by all the yet surviving politicians of '98—to 1801, that the stimulus to action then

(and on both sides) was as the headlong current of a cataract, compared with the pacific flow of the tide in the Chesapeake, if put against the state of public feeling in 1825. What has happened since, and of the changed views of *persons* that have taken place—is, altogether, "another affair," though one that excites no small degree of astonishment—causing much speculation on the *character of man.*

It must be believed that Mr. Jefferson understood the facts, and from Mr. Livingston, as he put them down—but at a season like that, a season of greater interest and anxiety than ever before prevailed, except at the time of the declaration of independence, the agitation of men's minds rendered them peculiarly liable to misunderstandings or mistakes; and there are a thousand ways in which this before us might have occurred, without impeaching the honor of either concerned in the record. And why the reference to it—to a volume which had been introduced by Mr. Hayne himself, that gentleman, or Mr. Benton, should have been so much excited, we cannot imagine. Had that opportunity passed—rather a forced one, to be sure, Mr. Clayton might never have had another to vindicate the memory of his departed friend; though, perhaps, gen. Smith would have sought one to relieve himself.

☞The Richmond Enquirer, in reference to the transaction noticed above says—"Mr. Jefferson often labored under strong *personal* and *political* prejudices, but he never *misstated* facts or *uttered* falsehoods. Much in his letters lately published, might have been *suppressed*, or at least *delayed*. No one will deny his facts or doubt his assertions."

The "Enquirer" then adds the letter of Mr. Bayard, dated 17th Feb. 1801, and refers to "Niles' Register, vol. 23, page 161"—saying that "the letter had not been denied."

We never doubted the genuineness of that letter. We heard something about its contents at the time when it was received. But that letter, like Mr. Jefferson's memorandum, had better been "suppressed." We have distinctly *understood*, years ago, that Mr. B. zealously enquired for that letter, (written in confidence), that it might be destroyed, and was assured that that had been done, immediately after its reception. We think that if he were yet living, that letter would not have been published! It was written at a moment of great excitement, even in his own political party.

Texas. If we remember correctly, it was gen. Floyd, late a member of congress, and now governor of Virginia, who first proclaimed (in a speech to some of his constituents,) in 1822 or 1823, that Mr. Adams, late president, and then secretary of state, had given up, or relinquished, our claims to Texas, which might have been divided into two new "slave states," &c. though the negotiation was carried on at Washington, under the immediate direction of president Monroe, and his cabinet; and ratified by the votes of two thirds of the senators, &c. Had there been any rightfulness in this charge, it should have fallen on Mr. Monroe, or the senate—the first having direct, or absolute power, on the part of the United States, as to the terms of the treaty with Spain, *as it proceeded*—or the senate, which had the same power to reject the conditions agreed upon—Mr. Adams acting only as an agent, under the immediate inspection or direction of those in whom the authority was to dictate to him in all things, or to approve or reject all that he might or could do. And this charge has been so long and so often preferred against Mr. Adams, and so boldly avowed, (though he was irresponsible to it, even if true), that it seems to have been accepted by a large majority of the people of the southern states, as a grievous opposition to what they regard their particular interest—an increase of the slave-holding states. It is rather singular, that the real facts, as to this subject, are only just now made known; Mr. Adams having probably been more willing to bear the charge himself, than turn it over to those who ought to have borne it, if to be sustained as an offence in them: and he probably felt it not only indecorous, but also against every "rule of right" pertaining to his office, to expose those with whom he had confidentially acted, for the purpose of shielding himself, in that transaction; and, influenced by either opinion, the character of Mr. Adams was a sure guaranty for a continuation in the course which he had adopted—though, doubtless, he had preserved all the proofs that might be required, should he feel it "necessary or proper" to bring them out, at a future period.

Col. *Benton*, in a recent debate in the senate, renewed this charge—concerning which Mr. *Holmes* said,

"The next charge against the east is, that a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts (Mr. Adams,) had discovered hostility to the west, in giving up our claims upon Texas? The Florida treaty was negotiated when he was secretary of state, and it was long in negotiation. I was then a member of the committee of foreign relations in the other house, and from the connection of that committee with the executive, I had an opportunity of knowing something of that negotiation; and though I do not deem it proper to state particular conversations, I do know that the distinguished citizen *was the last* who gave up the *Colorado* for a boundary, and accepted of the *Sabine*."

But it will be seen in the proceedings of the senate, page 401, that gen. *Smith*, of Maryland, spoke even more decidedly than Mr. Holmes. He says, Mr. Adams insisted that the Colorado should be the boundary line—that, in consequence, there was a quarrel between him and Don Onis—that they separated, not to meet again on the subject, but were brought together again at the request of mutual friends, &c.

In the circumstances of the case, and col. Benton persisting in his charge, it may be expected that the whole truth will come out—provided it may be justifiable to divulge the secret proceedings had in regard to that treaty. It is evident that Messrs. Smith and Holmes are well acquainted with these proceedings and the actors in them, and they are, no doubt, prepared to support what they have said on the matter—if need shall require it.

If ever Texas shall be acquired, which we do not think very probable, and certainly is not needed just now—it will probably be found pretty much "shingled" over, as the phrase is, by private claims to vast bodies of land.

We see an advertisement in a western paper for disposing of the moderate amount of *forty-eight millions of acres, in Texas!*

The tariff. We last week published Mr. *Smith's* report to the senate, from the committee on finance, proposing many and very important alterations of the tariff, with certain summary resolutions offered by Mr. *Drayton*, of S. C. the first of which is evidently intended to produce a general discussion of the principles of the protecting system—and now give Mr. *Mallary's* report from the committee on manufactures, of the house of representatives, the object of which is mainly a better assurance of the honest payment of the duties levied by existing laws. We also see it stated in the "Banner of the Constitution," and other papers, supposed to be well informed as to the views of certain gentlemen on this subject—that this principle will come up for an earnest discussion: and they prophecy the prostration of it. *We shall see.*

We invite the attention of our readers to a consideration of these propositions. Much remark upon either, just now, seems uncalled for: but general Smith's bill would nearly throw us back to a *mere revenue* tariff—such as it does not occur to us that any populous and prosperous nation of people now have—and its effects, after June, 1832, we apprehend, have not been carefully calculated! It is morally certain, that, if this project shall be adopted, there will remain no difficulty in congress about disposing of the "*surplus revenues*;" and, perhaps, that is aimed at by the senate's committee on finance. We certainly agree, that an empty treasury is the best guaranty against prodigality; but have had so many treasury reports, and other reports, about "surplus revenue" that we desire to *have* it, before we *dispose* of it. In 1817, the then secretary of the treasury prophecied the extinction of the whole public debt in 1830, except the 3 per cent. stock,—provided it should be allowed to make purchases of the stocks at rates above par!—In 1818 he began to feel himself cramped, seemed to lament the repeal of the internal taxes, and calculated on a deficiency of revenue in 1819—suggesting a temporary loan, that would not be required *after* that year. In 1819,

the treasury was empty, the current expenses being met with great difficulty and delay—and three millions were borrowed to help out the payments of 1820. In 1820, though aided by the loan of three millions, there was a balance against the treasury of $2.638,000—a miserable fragment of the Louisiana debt, that was due, had not been paid, and other humiliating circumstances occurred, and five millions more were borrowed, "to eke out the ways and means of 1821." In 1821, it was a matter of congratulation that we might get along without borrowing more money, or imposing new taxes! And so on—but we do not wish to revive or dwell upon the unhappy financial mistakes of these years, or renew to our readers certain equally unhappy reports of committees, by the effect of the mistakes in all which the people of the United States were most seriously injured. A history of these things may be found in the 21st. vol. of the REGISTER—with extracts from the reports alluded to, or the reports themselves, and facts and figures derived from other documents. And it should be recollected, that these unhappy occurrences and mistakes, involving an amount of *numerous* millions—as to the difference between *prophecies* and *results*, all happened BEFORE the tariff of 1824, which was to derange and destroy the revenue!——We feel almost provoked by more recent, and more melancholy, prophecies, to set forth, distinctly, old prophecies and results—both the *old* and the *new* having originated in the enemies of the protecting principle—to shew the farce and the folly of any sure calculation on the amount of the revenue to be derived from importations. In the treasury report of 1818, it was presumed that the revenue from the customs which should accrue in that year, "might be considered as the *average* amount which will be annually received from that source of the revenue"—and by the report of 1819 it is shewn that the sum which accrued in the preceding year from the customs, was $21,828,451: but the receipts in 1820 were only 15,005,612, and in 1821, in the small amount of 13,004,447. "What a fall was there, my countrymen!" A decline at the rate of about *seventy-five per cent.* and in the sum of nearly nine millions of dollars, in three years! And what was the cause of that?—the *poverty of the people*, through the suicidal policy of the government, and what were childishly regarded as the *prosperous times* of 1816 and 1817. The people could not pay for foreign goods, as formerly, and, of course, the consumption was less. Now, these unfortunate—nay, *ruinous* fluctuations, which involved their tens of thousands of worthy persons in absolute bankruptcy, and reduced the treasury to beggary, forbidding the payment of the public debts as they became due, happened three years preceding the protecting act of 1824. Had they followed *that* act, what a shouting should we have had—what groans and sighs and tears would have been uttered and shed at the *funeral of commerce!* And if such reduction shall yet follow the act of 1828, ten thousand tongues will burn with impatience to pronounce an oath—"aye, to heaven an oath," that said reduction is caused by that "cursed" and "abominable" act—for it never has entered into the philosophy of our opponents, especially the very wise ones of the south, that all irregular or indirect taxation mainly depends on the prosperous or adverse condition of a people for its amount, unless levied on articles of the first necessity. Still and notwithstanding, the truth is—that the poor girls and other persons employed at *a* cotton mill, when business was lively and wages liberal, have paid a greater amount of revenue, for silks and other foreign goods worn by them, and tea, coffee and sugar, &c. consumed, than a wealthy cotton planter has paid for himself and his three or four hundred slaves! Every body acquainted with the subject, knows this—or at least, may know it, if taking the trouble to ascertain the facts. But all that *demonstration* supplies or *experience* furnishes, is lost on those who regard indirect taxation as fixed revenue. In 1821, the fruits of the old tariff laws were in scenes of unparalleled distress—such as never before had been witnessed since the adoption of the constitution. They had prostrated the national industry, and the *means* were not to purchase foreign taxed commodities. But in 1825, though loaded by the protecting tariff of 1824, the product of the customs exceeded 20 millions; and in 1829, though *doubly loaded* by the tariffs of 1824 and 1828, the product is estimated at about 22 millions, which Mr. secretary Ingham also puts down as the probable receipts of the present year 1830; his opinions being partly founded on a knowledge of the amount of the bonds already taken, and to become due this year.

And what does all this prove? Simply what we have a thousand times endeavored to impress on the minds of the people—that *internal prosperity* is the best and only security that can be given for a large revenue on *foreign commodities*. Hair-splitting orators and writers—men that would rather *divide a hair* than *make a head*, will catch and carp at this. What!—are you going to raise revenue by *prohibiting* the use of articles on which it depends? Bah—no! but by prohibiting the use of *some* (to use the favorite phrase of our opponents), we intend to provide the ways and means of more freely consuming *others*. A large proportion of the taxed articles are such as can be wholly dispensed with, and the use of the rest may be greatly restricted, as need requires. And herein is the whole secret of the matter. Whether the price of labor, or its products, is rendered high by a foreign or domestic demand, has no particular effect on this proposition. It will be easily understood that if cotton was at 25 or 30 cents per lb. there would be no cry about "hard times" in the south; and yet a proceeding that would advance the price of the labor of persons employed in our *workshops* and *factories* only one dollar per week, would cast a much greater value into the general circulation, than the whole cotton and tobacco and sugar crops produce, and without abating their expenses.

With these things before us, and because of the uncertainty that rests upon the revenue as to be derived from importations, we shall revert to the latter parts of the bill before the senate,—and, without meaning any disrespect to the venerable chairman of the committee, who is doubtless its author, quote a part of the directions of the famous Mistress Glass "how to cook a salmon." She very gravely says—"*first catch a salmon*, and then"—aye, THEN! But we think it will be well to "*have and hold*" a surplus, before we project means that may produce actual want. The public debt is not yet paid, though it was to be extinguished in 1830, the three per cents excepted. Without this stock, or including that in the bank of the United States, we yet owe 28,226,620 dollars. Many heavy claims are preferred against us—there is no certainty either in the amount of the appropriations or that of the receipts: and when we *have* a surplus revenue, it will be the easiest thing in the world to reduce its amount, present or prospective. We do hope, however, and at an early day, to see a reduction of the duties on many important articles in common use.*

Mr. Drayton's resolutions need no remark. Their object is manifest—their end clear.

The bill reported by Mr. *Mallary* has for its purpose the *collection* of the duties imposed. Not to prevent comparatively honest and honorable smuggling,† in which the party puts his property at risk in the hope of escaping the duty upon it; but that *management* of British agents, on shore, in passing goods through the custom house, by false invoices or false oaths—being abundantly supplied with the former, and prepared to pronounce as many of the latter as shall be necessary to accomplish their purposes. It is well known, that a large part,—three-fourths, or more, of the importation of British cloths, cottons, &c. &c. is in the hands of British agents—by their perseverance and success in fraud, they have nearly driven all honest men out of business, as to the reception of such goods as are committed to them; and it is on every principle of honor or honesty, (without at all regarding the frauds on the revenue and the injury thereby caused), desirable, that professional perjurers should

*We just drop the hint—that much interest appears to accomplish a certain negotiation said to be going on in *England*, and that the senate of the United States is the co-ordinate *treaty-making* power. May not this disposition be shewn in the senate, to have effect on that negotiation—though a "non committal?"

†The New York Evening Post however, says—that evidence of the existence of smuggling in this country, on a large scale, and to great extent along our inland frontier and a part of our sea coast, has been collected at Washington.

be sent home. We do not think that there are many rogues among our own regular merchants—or that there are many such among the regular merchants of England; but, on the other hand, are quite satisfied that a majority of these adventurers are fellows fitted to contest the throne of Belial, because of their perfection in knavery and falsehood. How far Mr. Mallary's bill is calculated to cause the flight of these nuisances, in the ruin of their profession, we do not feel competent to give any decided opinion, as at present informed; but the bill looks well, and is entitled to most serious consideration.

THE TARIFF QUESTION. The "Banner of the Constitution" of the 23rd ult. says—

"The friends of agriculture and commerce are not to suppose that the report of the committee on manufactures has settled for the present session of congress the question of the tariff. We have grounds for believing that the subject will be agitated, at no distant day, in both houses; and as there are several of the existing duties which operate most oppressively upon the commerce and manufactures of New England, an opportunity will probably be afforded for the representatives from that section of country to unite with the southern gentlemen in removing the burthen from their constituents. It can scarcely be doubted that if a separate question could be taken on each duty, there is, perhaps, not one which could command a majority in its favor—and yet, although one mischievous project could not be sustained by itself, a dozen, by being bundled together, render each other tolerable. There is, however, one fact in relation to this jumbling together of discordant materials, this mixing up of molasses and hemp, sugar and salt, whiskey and wool, iron and rum, cotton and glass, which ought not to be lost sight of. 'It is this: it is easier to pull down a house than to build one, and we shall be greatly mistaken if another year does not bring about a revolution in public opinion, which will shake to its very foundation the feeble structure which has been erected at the cost of so much suffering and treasure."

☞Will *Columbia*, S. C. wait "another year?" Will not the time appointed "*to act*," have passed?

It is well known that *we* were not pleased with the present tariff. The passage of the bill of 1828 was caused by the disingenuous legislation of the southern members. The law, however, may turn out better than was hoped for; and, if a little amended as to wool and woollens—or if the act shall be truly enforced, will yet render great good to our country. But in respect to the articles specified by Mr. Raguet, we may observe—that the price of *molasses*, which was to "catch the northern weasel," has been reduced—that *hemp* begins to be extensively cultivated, and may soon equal the demand, at lessened prices—that *sugar* and *salt* were not affected by the last law, and have diminished values—that *whiskey* is "dog cheap"—that the price of *iron* has much declined and is yet declining, so also has that of *cotton goods* and *glass*—as to *rum*, we do not want it, on *any* account —but very coarse and very fine wools are needed; we cannot supply these, at present, and probably never shall the former article,—and the want of such qualities much interferes with the woollen business, generally, to the benefit of foreigners.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY. A resolution passed the house of representatives of Kentucky, 84 to 13, requesting the governor to have a salute fired in honor of the battle at New Orleans—but it was rejected in the senate, 20 to 17.

In unfortunate times of party zeal, we are too apt to forget the right of things. No one, perhaps, exulted more in the glorious victory of the 8th of January, or more heartily congratulated the country on the doings of the "*man of Orleans*" than ourselves—and we do not know of one word written that we would obliterate, or any saying that we would not repeat, under similar circumstances. We would submit it, however, to the good sense of those who look beyond present parties, whether the particular selection of the 8th of January, as a day of rejoicing, except as the rejoicing of a party, is not inapt, if not unjust, to the well-earned fame of other gallant men and devoted patriots, who equally met the enemy of their country? No one will detract from the great merits of the defence of Orleans—but why should its anniversary have precedence over the capitulation of Burgoyne, or the surrender at Yorktown, the brave and hard fights, hand to hand, and steel to steel, at Chippewa and Niagara, on Erie and Champlain, the conquest of the Guerriere, or the rough affair at the Thames? The victor at New Orleans has received the highest honors and rewards that his country can bestow—he has reached the utmost limit of all that he can be presumed ambitious of, as engaged in political life. The anniversary of the battle of the 8th of Jan. 1815, we trust, will always live fresh in the remembrance of *all* the American people,—but are there not other anniversaries equally deserving the grateful recollections and acknowledgments of exulting freemen? Let us restore Mr. Jefferson's famous and beautiful toast to its original terms—as it was delivered by him, and admired by all, until party supplanted his words with its own version—and say, "honor and gratitude to *those* who have filled up the measure of *their* country's glory."

THE DOCUMENTS. We give a pretty full account of the proceedings in the senate, so far as the yeas and nays [a glorious invention!] are concerned, on the resolution introduced by Mr. Livingston to authorize a subscription to a compilation of public documents proposed to be published by Gales and Season, not because of the importance of the matter in itself, though highly interesting to the individuals concerned, but in the supposition that those who observe the "signs of the times," and recollect what happened at the last session of congress, will find some food for speculation in looking over the various motions and examining the yeas and nays—especially the vote on the passage of the resolution on the 29th ult.—11 senators being absent; among them the mover of the resolution.

It may be proper to remark, that after Mr. Livingston had introduced his resolution, proposals were sent in by Duff Green and William Greer, each underbidding the proposals of Gales and Seaton, and that certain proceedings took place in the other house as if to obstruct those commenced in the senate.

PUBLIC LANDS. Some of the pretensions of popularity-hunting persons of the west as to the public lands, are sublimely ridiculous. One says that the money derived from the sales of these lands, "is paid out of the pockets of the people of the new states." True, very true; but we guess that if a man buys a farm any where, and pays for it, that the money will come out of his pocket; and so if he buys a horse, or an ass or a hog—or a coat or a pair of shoes, a gallon of wine or a pint of whiskey. The idea of obtaining land from a right and lawful owner, without paying for it, is peculiar to these politicians. No other would think of such a thing.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES. At a large meeting of the citizens of Charleston, S. C. it was resolved to petition congress for aid, (and we hope that it will be granted) to make the noble rail road projected by the enterprising inhabitants of that city. Because of this the "Columbia Telescope," the oracle of the ultras of the state, says—

"An 'overwhelming majority' of 'one thousand' citizens of the city of Charleston, having surrendered unconditionally without firing a gun, to the remorseless enemy of their state—we give them the hand of cordial *separation* without an emotion of reluctance or of grief."

The "Charleston Courier," republishes the paragraph, and, with unutterable malignity, follows it by a copious extract from one of the able speeches of the vice president, Mr. *Calhoun*, on internal improvements; in which he happily said—"let us conquer space. It is thus the most distant parts of the republic will be brought within a few days travel of the centre, it is thus that a citizen of the west will read the news of Boston still moist from the press," And he deprecated a "low, sordid, selfish and sectional spirit," saying that the common good must be "submitted to the condition of our greatness."

TITLES. A member of the Alabama legislature has introduced a resolution declaring it as "anti-republican" to style the governor, "*his excellency*."

The word "honorable" is disgustingly prefixed to the names of many of the *purest* scoundrels in creation. The use of this word is rapidly increasing—by pretended republicans.

JUDGE BALDWIN. Soon after the nomination and appointment of Henry Baldwin, esq. as one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the United States, was known at Pittsburg—and that he had accepted the honored and distinguished place, he was invited to and partook of a public dinner, given by a large and respectable assembly of his friends and neighbors—at which William Wilkins, esq. presided, assisted by John McDonald and Peter Mowrey, esquires, as vice presidents.

After the removal of the cloth, the following, among other toasts, were announced—

Our valued and esteemed guest, Henry Baldwin—Pennsylvania gives him to the union, and well may she be proud of her offering. WE know his worth and talents and may therefore fearlessly extol their value.

After this toast had been enthusiastically drank, Mr. Baldwin arose and briefly, but with an evidence of feelings more eloquent than words, expressed the gratification which he experienced, that so strong a token of good-will should have been thus manifested towards him by his friends; and concluded with offering a toast which he trusted would "unite the warmest hopes and the best wishes of all present, in one short word"—*"Pittsburg."*

The tariff—The friends of domestic industry, rejoice in the elevation of one who was their early, their faithful, their zealous and their eloquent advocate.

The supreme court of the United States—Although it sits in the darkest room of the capitol, the hall is illuminated with the purest moral light.

Internal improvement—The sages who framed a government to "provide for the common defence, and to promote the general welfare"—never intended to deny to that government the means of effecting these its most legitimate objects.

Many of the volunteer toasts were highly complimentary to Mr. Baldwin, and, from the general character of them, we should suppose that the meeting was chiefly composed of friends of the present administration. Indeed, every toast of a political character pointed that way.

At a supper on the 8th of Jan. Mr. Baldwin gave the following toast, which was received with a round of applause—

Our neighbors—When all is well at *home*, we can smile at attacks from *abroad!*

The *full* meaning of this toast—far beyond the *individual* to whom some may think it alludes, is manifest—to all conversant with the "politics of the day." But it is worthy of record, *perhaps*, that the nomination of Mr. B. is called in the New York Enquirer, "a signal example, of the *magnanimity* and *independence* of the president."

Circumstances have given unusual interest to this appointment; but it has been made by the president and approved by the senate and the people; and here we shall let it rest.

THE NATIONAL JOURNAL, at Washington. Mr. Peter Force has disposed of this establishment to Mr. George Watterston, late librarian of congress.

REVENUE. Statement of the duties which accrued in the port of New York, in the years ending September 30th, 1828, and 1829:

1828.		
Fourth quarter of	1827	2,622,778 60
First quarter of	1828	4,189,116 52
Second quarter of	1828	3,898,837 85
Third quarter of	1828	3,584,559 51
Total, year ending Sept. 30,	1828,	$14,295,292 48
1829.		
Fourth quarter of	1828	2,074,172 36
First quarter of	1829	2,688,085 97
Second quarter of	1829	4,373,767 42
Third quarter of	1829	3,746,145 36
Total, year ending Sept. 30,	1829	$12,882,171 11
Deficiency of 1829, compared with,		$1,413,121 37

☞ Whether this decrease of revenue has been caused by a diminution of the *quantity* of articles imported, or a real and fair reduction in their value—or, by the increased knowledge of the Yorkshire-men and other British agents, in "*the way to import goods*"—we cannot tell; but suspect the latter. We begin to fear that the "appraisers" are worse than useless officers of the government. Some may know no more of the business confided to them, than of the real value of things in—Kamschatka, not being practical men; others cannot do the business as they might, or would, if they had sufficient time to do it; and *all* are placed in a situation liable to great temptations. No officers in the service of the United States have so good and frequent opportunities to—"*make money.*" We do not mean to say that any do make it unlawfully—but they *may*, and without much, if any, fear of detection.

WEST INDIES. The following strange paragraph is from the New York Enquirer of the 22nd ult.

"At this very moment we are on the eve of becoming both now and forever independent of the products of the West Indies. A few years more of perseverance in the *colonial system by England*, will result in our *entire* and *eternal independence on her manufactures and the products of her colonies.*"

☞ Amen—amen—amen!—But here is *new* ground. "The colonial system of England," *lost* us the West India trade! We contended for a full and perfect *reciprocity*—the "colonial system" forbade that, and the trade with the British West Indies was not allowed. We would submit unto nothing, that Britain would not submit to; and we have had a "world of stuff," about Mr. McLane's instructions, negotiations, and we know not what: and after all, it seems that the glorious result is to be, that we shall have an "*entire* and *eternal* INDEPENDENCE *of British manufactures*"—if the "Enquirer" may have credit for a prediction so interesting! Excellent—super-excellent—sublime result, of our claims to RECIPROCITY! But it naturally provokes a curiosity to see Mr. McLane's instructions, entire. We shall have them, in due season. After what has happened on the subject of the Panama mission, they will not be withheld.

RAIL ROADS, &c. A road is projected between Edinburg and Glasgow—42 miles; and the rate of travelling *settled* down as to be 12 or 15 miles an hour.

A London paper, speaking on the "high-pressure principle," concerning steam carriages, says—"Even with a velocity of thirty miles an hour, journeys would be performed with a rapidity, the very thought of which makes the head giddy. In the latitude of Petersburg or Stockholm, a person starting at sunrise in June from the western part of Europe, and travelling at this rate westward, would add one hour to the length of his day! Supposing the vehicle to proceed at half the full velocity during the night, 600 miles could be passed over in 24 hours. Three days would thus carry the traveller from Calais to Constantinople; and four days would suffice to transport him from the midst of civilization in Amsterdam, to a Tartar horde on the banks of the Wolga!

Mr. Gurney has not yet entered into any specific contract as to the time for the 'entry' of his steam-coaches on any line of road. We have heard that the price of one of these locomotive carriages will be about £600; that a stage wagon is now constructing on the same principle, which will carry from 15 to 20 tons of goods, and, "progress" at the rate of nearly six miles an hour. If this statement be correct—and we doubt it not—what will become of canal property? Brindley, the great engineer, once said, that "rivers were made to feed canals;" but if these "stagers" be perfected, both rivers and canals will become more ornamental than useful."

A letter from Liverpool, dated Dec. 23, says—"A trial was yesterday made of Mr. Winans' wagons upon the rail road, drawn by the "Novelty" steam engine, (Braithwaite and Erickson's) which resulted as follows:

Weight of engine	3 tons.
load	27
wagons	5
total,	35 tons.

This load was drawn 15 miles per hour.

At the same time Mr. Stephenson's improved wagons were tried, and the result, at the same speed, was as follows:

Weight of engine	3 tons.
load	16
wagons	7
total,	26 tons."

From this experiment it appears that as regards the load transported, the effect was as 16 to 27 tons, or about 68 per cent. in favor of Winans' car.

The stock of the Liverpool and Manchester rail way is now £180 for £90 paid.

☞Great numbers of visiters, strangers and citizens, attend the Baltimore rail road, every fair day. On Saturday the 22d ult. a fair and fresh wind prevailing, the car which had been constructed to be propelled by a *sail*, was again put upon the road—and was carried along at the rate of twenty miles an hour, the whole length of the rails. It was tried again in the afternoon, but the wind being light, the speed was moderate.

Among the visiters on that day, were from 15 to 20 members of congress. These had an excursion on the road at the rate of *fifteen miles an hour*, drawn by a single horse; and they also saw one horse draw *four* carriages, laden with about *one hundred and fifty persons*, the whole thought to weigh *fifteen tons*, at the rate of six miles an hour. The display of this cargo, at the viaduct, had a fine effect.

NAVAL. It is stated that lieut. *Thomas W. Freelon*, of the United States navy, who was tried by a court martial on the coast of Brazil, on charges preferred by com. *Creighton*, in July last, and suspended from duty, has been restored to duty, and that the proceedings of the court martial, in his case, have been disapproved by the president.

SHEEP—prices of in Ireland. Sales at Dromora fair, 13th August, for fat sheep from 17 to 32*s*. each. At Benaglin fair, Sept. 25—27,000 sold, wethers from 24 to 39*s*. ewes 17 to 25*s*. lambs 9 to 12*s*. 6*d*. At Ballinasloe October fair, 70,014 sheep sold—from 19 to 36*s*. lambs 8 to 11*s*. These prices were thought very low, being 15 per cent. less than last year's; but are much greater than sheep of equal quality would sell for in the United States, especially for the flesh market. At Brighton (near Boston) sheep, on the 18th ult. were sold at 2¼ dollars per head, for the best lots.

COINS. Mr. Sanford, of the senate, has made a long and interesting report of the state of the current coins, which shall be preserved in this work. The following propositions are submitted by the committee.

1. That our copper coins shall be a legal tender for payment of any sum not exceeding ten cents, and for no greater sum.

2. That our silver coins less than a dollar, shall not be a legal tender for payment of any sum exceeding ten dollars.

3. That when our coins of gold or silver are diminished in weight, more than a twenty-fifth part of their full weight, they shall not be legal money.

4. That no foreign coin whatever shall be a legal tender.

5. That the first and third of these regulations shall be in force immediately; that the fourth shall take effect on the fourth day of July, 1831, and that the second shall take effect on the fourth day of July, 1833.

A bill containing these provisions was also submitted.

[In the present state of things, there is hardly one bank in the United States that could legally retire one-tenth of its circulation, were such a bill passed. There are very few *whole* dollars in any of them.]

TOBACCO. The auditor of public accounts in Virginia, has furnished a report to the legislature, from which we abstract the following items.

The tobacco condemned and burnt, at the public warehouses, from Jan. 1787 to Feb. 1811, was valued at $64,732 88—of which nearly $50,000 were paid from March 1797 to Dec. 1801.

The gross amount chargeable for inspections of tobacco, from October 1794 to Oct. 1829, was $419,240 11. The actual sum that has reached the public treasury is not known, previous to 1815.

The sum of $127,531 03 has been drawn from the fund for building and repairing public, (tobacco), warehouses.

Hogsheads of tobacco on which duty has been paid to inspectors, so far as returns are received—1825-26—26,586 hogsheads; 1826-27—48,292; 1827-28—42,861; 1828-29—34,359.

COTTON. Returns of the British importations of cotton, from 1st Jan. to 18th, Dec. of the last year, have been received—total 740,150 bales, against 748,000 for the same time of last year; but shewing 457,200, from the United States, in 1829, against 445,000 in 1828: so the tariff has not yet ruined the demand for the great staple of the south—even in Great Britain.

WROUGHT NAILS. Mr. Samuel G. Reynolds, of Bristol, (R. I.) has invented a machine for manufacturing wrought nails, with the same facility cut nails are made. A company has been formed, a manufactory erected, and four of the machines put into operation, which are said to be capable of turning out several tons of nails a day. The Providence Daily Advertiser, in speaking of the importance of the invention, says—"at the full speed, each machine will turn out 90 nails per minute. Allowing 12 hours operation each day, four machines would manufacture 258,200 nails per day.—The nails are altogether superior in shape and head to those wrought by hand, and their tenacity for clinching, &c. is in every respect equal. The process is performed by passing ordinary nail rods, welded together, round a cylinder, from which the rod is drawn as fast as the machine will use it, first passing through a fire, to render it sufficiently maleable. It is then seized by the machine, and the nail is drawn out, the fibres being preserved in parallel lines. The shank is held in a vice long enough to receive a blow, by which the head is formed, as in cut nail machines, and the nail is then cut off, by another motion, and dropped."

ACTS OF VIOLENCE. The persons concerned in the late outrages near Baltimore, all of whom are secured, are believed to have committed other depredations, especially the robbery of the mail stage in Pennsylvania.

Thomas B. Dunn, esq. superintendent of the U. S. armory at Harper's Ferry, was shot by a person seeking employment and had been refused it, in the most deliberate manner. Mr. D. died immediately. The villain was arrested.

BANKS. The Sutton bank, and Farmers bank at Belchertown, Massachusetts, both exploded a short time ago. Exhibits of their affairs have been made by committees appointed by the legislature, and shew a series of transactions that cannot be excused. It is much to be regretted, that soul-less incorporations may do things and escape, that would, because of the amount of depredations on the public, send hundreds of poor private persons to the penitentiaries.

CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON has been elected president of the American Colonization society, in the place of Bushrod Washington, deceased. This society is making a steady though not rapid progress, in the purposes of its institution. The colony probably, will soon be competent to govern and defend itself. The inhabitants are industrious, and some are becoming quite comfortable in their pecuniary circumstances; commerce will increase, and, after what may be called a full *establishment* of the colony shall happen, thousands of worthy people of color, for the sake of their children, will flock to it.

DIED, on the 20th ult, at his residence in the Indian village, near Buffalo, N. Y. the noted Seneca chief Sagu-yu-wha-hah, *(Keeper awake,)* so long known to the whites by the appellation of RED JACKET, aged 80 years.

——, in Culpepper co. Virgima, on the 16th ult. col. *John Staughter*, in his 71st year, a gallant soldier of the revolution, and valued magistrate for 45 years. He left a widow and twelve grown children, and many grand children.

MR. CLAY left Kentucky 15 or 20 days since, on a visit to his daughter at New Orleans, and to attend to some private business, occasioned by the late decease of his brother—so says the Kentucky Gazette. It informs also, that Mr. Clay's health is somewhat impaired, which may be benefitted by the journey.

NAVY DEPARTMENT. A bill, says the National Intelligencer of the 29th ult. was yesterday reported in the house of representatives, entitled "a bill to provide for the more effectual execution of the ministerial duties of the navy department," the object of which is to re-organize the board of commissioners of the navy. Three commissioners of the navy are to be appointed, who are to have each separate duties apportioned to him, viz: One to have charge of building, equipping, arming, and repairing ships, another, of the establishment and construction of navy yards, docks, storehouses, &c. and a third, of the making of contracts for supplies. Other duties not enumerated to be apportioned to them, as the secretary of the navy may think proper. The said three commissioners are, besides, whenever the secretary of the navy shall think proper, to be convened as a board, for the consideration of such subjects, connected with the naval establishment of the United States, as may be submitted to them.

SUNDAY MAILS. A report has been made to the house of representatives of Kentucky concerning Sunday mails, to which are attached resolutions to instruct the senators and request the representatives in congress, to vote against any bill or bills that may be introduced having for an object the suppression, suspension, or impeding the conveyance of the public mails.

SLAVERY. In an animated debate on a bill to prevent the importation of slaves into Kentucky, we are glad to observe much soundness of principle and freedom in expressing it. That slavery has been highly injurious to Kentucky, is undoubted; and that measures will be taken to rid the state of its slave population, so far as may be consistent with what are esteemed the rights of property, is entirely manifest to us. The first step towards that is an absolute prohibition of their importation from other states.

TOBIAS WATKINS. The case of Dr. Watkins has been again brought before the notice of the public; and it is probable, that another discussion will ensue from its revival. On Saturday, in the supreme court, Mr. Richard S. Coxe, moved for a rule to be served on the counsel of the United States to shew cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be granted to bring Tobias Watkins before the court, in order to ascertain by what authority he was held in custody.

On the suggestion of chief justice Marshall, the further consideration of the motion was deferred until such time as the attorney general should be present.

We understand the application made by Mr. Coxe, is principally grounded upon the argument so long discussed during the late trial of this case, and decided upon by the justices of the circuit court, with respect to the common law jurisdiction of the federal courts of the U. States within the district of Columbia.— [*Telegraph.*

MAINE. The Portland Courier states that the report of the committee of the legislature to examine the returns of votes for governor, was made to the senate.—The result to which the committee arrived was

Whole number of votes	46,551
Necessary to a choice	23,276
Jonathan G. Hunton, has	23,315
Samuel E. Smith (Jackson)	22,991
Scattering	245
Plurality of Mr. Hunton over Mr. Smith	324
Majority for Mr. Hunton	39

The report embraced a statement of numerous facts, some of which will probably give rise to debate in the legislature.

The state of parties is so close in both branches of the legislature, that it seems as if not much business would be done. The senate was engaged a whole week in *rejecting* the report of the committee to count the votes for governor; and it was thought that it would take the house another week to *accept* it!

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The parties in this state are arraying themselves for battle. Jonathan Harvey, esq. is the candidate of the friends of the administration for governor, and will be opposed by gen. Upham who was recently removed from the office of collector at Portsmouth.

MASSACHUSETTS RAIL ROAD. On Saturday, after a long and unusually interesting debate, the bill to incorporate the Massachusetts rail road corporation, was rejected by the house of representatives by a very large majority. The motion to strike out the enacting clause having been decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 283 to 169

RHODE ISLAND. In the legislature of Rhode Island, lately, resolutions were proposed by Mr. *Elisha R. Potter*, expressing strong approbation of the message of the president the United States to congress at the commencement of its present session. After considerable debate, in which the resolutions were opposed, as well on account of their novelty as gratuitousness, the consideration thereof was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 50 to 8.

PENNSYLVANIA. A broker of Philadelphia has tendered to the state a loan of four millions of dollars, at 5 per cent. Certain banks, also, have made offers of money, and the late embarrassments are therefore about to terminate. Ways and means to pay the interest, &c. are now the great consideration.

VIRGINIA. From what we see in the papers, the idea is strengthened that the new constitution will be accepted by the people, without any regular opposition—notwithstanding many of the friends of reform have been much disappointed in the result. It is, however, a great improvement of the old system, and may itself be reformed more easily, perhaps, at a future day, than was the correction of its predecessor brought about.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. A bill has been reported to this body "for the repeal of the law allowing pay for slaves executed," the discussion of which caused much excitement. In the course of the debate, it was averred by a member, that the state of Kentucky contained *one hundred and sixty thousand slaves*, while only *one-fifth* of the tax paying whites were their entire owners, and that $68,000 had already been paid from the state treasury as indemnity for slaves executed. The bill was finally laid upon the table, to make room for a substitute, imposing a tax of one fourth of one per cent. upon the value of all slaves in the state, for the creation of a fund to meet such disbursements. Both bills, after much debate, were lost, leaving in force the old law as it originally stood, and causing great dissatisfaction among the non-slave-holding population. A bill subsequently passed to a third reading in the house, prohibiting the bringing into that state any slave for sale or as merchandise.

We have an account of the proceedings in the house of representatives on the resolutions attached to the report of the committee in support of the tariff and internal improvements, and shall give them, at length, when we publish the report. It may however, be well mentioned now, that the resolution declaring "*the tariff acts not only constitutional, but founded on principles of policy, demanded by the best interests of the people of these states*," was adopted, *eighty-two* to *twelve!* The second resolution as to the general right of congress to construct roads and canals, &c. was then agreed to—51 to 41. Much discussion next arose on the preamble, which, on behalf of the general assembly, compliments "*their most distinguished fellow citizen Henry Clay, whose zealous and able exertions, and whose eminent services in support of both these measures, have been equalled only by his ardent patriotism and his unbending integrity.*" The motion to strike out these words failed, and they were retained by a majority of 17 votes. Then the whole report and resolutions were agreed to, 58 to 39.

A noble and great project for the establishment of common schools is before the legislature, and has been passed in the house of representatives 63 to 33. The generous and broad principles embraced in it, seem as if unanimously supported, though there was some difference of opinion as to the details. "Intelligence is the soul of liberty;" and the successful organization of a *common school system*, we regard as the surest foundation for our republican institutions; and in its inevitable tendency to exalt the character of free persons, it will at least, prevent the increase, if not directly diminish the number of slaves. It is certain—that well informed, free laboring citizens will root out slavery, or slavery will disperse them. It is now being offered to the legislators of several of the states, which sort of population shall be preferred? But it will take some years to accomplish the preference, if it should be in favor of an intelligent and musket-bearing populace—to *determine* the fitness of things, and *support* it.

LOUISIANA. The legislature of Louisiana met at Donaldson on the 4th ultimo, when the acting governor communicated a message to both branches. He regrets that owing to the ambiguity of the constitution of that state, doubts exist in regard to the rightful exercise of the executive functions by the president of the senate. He calls upon the legislature to settle that question by an expression of their opinion; to revise the laws relative to the importation of slaves; to recommend to congress not to reduce the duty on sugars; and to insist upon a portion of the public lands; and urges upon the legislature, as a debt of gratitude due from the state, to make a donation to the heirs of Robert Fulton.

The senate by a vote of 10 to 5, declared it as the meaning of the constitution, that on the office of governor becoming vacant by death, &c. it devolved on the president of the senate. The house, however, decided negatively by a vote of 18 to 17. Thus matters stood at last advices.

There was a very destructive fire at New Orleans on the night of the 12th ult. The horse press and cotton warehouse of the Messrs. Hart, with 8,000 bales of cotton, were among the property destroyed. Loss estimated at $300,000.

THE BRITISH ARMY at the present moment, consists of 140,000 effective men, of whom 7,850 are officers, that is to say—

6 Field marshals,	788 Lieutenant colonels,
110 Generals,	820 Majors,
250 Lieutenant generals,	1,699 Captains,
240 Major generals,	2,372 Lieutenants,
240 Colonels,	1,230 Cornets and ensigns.

It would appear that there is no such officer known to the peace establishment, as a brigadier general—and, that there are, comparatively speaking, so few colonels enumerated, is owing to the fact, that all generals are such, as a matter of course—the command of a regiment, whether nominal or real, carrying with it considerable pay, emolument, and patronage.

COL. TRUMBULL AND MR. WILDE.

When we spoke of col. Trumbull as having belonged to the military family of WASHINGTON—depending wholly on our own recollections, we were not certain of the fact. It appears from the following, that he is the oldest of the few survivors who had the honor of being an aid-de-camp to the commander in chief of the soldiers of the revolution. But the venerable patriot tells his own story well—and, we think, will make Mr. W. feel not quite what we call "comfortable," until relieved by an apology as humble and sincere, as his attack was unprovoked and injustifiable.

New York, 20th January, 1830.

To the editor of the American:

May I beg the favor of you to publish in your paper the following copy of a letter which I have thought it my duty to address to the hon. Mr. Wilde in congress, the original of which I sent to him by the mail two days ago; and which I now wish to make public in consequence of the publicity of his attack.

After having devoted ten of the best years of my life, in very early youth and in middle age, to the active service of my country; and having employed the intervals of military and political occupations in acquiring an elegant art, for the very purpose of preserving through its means the memory of the great events and illustrious men of the revolution, I did hope to enjoy some repose during the fragment of a life which can remain to a man who has passed its ordinary limits. It appears cruel as towards me, and disgraceful to themselves, that so many men in congress should have continued to tease me with a repetition of paltry personal squibs. They may rest assured that, however painful the task may be, yet, so long as my intellect and my hand are spared to me, I shall never fail to return an answer. Yours, truly,

JOHN TRUMBULL.

New York, Jan. 16, 1830.

Hon. Mr. Wilde in congress:

Sir: In the newspapers of this day, I observe a sketch of the debate which took place in the house of representatives on the 11th instant, on the subject of the memorial from this city relating to the Cherokee Indians, and which was signed by me as chairman of the meeting. I am very much obliged to you for the favorable terms in which you spoke of me as an artist; but when you recommended to "the painter to stick to his pallette," you perhaps were not aware that I had not been always, not merely, a *painter*.

You might not know that in August, 1775, I was appointed an aid-de-camp of gen. Washington; and that I am the oldest of the few survivors, who ever had that honor.

You might not know that in July 1776, I was appointed adjutant general of the northern department with the rank of colonel, under the command of general Gates:—and that, of course, I am now one of the oldest surviving colonels of the revolutionary army.

You might not know that in 1794, I attended Mr. Jay as his secretary, in his very important, though unpopular embassy to England.

And probably you do not know the triumphant result of the 7th article of the treaty then negotiated by him, relating to the subject of "irregular or illegal captures."

The papers relating to that subject were desposited by the American commissioners in the department of state in 1804. It did not suit the policy of the government at that time, to give publicity to a result which was so favorable to the commercial part of the nation, and so honorable to Mr. Jay: and as those papers perished when Washington was burnt, it is probable that you are not accurately acquainted with the facts: I beg leave to state them to you.

The commission to which was referred the subject "of irregular or illegal captures," was composed of five members. Mr Gore and Mr. Pinckney on the part of the United States; Dr. Nichols and Dr. Swabey, (two of her most eminent civilians) on the part of Great Britain; and I was the fifth commissioner representing both nations.—This commission was clothed with authority paramount to all courts of prize of both nations: it was very natural for the two commissioners of each party, to think their own government generally right; and such was the fact on all important questions—of course all such questions remained to be decided, and were decided, by the fifth commissioner.

In very many cases, the decision of the courts of both nations were overruled by us, and reversed; and the government of Great Britain actually and faithfully paid under our awards, to citizens of the United States *more than ten millions of dollars*.

It is not to be supposed, that I hazarded such a course in such society, during seven years, in the city of London, and supported my decisions by written opinions, without having devoted some time to the study of the law of nations.

If you had known these facts, perhaps you would not have thought it so extraordinary that "the painter" should now risque an opinion on a question which he regards as one strictly of international law.

I reasons thus:—By the constitution of the United States, treaties are the supreme law of the land, obligatory not merely on all the individuals, but on all the states which compose the nation.

The power of making treaties is vested *exclusively* in the president and senate.

Many treaties have been made between the presidents and senates of the United States and the Cherokee nation.

A treaty can be annulled only by the consent of both the contracting parties, or by the violent and lawless conduct of one.

The Cherokee nation, one of the parties in this case, far from giving their consent to a dissolution of existing treaties, earnestly insist upon their fulfilment.

Therefore, the present attempt to set aside these treaties, by an act of the government of the United States, or by their supineness or connivance, does appear to me to be a direct and most unfair appeal to the law of the strongest,—a principle which I am very reluctant to see acted upon by the government of my country, in this or any case.

Thus thinking, and presuming that I am a free citizen of a free country, I cannot be persuaded that I have acted improperly in expressing my opinion on this important subject, to the representatives of the nation: and I presume that every gentleman who took part in the memorial in question, will most cordially subscribe to these opinions.

Permit me to add, for the information of Mr. Thompson, and whomsoever, that the meeting of which I had the high honor to act as chairman, was not held in a grog-shop, but in the most spacious hall in this city which was literally filled by the most respectable of its inhabitants.

I am, &c. &c. JOHN TRUMBULL.

☞There is yet a young American at London, of whom it is possible that Mr. Wilde may have heard, though only a painter, who, by "sticking to his palette," probably fills as large a space in the world as the "gentleman from Georgia," and would be missed quite as much, if he should suddenly retire from his labors. His picture of the Saviour addressing Mary and Martha, only, has rendered his name almost as famous as Mr. Wilde's, though the latter has accomplished much to cause himself to be remembered, by the extraordinary spirit of aristocracy and intollerance shewn in the stale and rude language of his speech. This spirit must and will be checked, by the *people*. Mr. Wilde does not stand alone in apparently presuming to believe, that no one who labors with his own hands, should have the liberty of *thinking* on political subjects, though their mouths are filled with the kindest expressions fo. the dear people, the sweet people, the charming people, when they are to be cozened. "How are all your family, John—Mrs. Clod and the little ones," said Mr. Quitam to a person who lived in his neighborhood, employed in mending the public road. "Pretty well, I thank you," said he. "I am glad to hear it," said the other—"What's the news?"—"Why I guess," replied John, we shall have an election very soon." "Why so?" "Because you are so glad to hear that Mrs. Clod and the little ones are well"—returned the laborer, with a look that told the lawyer he had better be off.

THE FLORIDA TREATY.

In the senate of the United States, Jan. 19.

Mr. *Smith*, of Maryland said there was no necessity for the amendment, as the committee had already the same powers it proposed to confer.—Although he was opposed to the measure which the resolution of the gentlemen from Connecticut [Mr. Foot] purported to have in view, yet he should vote for the resolution. What would be said if this resolution were rejected? That we were afraid of inquiry. At the first stage of the new administration he would wish to avoid the charge of being hostile to any investigation. If the resolution goes to a committee they will make a report, and he said it was desirable to put down the jealousies which a contrary course would excite.—The excitement of one part of the union against the other was, it prevalent, extremely unfortunate. Mr. S. stated that the policy of the government in all projects having reference to the western states, had been indulgent. He said he would vote against the amendment as being unnecessary, and in support of the resolution, for the reasons stated. A gentleman had been alluded to by the gentlemen from Missouri, [Mr. Benton] in the course of his remarks, of which he (Mr. Smith) thought it necessary to take notice. That gentleman said, alluding to a distinguished character, [Mr. Adams, late president of the United States], that he had ceded by negotiation a fair portion of land belonging to the United States. Mr. S. said that he had been an actor on that occasion, and was well acquainted with the subject; that he had been informed at the time that a quarrel had taken place between the gentleman alluded to and Don Onis, the minister on the part of Spain, and they had separated not to meet again on the subject; that a quarrel arose, as he was informed and believed, on the determination of the American negotiator that the Colorado must and should be the boundary line; that the negotiators met again at the request of mutual friends; what passed afterwards he did not know further than that he could assure the senator from Missouri that the gentleman alluded to by him was not the first to recede to the Sabine as the boundary of the U. States.

TREASURY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The report of the treasurer laid before the legislature, exhibits the following amount of receipts and expenditures for the year 1829.

RECEIPTS.

From the bank tax	$202,629 43
Tax on sales by auction	37,358 97
Principal and interest on notes and bonds	17,981 49
Interest on deposites in City Bank	997 19
For land and timber in Maine	1,569 67
Balances from county treasurer	1,271 52
From attorney and solicitor general	291 75
Miscellaneous	229 02
Borrowed of banks	205,300 00
	490,968 83

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of public officers	$55,525 62
Pay of counsellors	1,836 00
senators	6,568 00
representatives	56,996 00
Roll of accounts	72,613 00
County treasurer's balances of accounts	23,970 16
Principal and interest of 5 per cent. debt	90 13
Adjutant general and quarter master's department	3,689 18
Agricultural societies	3,798 35
Education of deaf and dumb	6,172 75
Pensioners and wounded soldiers	1,516 24
Miscellaneous	54,919 57
Banks, repayment of loans	168,000 00
interest on do	5,946 46
Cash in the treasury, Jan. 1, 1830	29 026 38
	$490,968 83

AMERICAN HEMP.

The citizens of this city had the satisfaction yesterday, of witnessing the *American hemp*, grown and fitted by the Northampton hemp company.—We are happy to learn from the intelligent gentlemen, from that section of the commonwealth, that these huge piles "were but the earnest of the quantity which is to follow, and that this company have now in preparation for market more than one hundred and thirty tons of hemp grown the past season." This quantity at $200 per ton, which is not more than average price for this article, of a good quality, will amount to the very comfortable sum of $26,000. One fact more—we are informed that this quantity of hemp is the product of about four hundred acres of land—yielding on the average about *sixty-five dollars* to the acre; and this too when the season was known to have been extremely unfavorable for this crop. How creditable is this enterprise to the individuals engaged, to our state and to our country. It is also a profitable business to the growers and to those who prepare the hemp for market. Let no one envy the originators or promoters of this new and lucrative branch of agriculture, but let him "go and do likewise." The growers of wool have met with loss and discomfiture from every quarter; almost every other agricultural product is depressed in the market. Will not the growth of this crop afford the desired relief? Had any one predicted a year ago "what our eyes have seen and ears heard" from unquestionable sources, it would have been viewed only as idle speculation and "trifles

light as air." It is with heartfelt satisfaction that we contemplate the wealth which may accrue to the citizens of this commonwealth from this laudable spirit of enterprise, and will not every section of it seek a participation in this golden harvest? We wish no one to enter into the business without a thorough examination and calculation as to product, profit, &c. but to us it seems just the thing for our farmers in these hard times. [*Boston Courier.*

AMERICAN HEMP *vs.* RUSSIAN HEMP.

An experiment was made yesterday (13th) at the navy yard, Charlestown, by the officers of that station, on the relative strength of Russian and American cordage. The result will not be uninteresting to the American public.

1st experiment—a single yarn of Russian hemp raised	69 lbs.
2d,	71
3d,	68
	208
A single yarn of American hemp, of the same size and length, raised, 1st	80 lbs.
2d,	79
3d,	91
	250

Thus giving the American hemp the preference in the three trials, in point of strength, of more than 20 per cent.

Two deep sea lines of equal size, length and weight—one made of Russia and the other of American hemp—were then connected and force applied, when the Russian parted. They were again joined, positions reversed, and on the applications of force, the Russian parted again.

Two three inch ropes of equal size, length and weight—the one made of Russian and the other of American hemp—were thereupon fastened together, and force applied, when the Russian parted without in the least fracturing the American. It is proper to add that the cordage thus tried, was made of the best Russian clean, and the common hemp from the Northampton machine.

[*Boston Daily Adv.*

TARIFF OF NAPLES FOR 1824.

This paper concludes the documents which accompanied the annual report of the secretary. Our trade with Naples is very limitted, and the matter would occupy a large space that we cannot easily spare at the present time. We shall therefore make a brief abstract, to present the chief things that may interest any of our readers.

Copper and brass—in pigs pay $5 25, the *cantajo* of 106 lbs.—if manufactured 7 50.

Lead, in pigs 1 87½—manufactured 3 75 the cantajo.

Iron and steel 2 62½—manufactured generally 3 37½ cantajo.

Cotton 15 dollars the cantajo; if spun, dyed or otherwise spun by hand, prohibited; tisures of every sort, such as quilts, cassinets, fustians, &c. 33¾ cents per *canna*, of 96 ounces.

Boots 75 to 90 cents per pair; shoes 15 to 18¾.

Sugar 12 dollars the cantajo; in lumps or loaves 18.

Glass—window, 10 50, the *cantajo lordo*, of 196½ lbs. black bottles 37½ the cantajo; manufactures generally 82½.

Spirits of turpentine 3¾ cents the libbra, of 12 ounces.

Tin and pewter—in pigs 5 25 the cantajo; in sheets 12 00; manufactured 13 50.

Herrings, dry or in pickle 3 18, the cant. lordo.

Brandy and other spirituous liquors 4 50 the cant. lordo. Cordials 22½ cents the *libbra lordo*, of 16 oz.

Corn, or flour of wheat, rye or barley 1 50 the cantajo.

Wool, if washed, 6 75 the cant. lordo; spun, white or colored, 15 dollars.

Tar and pitch 64¾ the cantajo; rosin 1 65.

Stock fish 3 00 the cantajo; dry or salt fish 4 50, the cant. lordo. Spermaceti in cakes, or otherwise 5½, and spermaceti candles 11¼ the pound.

Then follows a long list of various skins and furs, and of timber—of no great interest. Staves and headings are not mentioned in the list.

Furniture, 30 dollars the cant. lordo. Nankeens from India, short, 33¾, long 45 cents the piece; umbrellas of linen 75 cents—of silk 2 25, each.

Gunpowder 5 02½ the cantajo. Pot and pearl ashes 4 50. Soap, in cakes or soft 9 00. Flaxseed 1 50.

Saddles 3 75 each.

Tobacco in leaf, of whatever growth, 21 dollars the cant. lordo; if manufactured 42.

Wax, various from 11 25 to 20 25 the cantajo. Sealing wax 12 cents the pound.

Paper, parchment, blank books, &c. 30 cents the *votolo lordo*, of 2 lbs.

Apples 4 50 the cantajo. Hats of wool, hair, &c. 5 40 the dozen; of straw 9 00; without tops 90; of cloth or silk, &c. 2 25; chip 13½.

☞ The preceding are all the chief things enumerated in the tariff—at least *all* that may interest us in our exports of domestic or foreign products. We have retained all the items which shew the different *weights*.

THE TARIFF.

The following is a copy of the bill reported by Mr. *Mallary*, on the 27th Jan:—

A *bill* to amend "An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports."

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled: That, from and after the first day of April next, in all cases in which any person by law is requested to present or produce to the collector of the customs an invoice which may contain any goods manufactured from wool, or of which wool is a component part, he shall, at the time he presents or produces such invoice, give to such collector an exact copy of the same, and at the time he gives such copy to the collector, the person so giving it shall make oath before the collector that it is an exact copy of the invoice, so presented or produced, which copy the said collector shall file and keep in his office; and if it should be found that the goods entered at the custom house did not correspond with said copy, such goods shall be subjected to all liabilities, the same as if they did not correspond with the original invoice.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, imported into the United States, on which duties are imposed by the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth paragraphs of the second section of "An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," passed the nineteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, shall be sent by the collectors in such ports where appraisers are now appointed by law, to the public stores, for the purposes in this act provided.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as such goods are deposited in the public store, the collector shall notify the proper appraiser or appraisers thereof to take charge of such goods, who, with the assistant appraiser or appraisers, if any shall be appointed, shall first proceed to examine each piece of such goods, and according to their best knowledge and belief, determine the actual value of each square yard of the same, at the place whence imported; and the said appraisers shall mark, or cause to be marked, each piece of such goods or affix some mark thereto, in such manner as the secretary of the treasury may direct, by which shall appear the minimum valuation or class to which it may belong; also the port or place into which the same was imported, and the time of importation: and the said appraisers in appraising and determining the value of such goods, are hereby prohibited from using any invoice thereof, and also from receiving any information whatever, as to any value or price contained in such invoice; and when said appraisers shall have appraised and marked the goods as required, they shall proceed to measure at least one piece from each package, to be designated by the collector in his discretion, and ascertain the number of square yards in such piece, and report the same to the collector; who shall compare the same with the invoice, and if he has reason to suspect any fraud, he may direct all the goods of such packages to be measured; if no fraud is suspected, the appraisers shall ascertain the whole number of square yards, valued and marked as aforesaid, by such means as they shall deem reasonable, and make report of such valuation and measurement to the collector, who shall estimate the duties accordingly; *Provided*, That if such appraised value of such goods shall exceed the invoice

price or value by ten per cent. and less than fifteen per cent. twenty-five per centum of the appraised valuation shall be forfeited; and if the appraised value shall exceed the invoice price or value by fifteen per centum, and less than twenty per centum, one half of the appraised value of such goods shall be forfeited; and if the appraised value shall exceed by twenty per cent. or more the invoice price or value, the whole of such goods shall be forfeited: *Provided, also*, That all legal duties on such goods shall be paid, the same as if no forfeiture had taken place; and the collector shall keep the goods, on which a part of the value is forfeited, as aforesaid, until such forfeiture is paid, which shall be within ninety days, and if such forfeiture is not paid within ninety days, the whole of such goods shall be forfeited.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the owner, importer, consignee or agent, shall be dissatisfied with such appraisement, he may apply to the collector for a re-appraisement; and the collector shall designate two respectable merchants, citizens of the U. States, and dealers in such goods who, after being duly qualified, together with any two appraisers, assistant appraisers, or one of each, to be designated by the collector, shall, without any knowledge of the invoice price, as is before provided, measure and examine the goods which have been appraised as aforesaid; and if they agree shall report the actual value thereof at the place whence imported, according to their best judgment and belief, which shall be final and conclusive; if they disagree as to the value of such goods, they shall report the disagreement to the collector, and the reason therefor, in which case, the applicant for a re-appraisement may allow the first appraisement to stand, or he may appeal to the secretary of the treasury, who, after hearing all the evidence he may require, shall make a final decision, and the duty shall be estimated accordingly: *Provided*, That if the value of any goods, ascertained agreeably to this section, shall exceed the invoice value or price, as in the next preceding mentioned, such goods shall be liable to the same forfeitures and in the same manner. *And provided, also*, That in no case shall the duty be estimated, under this act, on a less amount than the invoice price, with such additions as by law may be allowed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, when any goods mentioned in this act shall be imported into any port or place where no appraisers are appointed, the collector of such port or place shall ascertain the number of square yards thereof, and he shall appoint two merchants, in the same manner as by the sixteenth section of "an act supplementary to, and to amend an act, entitled an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed the second of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes," said collector is required to appoint; who, after being duly sworn, shall examine and appraise such goods, and mark the same as the appraisers are required to do by the third section of this act, and report their appraisement to the collector: and in making such appraisement, they are prohibited from using any invoice, or receiving any information of the price or value therein contained, as is in said third section provided; and in case the appraised value of such goods, made pursuant to this section, shall exceed the invoice value or price, as is provided in the said third section of this act, such goods shall be liable to the same forfeitures and in the same manner: *Provided*, That this act shall not extend to any goods saved from any wreck: and also, that in case no invoice is presented at the time of entry of such goods; the same shall be kept in the public store at the risque of the owner, until the invoice is produced, if the invoice shall be produced within eight months from the time of entry, and, if the invoice is not produced within that time, the collector shall proceed with such goods as by the third section of the act, mentioned in this section, he is required, when no invoice is produced.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make on, or affix to, any piece of goods mentioned in this act, any, false, altered, or counterfeited mark, purporting to have been made by the appraisers as aforesaid; or, if any person shall deface any mark placed on said goods, or affixed thereto by the said appraisers, such person, and every person aiding and assisting therein, shall forfeit and pay double the value of the goods on which is found any such false, altered, and counterfeited or defaced mark as aforesaid: and such goods on which shall be found any false, altered, counterfeited, or defaced mark, shall be forfeited; and if any person shall place on, or affix to, any piece of goods, any mark which said appraisers had made on, or affixed to, any other piece of goods, the goods containing the same shall be forfeited; and the person so offending, and each person aiding or assisting therein, shall be liable to the penalty in this section before provided.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, in the opinion of the secretary of the treasury, the appraisers appointed in any port are unable fully and effectually to perform the duties in person, required by this act, in addition to their other duties required by law, the said secretary of the treasury shall assign one of said appraisers to take charge of the goods deposited in the public store as is directed by the second section of this act: And he is hereby authorised and required to appoint one or more assistant appraisers, as the public good may require, for a reasonable despatch of business, who shall be well qualified by skill and judgment for the office: who, with the appraiser designated as aforesaid, shall execute the duties required by this act: And each assistant appraiser shall be entitled to receive, for his services, the same compensation as by law is now allowed to each appraiser: And the said appraiser, and assistant appraisers, may employ such clerk or clerks, and other persons, as the secretary of the treasury may approve, who shall be entitled to receive a sum not exceeding three dollars, for each day employed.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That when, by this act, the collector is required to appoint two merchants to reappraise any goods together with the appraisers, the expenses of employing them shall be defrayed by the person making application for the reappraisement: and any merchant employed in pursuance of this act shall be allowed the same compensation as by law is now allowed for the same or similar services: and if any merchant appointed to perform any duty required by this act, after having been duly notified thereof by the collector, in writing, shall refuse or omit to perform the same, he shall be liable to the penalty, and in the same manner as is provided by the nineteenth section of the act mentioned in the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the —— day of —— next, in all cases where a part owner of any goods described in the second section of this act, shall reside in any foreign country, at the time when such goods are exported to the United States, from such foreign country, or if such goods shall be procured by any agent, for, or on account of any person or persons residing in the United States, the invoice thereof shall be verified in the same manner by such part owner or agent as is required by the seventh section of the act mentioned in the fifth section of this act; and the person presenting an invoice of such goods to the collector, not verified in the manner prescribed by this section, shall make oath that the sole owner or owners were residing in the United States at the time of the exportation thereof from such foreign country, to the United States, and that the same were not procured by any agent by them employed in such foreign country.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all forfeitures accruing pursuant to this act, shall be disposed of according to the provisions of the ninety-first section of "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage" passed the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine: *Provided*, That no appraiser, or person acting in that capacity, shall be allowed any share of such forfeiture: *And provided also*, That the secretary of the treasury may remit such part of the forfeitures under this act, as in his discretion he may deem reasonable.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, under the direction of the president of the United States, to establish, from time to time, such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as may be required for a full and complete execution of the several provisions of this act, to be by him reported to congress, at the next session held thereafter.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS—1ST SESSION.

SENATE.

January 28 After the reading of the journal—

Mr *Webster* rose, and addressed the senate as follows:

Mr. President: A newspaper has been put into my hands this morning, purporting to be published by Duff Green, who is printer to the senate. In this paper I find an article referring to the debate of yesterday, and in that article I find it said, among other things equally false that "Mr. WEBSTER contended that the national government was established by the people, *who had imparted to it unlimited powers over the states and the constitution.*"

I am of opinion, sir, that we ought either to leave our seats here altogether, or to protect ourselves while in them from such wilful and attrocious calumnies by those who are admitted on our floor, and who receive, through our hands, large disbursements of the public money. It becomes us, sir, either to go home, and yield up our places to men of a better spirit than ourselves, or else to show that we will not be either bullied or slandered, by persons circumstanced like this publisher, out of the free exercise of the right of discussion.

I rise, therefore, sir, to give notice, that, on the next similar occurrence, which, judging from the past, may be daily expected, I shall make it the subject of a specific motion to the senate. I should do so now, sir, if I followed the inclination of my own judgment; but it is thought by others, to whom I defer, that the course which I have thus adopted may, on the whole, be more advisable.

The resolution offered by Mr. *Burnet*, on Monday last, to inquire how far it is expedient to alter and modify the act of congress "to aid the state of Ohio in constructing the Miami canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, and to grant a quantity of land to said state to aid in the construction of the canals authorized by law, and for making donations of land to certain persons in the Arkansas country," and particularly if it be not expedient to repeal so much of said act as provides that the extension of the said Miami canal shall be completed within twenty years, or that the state shall be bound to pay to the United States the amount of any lands previously sold, was agreed to.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. *Smith*, of Md. on the expediency of compelling all vessels in the bays and rivers of the United States to exhibit lights at night, was agreed to.

Mr. *Livingston* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That there ought to be established in the District of Columbia a legislative body, elected by the inhabitants, and vested with all the powers of rightful legislation, subject to the revision of congress.

Mr. *Barnard* offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that all future enlistments in the army of the United States, during a time of peace, shall be for the period of three instead of five years.

Many petitions were presented—and, by Mr. *Naudain* certain resolutions of the legislature of Delaware, in relation to the claims of the state for interest on advances made in the late war.

Several bills were reported—among them

Mr. *Smith*, of Md. from the committee on finance, to whom was referred the bill "to repeal the tonnage duties upon ships and vessels of the United States, and upon certain foreign vessels," reported it without amendment.

After certain bills had been read a second time and referred—

The engrossed resolution authorizing a subscription to Gales & Seaton's compilation of public documents, was read the third time; when Mr. *Chambers* rose and said that as it was possible that to urge the question of the passage of this resolution, at this time, might interrupt the course of debate in which the senate was engaged at the adjournment of yesterday, and for the purpose of removing that possibility, he would move to lay this resolution on the table, with the understanding that it should be called up to-morrow. This proposition was agreed to, and the resolution laid on the table accordingly.

The engrossed bill from the house of representatives, "making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensioners," was read the third time, passed and returned for enrolment.

The senate resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. *Foot*, respecting surveys of the public lands.

Mr. *Benton* being entitled to the floor—

Mr. *Clayton* said, that he desired the permission of the senator from Missouri, (Mr Benton) who was entitled to the floor, to call the attention of two of the honorable members of this body, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, and Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, to a passage in a book which had been cited in this debate by the senator from South Carolina (Mr Hayne) as authority on another subject. He did not rise for the purpose of discussing the resolution itself. In the wide range of the debate here, the north-eastern and southern sections of the country had been arrayed against each other. He listened to the discussion without any intention of participating in it, while the state which he had the honor in part to represent, had escaped unscathed by the controversy. Though favorable to the resolution as a mere proposition to inquire, he felt but little interest in such contentions between the north and south; and his only desire in relation to that subject, was, that the warmth of the discussion might have no tendency to alienate one portion of our country from the other. But his attention had been called by a number of members of this house, to a passage in the same book: another part of which had been referred to by the senator from South Carolina. That passage charged an illustrious statesman, who formerly occupied the seat of a senator here, and whose memory and fame were dear to himself and to the people he represented, with attrocious corruption, of which he was convinced that great and good man could never have been guilty; and as the witnesses referred to in the book itself were present, and ready to give testimony to set the charge at rest, he hoped he should be pardoned for referring to the objectionable passage in their presence.

He then read, from the fourth volume of Jefferson's Memoirs, page 515, (the same volume which had been brought into the senate by gen. Hayne), the following passage.

"FEBRUARY THE 12TH, 1801.—Edward Livingston tells me that Bayard applied to-day, or last night, to gen. Samuel Smith, and represented to him the expediency of his coming over to the states who vote for Burr; that there was nothing in the way of appointment which he might not command, and particularly mentioned the secretaryship of the navy. Smith asked him if he was authorised. He said he was authorised. Smith told this to Livingston, and to W. C. Nicholas, who confirms it to me. &c.

He then called upon the senators from Maryland and Louisiana, referred to in this passage, to disprove the statement here made.

Mr. *Smith*, of Md. rose and said, that he had read the paragraph before he came here to-day, and was, therefore, aware of its import. He had not the most distant recollection that Mr. Bayard had ever made such a proposition to him. Mr. Bayard, said he, and myself, tho' politically opposed, were intimate personal friends, and he was an honorable man. Of all men, Mr. Bayard would have been the last to make such a proposition to any man; and I am confident that he had too much respect for me, to have made it, under any circumstances. I never received from any man, any such proposition.

Mr. *Livingston* of Louisiana, said, that as to the precise question which had been put to him by the senator from Delaware, he must say, that having taxed his recollection as far as it would go, on so remote a transaction, he had no remembrance of it.

Mr. *Clayton* said his purpose had been achieved. He thought it his duty, to vindicate the honor and fame of his predecessors against unjustifiable imputations, no matter to what party they may have belonged. The character of the illustrious Bayard would, he trusted, stand forever untarnished by the charge of corruption. He should have thought himself recreant in duty to the people of the state he in part represented, and to the memory of

one who once filled the same place which he now occupied, if he had not seized the first opportunity in his power, after the public appearance of this volume on the floor of the senate, to disprove the charges to which he had this day called their attention. He thought there were other charges in that volume against other distinguished men of this country, equally unfounded, [subsequently, upon some remarks from Mr. Benton, he said, he wished it to be distinctly understood, that it was no part of his purpose to tarnish the fame of Mr. Jefferson. His object was not accusative, but entirely exculpatory.]

Mr. *Benton* entered his protest against this mode of introducing extraneous questions here, and regretted that he had given way to Mr. Clayton, for a purpose to which, he said, he would not have been instrumental, could he have anticipated it. Mr. B. then proceeded in his speech, re-affirming and enlarging upon his former arguments, and repelling and replying to those of Mr. Webster. In the course of his argument, he again warmly condemned the irregular proceeding by which, to day, the veracity of Mr. Jefferson had been brought in question on this floor.

Before Mr. B. concluded, he was induced to give way for a motion for adjournment; and

The senate adjourned till to-morrow.

January 29. Mr. *Webster* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the senate will, on the 4th of February next, proceed to the election of a printer for the senate.

Some petitions were presented and referred.

The engrossed resolution authorizing a subscription to the compilation of public documents proposed to be published by Gales & Seaton, was then taken up.

Mr. *Woodbury* moved to lay the resolution on the table; which motion was lost. Ayes 16, noes 23.

Mr. *Hayne* moved to postpone it to Monday next.—Negatived—Yeas 17, nays 22.

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Kane, McLean, Rowan, Sanford, White, Woodbury—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, of South Carolina, Sprague, Webster, Willey—22.

Mr. *Forsyth* moved to refer it to the committee on the library. Negative—17 to 21.

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Kane, McLean, Rowan, Sanford, White, Woodbury—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Johnston, Marks, Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, of South Carolina, Sprague, Webster, Willey—21.

Mr. *Woodbury* moved to refer it to the committee on the contingent fund, with instructions to amend so as to limit the price to be paid for the volumes to such sum as said committee, on inquiry, shall find reasonable. Negatived—Yeas 17, noes 21.

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Kane, McLean, Rowan, Sanford, White, Woodbury—17.

NAYS—Messrs—Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Johnston, Marks, Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, of South Carolina, Sprague, Webster, Willey—21.

Mr. *Grundy* moved an adjournment. Negatived—17, to 21.

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Kane, McLean, Rowan, Sanford, White, Woodbury—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Johnston, Marks, Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, of S. C., Sprague, Webster, Willey—21.

Mr. *Woodbury* moved to refer it to the committee on finance, with instructions to amend so as not to subscribe for the work at a price per volume yielding for the work more than $10,000 beyond the rate given for public printing—negatived.

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Kane, Rowan, Sanford, White, Woodbury—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Johnston, Marks, Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, of S. C. Sprague, Webster, Willey—21.

Mr. *Woodbury* then moved to refer it to the committee on the contingent fund, with the same instructions—negatived.

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Kane, Rowan, Sanford, White, Woodbury—16.

NAYS—Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Johnston, Marks, Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, of S. C. Sprague, Webster, Willey—21.

The resolution was then passed by

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Johnston, Marks, Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, of S. C. Sprague, Webster, Willey—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks Iredell, Kane, Rowan, Sanford, White, Woodbury—16.

Mr. *Grundy* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate postpone the subscription on the part of the senate, to the compilation of the public documents proposed to be printed by Gales & Seaton, until an appropriation shall be made by congress for that purpose. The senate then adjourned.

February 1. Mr. *Marks* presented the following resolutions of the legislature of Pennsylvania, relative to the tariff of 1828, which were read and laid on the table.

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, That the tariff of 1828 accords with the spirit of the constitution of the United States, and that it maintains the true principles of protection to the industry of the country, against foreign policy and legislation.

And be it further resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit a copy of the above resolution to his excellency the governor of Mississippi, and to the governors of the several states of the union, with a request to have the same laid before their respective legislatures, and also forward copies of the same to each of our senators and representatives in congress.

On motion of Mr. *Rowan*, so much of the president's message as relates to the organization of the attorney general's office, was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. *Benton* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause a communication to be made to the senate, of so much of the report received from the officer of the United States army, who had command of the detachment for the protection of the caravan of traders to Santa Fe of New Mexico, during the last summer, as may be proper to be made public, and material to be known in devising further means for the security of the inland trade between Missouri and Mexico. [Agreed to next day.]

The *vice president* presented a report of the secretary of the treasury, in answer to the order of the senate of the 23d January, in relation to the deposits of the United States funds in different banks, which was ordered to be printed.

The resolution, offered on the 28th ult. by Mr. *Livingston*, was considered and laid on the table:

The following resolution offered by Mr. *Barnard* on the 28th ult. was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that all future enlistments in the army of the United States during a time of peace, shall be for a period of three instead of five years.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. *Webster* on Friday last, was taken up:

Resolved, That the senate will, on the 4th of February next, proceed to the election of a printer for the senate.

The *vice president* was under the impression that the resolution was out of order, under the rule of the last session, requiring that a printer could only be elected within 30 days previous to the close of the session.

Mr. *Webster* suggested that it should be a matter for the consideration of the senate, rather than a point of order.

Mr. W. gave notice that he should, when the senate was fuller than at present, offer the same resolution, and discuss the point of order.

Mr. *Webster* then asked if it would be in order to move that the present printer be removed? The *chair* decided that it would.

Mr. *Webster* said that he would so modify his resolution. The following resolution, offered by Mr. *Grundy*, was considered:

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate postpone the subscription on the part of the senate, to the compilation of the public documents proposed to be printed by Gales and Seaton, until an appropriation shall be made by congress for that purpose.

Mr. *Grundy* thought it improper to make the subscription until the house had made the necessary appropriation—the refusal of that body to make it would put the senate in a situation he was not willing to place it. He thought it best to wait until the senate was full, and asked if an accidental majority wished to force the remainder to give an unwilling vote. Did they wish to begin and seal the bond, and then call, because the honor of the senate was committed, for the appropriation. He was also opposed to the subscription in consequence of the cost, and said that according to the proposals of Mr. Green about $61,000 would be saved to the treasury. It seemed to him that all could not be right, and he wanted gentlemen to wait until the senate should be full. Let not the absence of a few senators produce an effect which could not be produced if they were present, &c.

Mr. *McLean* moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, but withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. *Chambers*, who felt himself appealed to by the senator from Tennessee. Mr. C. considered the proposition of a most extraordinary character. The resolution authorizing the subscription was not hurried through the senate, but fully argued and had passed by a decided majority. The proposition now submitted went to take from it all its effects, and was supported by the same arguments precisely as those urged against the passage of the resolution which was virtually to be repealed, &c. If nothing was done, till every chair in the senate was full, the senate might as well adjourn until all the senators arrived, &c. When Mr. C. had concluded, Mr. *McLean* renewed his motion, and the resolution was laid on the table.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. *Foot*, was considered:

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of limiting, for a certain period, the sale of public lands to such lands only as have heretofore been offered for sale, and are subject to entry at the minimum price; and also whether the office of surveyor general may not be abolished without detriment to the public interest.

Mr. *Hayne*, said it would be recollected that when this was last before the senate, the senator from Delaware had called upon the senators from Maryland and Louisiana to make a disclaimer in relation to the memory of the late Mr. Bayard. He did not suppose the senator from Delaware intended to cast an imputation upon the veracity of Mr. Jefferson, and he presumed the senator from Delaware would make some explanation. He should not have alluded to the subject again, had not an erroneous impression gone forth. It appeared to him that the passage in the work of Mr. Jefferson might be very easily explained, by the circuitous method in which the information had reached Mr. Jefferson. He had the utmost respect for the memory of Mr. Bayard, and it was not necessary that he should now defend the memory of Mr. Jefferson. Mr. J. was in that respect the most fortunate man that ever lived. He not only enjoyed the respect and love of his political friends, but he lived down the opposition of his enemies.

Mr. *Clayton* said that he had already announced his intention in regard to this matter to have been entirely exculpatory; but he was willing to avail himself of another opportunity of making the same declaration, to prevent any misapprehension. On Thursday, while this resolution was under consideration, and before the senator from Missouri [Mr. Benton] had commenced his reply to the senator from Massachusetts, he desired permission to put a question to the gentlemen from Louisiana and Maryland for the purpose of correcting an error in a volume cited in the debate; which on account of the extraordinary imputation it cast upon the memory of one now in his grave, who held a distinguished rank among the statesmen of his country, had become the subject of general conversation here, and to which his attention had been repeatedly called by other gentlemen. He at that time, saw the gentlemen from Maryland and Louisiana in their seats, and as so favorable an opportunity then offered of removing the effects of an error, which, without their evidence, could never be so satisfactorily corrected, he chose to avail himself of it. My object, said Mr. C. was fully obtained.

The senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Hayne), says he did not understand me as saying aught against Mr. Jefferson, but the senator from Missouri chose to work himself up into a most patriotic excitement, denouncing the proceeding as an attack on Mr. Jefferson. In regard to this proceeding, it is true, as he states, I did not consult him. I chose to follow my own course. I would pursue the same course again: and it is now to me a matter of no very great importance whether he approves it or not. As to the charge of an attack upon Mr. Jefferson, the gentleman sat at some distance from me, and whether he did or did not misapprehend my words, is not my purpose now to inquire; but I protest against all his inferences on that subject, if drawn from my remarks, as unfounded and gratuitous. The gentleman might put a charitable construction upon the error into which Mr. Jefferson had fallen. I entertain as high an opinion of the reputation of that great statesman, as others who make much greater professions; but at every hazard—let the consequences fall where they may—I will repel every imputation like that contained in the memoir, upon the memory of Mr. Bayard, who, at the very period referred to, held the vote of my native state in his hand, and whose honor in that transaction cannot be touched without a reflection upon the state herself. Her maxim will ever be, whether she speaks here by me as her representative, or by any other—

"To thine own self be true;
"And it must follow as the night the day,
"Thou cans't not then be false to any man."

And now, having repudiated the inference drawn from this occurrence by the senator from Missouri, let this subject henceforth and forever sleep with the illustrious dead who have formed the topic of this desultory discussion.

Mr. *Benton* then proceeded in his remarks, commenced on Friday last, and had not concluded when the senate adjourned.

February 2. Several gentlemen announced their intention of bringing in bills. Among the memorials presented, was one from the yearly meeting of the society of Friends, in Ohio, asking further protection for the Indians.

A large number of private bills, received from the house, were passed to a second reading.

In the course of the morning, Mr. *Chambers* moved to take up Mr. *Grundy's* resolution to postpone the subscription to Gales and Seaton's compilation of public documents until an appropriation for the purpose shall be made by congress, when it being suggested that the mover of the resolution was not present, Mr. *Chambers* withdrew his motion.

The senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. *Foot's* resolution respecting surveys of the public lands.

Mr. *Benton* again rose, and spoke more than two hours, in conclusion of his speech, commenced on a former day.

Mr. *Sprague* next rose to address the senate on the subject, and had proceeded near half an hour, when he

gave way for a motion to adjourn, and the senate adjourned.

February 3. The *vice president* laid before the senate a letter from Peter S. Duponceau, of Philadelphia, a member of the American Philosophical Society, presenting to the senate a copy of a work called "Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth." This letter was read.

A number of petitions were presented and referred, and other minor business disposed of, when the senate spent some time in the consideration of executive business; the doors having been opened, the consideration of Mr. *Foot's* resolution was resumed, and Mr. *Sprague* concluded his remarks. Mr. *Rowan* moved an adjournment, which motion was agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 28. Mr. *Doddridge*, of Va. appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

Many reports from committees were received, which will be sufficiently noticed in their progress.

The report proposing the abolition of the office of draftsman to congress was taken up—but the speaker said that the individual alluded to had not been in the employ of the house, since the commencement of the present year; and the further consideration of the report was postponed.

Mr. *Irvin*, of Ohio, from the committee on the public lands, who were instructed, on the 17th of December ult. to inquire into the expediency of selling to the state of Ohio, on equitable terms, the unsold lands, belonging to the United States, situate in that state, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill granting to the state of Ohio, upon certain conditions, all the lands of the United States within that state; which bill was twice read, and committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

The *speaker* laid before the house the following communications:

A communication from D. Green, containing proposals for re-printing and binding the public documents, from the first to the thirteenth congress, which was committed to a committee of the whole house.

A communication from William Greer, containing similar proposals, which was referred to the same committee.

A letter from the secretary of war, transmitting the estimate of the cost of completing the survey and estimate of a canal, to connect the waters of the Atlantic and the Gulph of Mexico; which was referred to the committee of ways and means.

The contested election in Maine was taken up in committee of the whole—which was refused leave to sit again —85 to 62.

Friday, Jan. 29. Many reports from committees were presented—among them

Mr. *Coke*, from the committee on retrenchment, reported a bill to abolish the office of major general of the army of the United States, and for other purposes, which was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

A number of resolutions were offered.

Mr. *Storrs* moved to discharge the committee of the whole on the state of the union, from the further consideration of the bill to provide for the taking of the census, and that it be referred to a committee of the whole house, and made the special order of the day for Wednesday next. He stated that the bill was to go into operation on the 1st of July, and it would require 90 days for the state department to prepare and transmit the returns, &c.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Chilton*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation either in *land* or *money*, for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of the mail on the route from Louisville, Ky. to Nashville, Tenn. by improving the road between those two points; and for the purposes of facilitating the commerce of those states.

On motion of Mr. *Wickliffe*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, under the process of the courts of the United States.

On motion of Mr. *Clarke*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to the field and general officers of the militia, so far as respects the transmission of their official orders and returns the franking privilege.

On motion of Mr. *Overton*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvements inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for more effectually opening the road and making such bridges as may be necessary for facilitating the public mails from Vidalia, in the state of Louisiana, to Harrison Den, in said state.

On motion of Mr. *Test*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sum of money sufficient to build a bridge across the east fork of White Water river, at Brownsville, in Union county, and state of Indiana, in order to aid and facilitate the transportation of the mail in that part of the union.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on elections on the petition of Ruel Washburn.

Messrs. *Smyth*, *Howard*, and *Sutherland* spoke in favor of the report and against the petitioner, and Mr. Bouldin, of Va. in favor of the petitioner and against the report, and then the house adjourned till Monday—ayes 75, noes 70.

Monday, Feb. 1, After the reception of a large number of petitions, &c. Mr. *McDuffie*, from the select committee on the subject, reported a joint resolution for amending the constitution of the United States, on the subject of the election of president and vice president of the United States; which was read twice, and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

On motion of Mr. *Haynes*, a resolution which he proposed to offer as an amendment, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Verplanck*, from the committee on public buildings, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the commissioner of public buildings be directed to ascertain, by an accurate survey, the practicability and probable cost of procuring a regular supply of good water for the capitol and adjoining grounds, of such elevation as to supply the upper stories of the capitol, and sufficient in quantity to afford security against fire.

Mr. *Coulter*, from the committee on retrenchment, reported a bill to abolish brevet rank in the army of the United States, and in the marine corps; which was read twice, committed, &c.

Mr. *White* submitted a resolution inquiring into the amount received and expended for the relief of sick and disabled seamen in the several collection districts, &c which having been amended was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Burges*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that no revolutionary officer, non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, who has already, or may hereafter receive, in consideration of revolutionary services, aid from the United States, either by pension or otherwise, shall not be arrested, holden to bail, or imprisoned by process issuing from any United States court or authority, for or on account of any debt existing before such aid was extended to such officer, non-commissioned officer, or private soldier.

Mr. *Bates* offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table.

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to inform this house what number of military pensioners have failed to call for their pensions during the past year, and what amount of money is now due to pensioners, standing to their credit on the books of the department.

On motion of Mr. *Halsey*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the naturalization laws of the United States as to entitle to the rights of citizenship all the children of such alien

mothers as have become residents, and married citizens of the United States, from the year 1802.

Mr. *Wickliffe* offered resolutions inquiring into the allowances &c. made to certain officers of the army and navy, superintendants, agents, &c. for the improvement of roads, which lie one day upon the table.

The *speaker* laid before the house a communication from the president of the United States, enclosing the annual report of the inspectors of the penitentiary, which was laid on the table.

The following is a copy:

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

Gentlemen: I transmit herewith the annual report of the inspectors of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and beg leave to recommend the propriety of providing by law a reasonable compensation for the service of these officers. The act of congress under which they were commissioned, though it imposes upon them important duties, in the performance of which much time and labor are necessary, is silent as to the compensation which they ought to receive. ANDREW JACKSON.

January 30, 1830.

The house then resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on elections, on the petition of Reuel Washburn. Mr. *Sutherland* then continued his observations in favor of the report. Mr. *Coke* succeeded, in opposition to the report of the committee. On motion of Mr. *Mercer*, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 2. Mr. *Howard*, from the committee of commerce, to which was referred the petition of merchants of Baltimore, reported a bill for the relief of sundry owners of vessels sunk for the defence of Baltimore; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. *Magee*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on post offices and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act regulating the post office department as to impose a penalty upon postmasters, who shall upon sending their resignations to the postmaster general, omit to give their further charge to the office, or cause it to be attended by a sworn assistant, until the acceptance of their resignation is duly notified to them. *And further*, To inquire into the expediency of imposing penalties upon postmasters who, for any other cause, withdraw from the personal charge of the office, without leaving a sworn assistant in charge thereof.

The *speaker* laid before the house a letter from John Cameron, of the city of Washington, setting forth that he is the inventor of a plan by which the capitol and other public buildings may be supplied with any required quantity of water, at a very small expense; which plan, accompanied with drawings, &c. he offers for the use of the government.

Ordered, That said letter be referred to the committee on the public buildings.

Mr. *Conner* moved the consideration of the resolution which he offered some days since, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of reducing the duty on salt—but afterwards withdrew his motion, and called for the reading of the resolutions from the legislature of the state of N. C. on the subject. They were read accordingly, and their reference to various committees moved; but before they were disposed of, the hour allotted to resolutions had expired.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of elections on the memorial of Ruel Washburn, contesting the election of James. W. Ripley, returned as one of the members of this house for the state of Maine.

The question, will the house agree to the resolution recommended in the said report? was again stated from the chair, which said resolution, is in the words following, viz:

Resolved, That James W. Ripley is entitled to a seat in the 21st congress of the United States, as the representative of the Oxford district, in the state of Maine.

Mr. *Coke*, of Virginia, concluded his speech, and was followed in the debate in succession by Mr. *Goodenow*, Mr. *Spencer*, of New York, and Mr. *P. P. Barbour*.

The previous question was then moved by Mr. *Miller*; and was demanded by a majority of the members present, when the said previous question was put, viz: shall the main question be now put; and was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays—yeas 111—nays 79; and so the said *James W. Ripley* was declared to be entitled to his seat; and then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 3 Mr. *Wickliffe*, from the committee of retrenchment, made a report in relation to the propriety of extending the practice of specific appropriations as the best means of preventing an improper use of the public money, by the disbursing agents of the government, which report concludes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bill making appropriations for the support of the government for the year 1830, be amended by adding the following to the end of the eighth line in the first section [being that provision of the bill which relates to the contingent expenses of the two houses of congress.]

"To be applied to the following purposes, and no other, viz: to defray the expenses of printing for the two houses of congress performed by the public printer of each house, agreeably to his contract; stationary, bookbinding, fuel, newspapers, post-office, carpenters work, furniture, repairs to the senate chamber and hall of congress and rooms; messengers and horses; blank books, and ruling paper and books; expenses of the police of the capitol; of witnesses, including officers' fees for summoning, &c. of engraving maps and surveys ordered by either house; mourning and funeral expenses; hack-hire when employed in the public service, extra clerk-hire."

The report was referred to the committee of the whole, to whom the appropriation bill was referred.

The house resumed the consideration of the resolution of the general assembly of the state of North Carolina, instructing the senators, and requesting the representatives of that state in congress, to use their endeavors to procure a repeal of the salt tax.

Th question recurred on a motion made by Mr. *Taylor*, yesterday, to refer the said resolution to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union; when, after Mr. *Strong*, of N. Y. and Mr. *A. H. Shepherd*, of N. C. had expressed their sentiments upon the subject—

On motion of Mr. *McDuffie*, it was

Ordered, That the resolution do lie on the table.

The resolutions moved by Mr. *Wickliffe* on the 1st inst. were read, when Mr. *Dorsey* offered an amendment thereto and proceeded to explain and support it, but the hour expiring the discussion was arrested.

[The resolutions offered by Mr. *Wickliffe* occupy considerable space, but shall be inserted if agreed to.]

The *speaker* laid several documents, from the secretaries of war and treasury, before the house, which were referred to appropriate committees.

The remainder of the day was spent in the consideration, in committee of the whole, Mr. *Buchanan* in the chair, of the bill providing for taking the fifth census, or enumeration of the people of the United States.

Various amendments were proposed and considered, but few of them seemed to meet with favor from the committee.

Before the bill was gone through, the committee rose; and the house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the senate, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, gave notice that he should, to-morrow, request the senate to dispense with the orders of the day, after the morning business, for the purpose of acting upon private bills. The senate then took up Mr. *Foot's* resolution, and Mr. *Rowan* entered into an argument upon the constitutional existence of states, as states, contending that they were sovereigns, independent of the federal government.

In the house of representatives, after other business, the resolutions offered by Mr. *Wickliffe*, on Monday, which were under consideration on the preceding day, were adopted—the amendment proposed by Mr. *Dorsey* having been rejected. The house then took up, in committee of the whole on the state of the union, the census bill, and various amendments were proposed and rejected or adopted. These propositions occupied the committee until 4 o'clock, when the committee rose, and reported he bill as amended, and the bill and amendments were ordered to be prmted.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞"*The great debate,*" as it is called, in the senate, on Mr. Foot's resolution about the public lands, reminds us of Mr. Randolph's speeches—having reference to almost every thing, the subject under discussion excepted. But, great talents have been exhibited. We have commenced with Mr. Hayne's first speech, which shall be followed by Mr. Webster's—then present Mr. H's in reply and Mr. W's in rejoinder, we think it is termed. We should like also to give Mr. Benton's, with a short speech of Mr. Holmes—which has all the point and excellency of those which first rendered him a conspicuous public character. The nature of our engagements compels us to proceed slowly with such things; but we hope that these speeches, being rapidly read, as published in the daily papers, may deserve a second, and deliberate, reading in the REGISTER.

☞It will be seen that a bill to regulate auctions has been reported to the house of representatives, from the committee of ways and means.

☞The editor of the "Enquirer," published at Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, is assured that the "Register" is, every *Saturday*, placed in the post-office in this city in time for that day's eastern mail, and we have no doubt as to its being as regularly forwarded. It should then reach Trenton at, or about, *Sunday* noon; and, as a mail leaves Trenton on *Monday* for Freehold, the reason why the Register is received at that place on *Thursday*, we think, should be enquired into. The delay shews some great dereliction of public duty, somewhere.

THE SEASON. The thermometer, on the 9th inst. at day-break, stood as low as 5°—the Patapsco was covered with ice to its mouth, and so was the bay, as far as the eye can reach, says the American. The ice has since partly given way—in consequence of high winds.

THE TARIFF. The vote on Monday last is not conclusive—but it strongly indicates that a decided majority of the house of representatives is indisposed to any general revision, or modification, of the tariff laws at the present session; and substantially adopts the principles set forth by the committee on manufactures, presented sometime since by their chairman, Mr. *Mallary*—for it will be seen that the bill reported by Mr. *McDuffie*, from the committee of ways and means, has been *laid on the table*, or, in polite terms, *rejected*, without argument on its merits. The vote was 107 to 79—majority twenty-eight; a very large one, when the state of the bill, and the importance of its subject, are together considered. There were 27 members absent—but, had the house been full, we think that the majority would have amounted at least to *forty!* The two members from the Baltimore district were absent; it is believed that both would have been in the majority, if present on the vote.

A close examination of the yeas and nays, so far as the lists contain names of *old* members of congress, (with a few exceptions), shew us that *they* regarded this proceeding as a question on the PROTECTING PRINCIPLE, separated from all other considerations—whether of circumstance or time; but among the nays are some *new* members whose courtesy, perhaps, overcome, or suspended, their established opinions, as to an ulterior result. We suppose that this proceeding has sealed the fate of the bill in the senate—which, however important it seemed, excited but little, if any, public interest; no one, so far as we are informed, on either side to the great question, at all supposing that that bill would ever become a law.

We recognize, with great pleasure, a *new* gathering of *old* friends, concerning a matter which we have long regarded as of the highest [disputed] interest to the people of the United States. It may be said, we think without hesitation, that *every* gentleman voting in the affirmative, so voted for the sake of the protecting principle—but it is certain that some in the negative are decided friends of that principle, and were influenced, on this occasion, by special considerations. Were the broad question, as to the *constitutionality*, or *expediency*, of protecting the domestic industry offered, we calculate on a majority of about *fifty*, every member of the house being present—say 132 to 81: and if the members represented the *people* only—the majority would really appear considerably more than *two* to *one*. If such *majority* be not sufficient to settle conflicting opinions, what will the *minority* require?

We rejoice that this important concern stands disenthralled from party political excitements, again—that the old friends of domestic industry have rallied round their old principles, and with renewed energy and zeal, to raise up and support a "virtuous populace," a nation of educated and intelligent freemen, perfectly understanding their rights, and perfectly able to defend them. We are passing back to measures—men have had their day; and, on all measures designed to protect the labor of the people, or render it more profitable by facilitating the transportation of its products to market, it is resolved that there shall be no *non-committed* politicians. This point will be insisted on by all *honest* men of either party—for there are honest men and true patriots on both sides, though one or the other is mi taken. The case is as plain as A. B. C. It is right or it is wrong, constitutionally, or expediently, to defend the national industry, in its struggles against foreign regulations—it is right or it is wrong, in principle, to assist in the making of roads and canals, to build breakwaters and clean out the beds of rivers—and are you for us or against us? is the blunt question that the people will put to all seeking their votes. *And unequivocal answers will be demanded*—to this manly and fair question. The subject is ten times more important, than any that can arise as to the *person* of our president. It is of vital interest to every man who *labors* with his own hands, whether in the forest, field or workshop, whether employed in the transportation of commodities over distant seas, or fishing for whales at the antipodes. The navy is ready to extend its powerful arm in support and protection of the latter—so should the law support and protect *all* the productive classes of citizens. And if the law shall not do that—the fault must be in the divisions of such citizens among themselves. It has been boasted, that one party to these great questions moved like a phalanx,—but that the force of the other was weakened by differences of opinion; and it is so—but still, the latter has again proved itself strong enough to defeat its half-and-half friends or more manly opponents; and we hope that, now, the *protecting principle* will be considered as the *settled policy* of the United States.

If persevered in a few years, we shall be as able and willing to "relieve trade of its shackles" as Mr. Huskisson ever pretended to be: but at present, the famous reply of M. de St. Cricq, late French minister of commerce to Mr. H's propositions, is just as applicable to the state of our own country as it was to that of France.

"The system you propose, said M. de St. Cricq, is excellent for you, and detestable for us, for precisely the same reason: that is, because we both wish to extend and foster our domestic industry. The operation of it would be to ruin our fabrics, and to build up yours.—It is a natural, if not a modest request in you, to urge us in this way to sacrifice our resources for your benefit; but if we are not surprised at your making the proposal, you will probably not take it ill that we decline it. When our manufactures are so well established and flourishing as to defy competition, and command the markets of the world, we will then consent to admit yours on a footing of reci-

procity.—Till then, permit us to adhere to our present policy."

It might have been added, that as it was the protection of the national industry which had enabled England to talk about free trade—that France would follow the leadings of the other, that she might talk about it also—when also ready: but that while Britain taxed even foreign *bread stuffs*, it was RIDICULOUS to speak about "free trade."

AWFUL! The Georgia "Constitutionalist," as we see it quoted in the "Statesman" of the 30th ult. says—"*The south cannot be reconciled to the tariff until she is made to bow the neck to a military force—until her tyrants make a solitude, and call it peace!*" Three fourths of the *free people* of the United States "*tyrants!*" That's a good one! Take away the slave-votes, and how would the general question stand? We do not wish *that*—but it is impossible, when such language is used, not to recollect, that about 23 or 24 of the members of congress represent working-machines in the shape of men. Why may the other side not claim such power for spinning-jennies and power-looms?

NEW YORK AUCTIONS. One hundred and sixty-five dealers in the city of New York have pledged themselves that, for one year from the 1st inst. they will not purchase at any sale by auction where endorsed notes are required; "as they cannot see any just cause why sales at auction should not be placed on an equality with those made by private contract." If the number and *weight* of the subscribers be sufficent to give effect to this agreement, it will save hundreds of thousands of dollars to honest dealers, from the grasp of dishonest ones. The man who, (no matter at whose expense), paid his auction-notes and took the "benefit of the law," could speedily begin business a-new, with renewed means, obtained through the auctions—and so they "kept the mill a-going."

Another very respectable list of names is attached to a pledge, not to have dealings with auctioneers, who shall, at a package sale, exhibit dry goods in lots or parcels of less value than 150 dollars, except in original packages; or who offers for sale duplicate packages not declared in the catalogue, or refuses to sell a sample lot that has been exhibited, &c. This pledge has been made for six months. It may prevent a great deal of *management*.

The same persons have also declared that biddings on goods on behalf of the owner are "dishonorable," and will be discouraged.

There is a third long list of signers to an agreement that they will not attend, or be concerned in any purchases made at auction, after the hour of two o'clock, P. M.

These things, if faithfully carried into effect, will send sundry British agents home, and check a vast amount of unfair dealing or fraud.

NEW INTERPRETATION. The Tallahasse "Floridian" has for its motto "*Laissez nous faire*," printed in old black letter type. A young friend, picking up the paper, asked an interpretation, and we replied, it means *no duty on sugar!*

WOOL. A gentleman of one of the eastern states, who informs us that he has been for twenty years engaged in improving his flocks for the growth of *fine wool*, says that he has now on hand the clip of two years, about 10,000 lbs. which he has held in a hope that the protective system would not be abandoned, and that wool and woollens would a little improve in price.

RAIL WAYS. The recent heavy fall of snow afforded an opportunity for trying an experiment to clean the rail-road, to the Carrollton viaduct. It was effectually done, and rapidly.

The alteration of the locomotive "Novelty" being completed, the cost of the moving power, on the rail road near Liverpool, was reduced to *two mills per ton per mile*. She was loaded with 31 tons, and travelled 12 miles an hour.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY. It is stated that 130,000 dollars worth of gloves and mittens are annually made at Johnstown, Montgomery county, N. Y. We know not the population of this town; but incline to the belief that the same number of persons employed in the cultivation of cotton, do not produce any thing like so great a surplus value. We take it, that the chief part of this $130,000 is as much a clear gain to the people, through the profitable employment of their time, as if so much money was found, ready coined, in the "bowels of the land."

A GLORIOUS ACT. From the state of *Mississippi* we learn that an act had passed both branches of the legislature of that state, extending to the Indians residing within the limits of that state, all the privileges and immunities whatever of *citizens of that state*—thus incorporating them with the white population. The bill wanted only the signature of the governor to become a law.

This act, we must think, will effect all that can be reasonably expected in behalf of the Indians, and without violence. If willing to give up the hunter-state and become *citizens*, we shall rejoice at it; but, if unyielding to circumstances, they shall adhere to their ancient habits, they will voluntarily retire to vacant lands assigned them beyond the Mississippi.

RAIL-ROAD IN NEW JERSEY. The New York Mercantile Advertiser of Saturday last, says:—"We learn that the bill to authorise the construction of the Delaware and Raritan canal, and Camden, and South Amboy rail road, finally passed the several branches of the New Jersey legislature on Thursday, and have become laws. We understand that the funds are all ready for the construction of the rail road. From the activity and science of Mr. R. Stevens, who we learn is largely interested, we are warranted in the belief, that a very short time will elapse, before we may, if we please, reach Philadelphia in *three or four hours*, as easily as we have hitherto gone in the North America steam boat in about ten hours to Albany."

OHIO CANALS. The commissioners of canals in Ohio have made a report by which it appears that 190 miles, from the lake at Cleaveland, have been nearly completed —82 miles have already been navigated. The residue of the line, 119 miles, together with a feeder of 11 miles, is under contract to be finished at different periods previous to the first of June 1831.

The total cost of the Ohio canal is estimated at 3,584,367 96, that of the Miami canal at $759,666 48.

Tolls received on the northern section of the Ohio canal are estimated at $70,000.

And on the Miami canal, at $20,941 36.

The cost of repairs and additional work on the Miami canal during the year 1829, was $11,334 83.

CENSUS FOR 1830. We hope that the bill before congress for this purpose, allows a reasonable and sufficient compensation to the deputies of the marshals, to induce and compel, under suitable penalties, a full and honest performance of the duties enjoined. The compensations heretofore allowed threw this important concern, too often, into incompetent or careless hands. If any public business is desired to be well done, it should be made an object with suitable persons to undertake it. There is a false and foolish economy, shewn in the "old saw," of "saving at the spiggot and letting out at the bung-hole." "Amy Darden's" famous stud horse cost the United States, in payment of the wages of members of congress, perhaps an hundred times more than the horse was worth; and he was paid for, at last. And, perchance, the brains of many *wise* men have been half-turned, at the thought of paying one or two hundred dollars to a poor clerk or agent, who had voted away millions, without a moment's examination as to the propriety of such expenditures. It may be their excuse that, in great things they depended on the opinions of *others*, but in little things, acted upon *their own* notions! These "four penny ha' penny," "six penny," or "fip-penny-bit" legislators, have cost the nation some millions of dollars, and saved some hundreds of cents. We are decidedly opposed to extravagant salaries or perquisites—but whatever is worth

doing at all is worth doing well; and competent persons, when employed, should be placed out of the *necessity* of neglecting their duty, to preserve themselves from loss in the public employment.

The committee estimate the population of 1830, as follows: free population, 10,650,000; slaves, 1,950,000; total, 12,600,000. They recommend a ratio of 50,000 for the representation in the house of representatives, which they believe will not increase that body beyond the number of 225 members.

NAVAL. The U. S. ship Natchez, capt. Claxton, but bearing the broad pendant of com. Creighton, arrived at Norfolk on the 3rd instant, from the Brazilian station—all well; as were the officers and crews of the Hudson and Vandalia, left. The return of com. C. will test, or silence, the many serious rumors that have been put afloat concerning his conduct in the command of the squadron.

The Hornet is given up as lost. Orders have been received by the navy agent at Baltimore to discontinue the payment of the allotment tickets granted to her officers and crew; and a petition has been extensively signed in this city that the pay of said officers and crew may be continued twelve months, for the benefit of surviving relatives.

A GENERAL NAVAL COURT MARTIAL assembled in Washington city on Monday last, for the trial of such officers as may be brought before it. The court is composed as follows:

Captain Charles G. Ridgely, president,
Captain Joseph I. Nicholson,
Captain Edmund P. Kennedy,
Captain Thomas Ap Catesby Jones,
Master commandant William B. Shubrick,
Master commandant Charles W. Morgan,
Master commandant Beverly Kennon,
Lieutenant Isaac McKeever,
Lieutenant Charles S. McCauley,
Henry M. Morfitt, esq. judge advocate.

We are much concerned to hear, that a considerable number of officers, of the higher ranks of the service—a larger number, we believe, than has often occurred at any time before—are now under arrest, and will probably receive their trials by the court now convened.

[*Nat. Int.*

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. It is mentioned as a novelty, and probably is worthy of record—that a secretary of state, [Mr. Van Buren] has appeared in the supreme court, as counsel, in the famous "Astor case"—or claim to a large tract of land in Putnam county, New York; which has been brought up to the last tribunal, for adjudication.

CASE OF TOBIAS WATKINS—on the petition preferred to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus, chief justice Marshall, on the 6th inst. delivered the opinion of the court, discharging the rule granted in this case, and refusing the writ as prayed for by the petitioner.

Some very important, and nice legal questions are probably settled by this opinion, as to what is called the common law.

GENERAL POST OFFICE. A bill is before the house of representatives to appoint a third assistant post-master general, and ten additional clerks.

"RED JACKET." A biography of this famous chief is about to be published. He was one of the most extraordinary men of his day—as an Indian warrior and statesman, and among the most powerful orators that ever lived. He may well be called "the last of the Senecas," and was a splendid specimen of the lofty and proud men of the forest. He steadily adhered to the customs of his fathers, and resisted, to the utmost of his means, all attempts to change the condition of his people. At a season of more leisure, we shall give some particulars of his conduct and character, and copy one of the latest of his speeches, which has been preserved.

THE CHEROKEES. "In 1810, there were (among the Cherokees) 19,500 cattle; 6,100 horses; 19,600 swine; 1,037 sheep; 467 looms; 1,600 spinning-wheels; 30 wagons; 500 ploughs; 3 saw mills; 13 grist-mills &c. At this time (1826) there are 22,600 cattle; 7,600 horses; 46,000 swine; 2,500 sheep; 762 looms; 2,488 spinning-wheels; 172 wagons; 2,943 ploughs; 10 saw-mills; 31 grist-mills; 62 blacksmith shops; 8 cotton machines; 18 schools; 18 ferries, and a number of public roads. In one district there were last winter upwards of 1000 volumes of good books, and 11 periodical papers both, religious and political, were taken and read."—*Missionary Herald*, vol xxiii. p. 116.

The preceding shews that the Cherokees are not a "wandering tribe." Indeed, the "nation" may be said to have left the hunter-state.

CREEK INDIANS. From a statement laid before the legislature of Alabama, on the 26th of last month, by the secretary of state, it appears that the number of Creek Indians within the limits of that state, including mixed blood, &c. is 20,983.

DON FRANCIA. This extraordinary man, who has for many years ruled Paraguay with the most perfect despotism, has had the seat of his dominion changed to *Patagonia*—in our newspapers. But the most important thing of him that we learn is, his release of the celebrated traveller and naturalist, Bonpland; who for years has been his prisoner, for having extended his scientific researches within the territory of this most accomplished tyrant.

CALLS FOR PAPERS. It is mentioned in the "Columbia Gazette" that a certain resolution calling for a statement of the expenses of all the naval courts martial and courts of enquiry, which, when made out, occupied *less than one page of letter paper*, occupied the time of one clerk a whole summer. We do not recollect that it was ever used. Hundreds of such things called for are never "considered." The editor of the "Gazette" supposes that it would require 12 or 18 months to comply with the requisitions made in certain resolutions lately offered by Mr. Wickliffe, see page 414; but the labor, in itself, should not constitute an objection—if the information, when obtained, shall appear to be worth it: nor should the heavy expense of printing be considered—but there is great room for *discretion* in this matter, generally. These documents will make a grand summer's job for the printer, perhaps.

ENGLAND. The distresses of the people were greatly on the increase. The grand jury of *Kent*, an agricultural country, have addressed a letter to the duke of Wellington, stating the "deep and unprecedented distress that prevails among all classes throughout the country," &c.

OFFICIAL AND DECLARED VALUES. An editorial article in the London Courier, on the reduction of the rates of interest, says:

At the custom house there is kept a comprehensive record of our exports with a double register of prices—one fixed and uniform, according to an official scale; the other varying in conformity with the prices of the day. By comparing one list with the other, it is easy to ascertain the rise or fall of prices, and the result, in our principal articles of manufactures, is as follows:—

Manufactures exported; comparative value of the same quantity at different periods, viz: in 1814 and 1828.

	Market price in 1814.	Market price in 1828.
Hardware,	100l.	86l.
Woollens	100	60
Linens	100	58
Silk	100	48
Cotton	100	44
Leather alone has nearly maintained its price	100	98

SPAIN. The king and queen of Naples arrived at Madrid on the 11th Dec. last—in great parade. But a

London paper gives the following account of the *prosperous* state of the kingdom:

The extraordinary expenses occasioned by the journey of the king of Naples, rendered additional taxes necessary, which created general discontent, which was increased by the severity of the season, and dearness of flour and corn. It was supposed that admiral Heyden had been invited to anchor his fleet in the harbor of Naples during the winter, partly for the purpose of overawing the popular murmurs.* It was said his Sicilian majesty had demanded another million of ducats; the former million sent to Spain in advance having scarcely sufficed to pay the expenses of his progress.

PORTUGAL. The London John Bull, of Nov. 29, says, "The American government having recognised the king of Portugal, are actively engaged in the formation of a commercial treaty between that kingdom and the United States. Nothing can be more just in the Portuguese ministry, than to afford to the mercantile nations, who are in *perfect* amity with their country, similar advantages to those which Portugal was always willing to give to her old and *faithful* allies."

The London "Times" of the 24th Dec. says—We have received the following from a correspondent:—

"Sir.—I wish you would remind the Americans who have been so ready to recognise in Don Miguel the prevalence of arbitrary power over constitutional liberty, that they are repaying to Portugal the disservice which they received from her monarch in the commencement of their revolutionary war with Great Britain. A proclamation issued by the king of Portugal on the 4th of July 1776, declared that the cause of the British king was the common cause of all sovereigns; denounced the Americans as rebels, and prohibits all intercourse whatever between them and the Portuguese. The proclamation is preserved among the state papers, in Dodsley's Annual Register for 1776, p. 260."

☞ "Legitimates" cannot understand *our* rules of action. Few, if any, of the American people have a particular respect for Don Miguel, nor is it probable that he is a favorite with our government; if the "sovereign people" should execute this *sovereign*, we should care less about it than for the death of the old Seneca Indian, "Red-Jacket." But our government acted on the broad and generous republican principle, that foreign governments *de facto*, are all that, *we* have any concern with. We enter into no disputed questions of that sort. Had the dominion of Don Miguel still been contested, in arms, in Portugal, his dominion would not yet have been acknowledged by president Jackson, in the reception of his minister; and the Portuguese proclamation of 1776 cannot have any sort of influence over our president's conduct.

UNITED STATES AND PORTUGAL. The following article shews that there is no such thing as pleasing the capricious and assuming people of the "mother country." For our own parts, we have long since given up the project as hopeless, even in the surrender of our independence, and becoming "white slaves"—and have thought it most expedient to do what appeared just and proper, in itself, whatever Mr. Bull might think of it.

From the London Courier of Dec. 12.

A morning paper adverting to the reception of Don Miguel's envoy by president Jackson, thinks fit to anticipate the most brilliant advantages to the American trade, from this early recognition.—"Ere the lapse of many weeks," it is said, "the Tagus will be crowded with American shipping, their manufactures superseding our's, and closing that great and important vent for British goods." Our ministers would, indeed, be unpardonable, if any omission on their part were calculated to give an advantage to our mercantile rivals in the ports of our ancient ally, but what dread can there be of competition from a country which cannot secure the supply of its own market to its manufacturers without loading our goods with an import duty of 30 per cent. and upwards?* What talisman does president Jackson possess for rendering the cotton fabrics of New England more attractive as a purchase on the banks of the Tagus, than those on the Delaware or Susquehannah? Have the citizens of the United States either the inclination or the power to purchase as largely as our country, the wines or the fruits of Portugal? Till these points can be resolved in the affirmative, our merchants and manufacturers may rest secure in the possession of their trade to Portugal, and may consider the sales of the Americans in the Tagus as confined to flour, rice, tobacco, and salt fish, notwithstanding the *profound* politics of their president, and the eloquent effusions of their advocate in London.

COLOMBIA. General Harrison arrived at New York on Saturday last. He appears to have been badly treated, and especially after it was known that he had been recalled—a particular account of all which may be expected.

It seems now quite manifest that Bolivar is willing to be made a king, and "Simon the first" has been publicly toasted. Venezuela, by a public act, has been separated from what is called "the government of Bogota," from whence troops were marching to assist Paez in placing Venezula under subjection. As it was in this province that the flame of liberty first shewed itself in the south, we rejoice in this shew of a resolution to fan and feed it. [If Bolivar's medal be not yet disposed of in congress, might not the proceedings be suspended? If it commemorates an event which shall result in making him a king, we shall not much value it.]

Talking about a king, we are reminded that it seems agreed that the simpleton who was the husband of the princess Charlotte of England, is to be made king of the Grecians, without consulting them on the subject.

DIED—on the 5th inst. near Freedom, Baltimore county, col. *Peter Little*, in the 55th year of his age—long a member of congress, and colonel of the 38th U. S. regiment of infantry, during the late war: one of the most worthy and best of our citizens—a man of business, faithful to his friends, kind unto all men.

——, at New Haven, Con. on the 3rd inst. col. *Jared Mansfield*, L. L. D. aged 71—for several years surveyor general of the United States, and professor of natural philosophy at West Point: a very amiable, much beloved and revered gentleman, and learned in mathematical subjects. The credit is now given to him for effecting surveys of public lands by rectangular co-ordinates, hitherto awarded to the late and much valued Josiah Meigs.

——, near Camden, S. C. on the 20th ult. in his 74th year, capt. *Benjamin Carter*, a faithful officer and soldier of the revolution, and a partaker in many of its battles.

——, at Roxbury, Connecticut, gen. *Ephraim Hinman*, aged 74—a gallant soldier of the revolution, much esteemed by Washington and Lafayette.

MARYLAND. After a long debate, the bill to establish a *state bank* has been rejected by a large majority, in striking out the enacting clause—46 to 23. If a larger amount of wholesome currency is required, let a law be passed, by way of *experiment*, to authorize the present banks in the state paying specie, to redeem their notes in coin, or in bills of the bank of the United States, at their own option.

The way of doing business in the house of delegates in this state, has some *novelty* in it, if a correspondent of the "Gazette" may be relied on. On the 9th inst. as stated, the journal was *five days behind*, "inaccessible even to the members, until it comes from the printer." Every morning some member moves that the journal of the preceding day should *not* be read; and about a week after, the members know what they have been about, &c. This much wants *reform*.

APPOINTMENTS *by the president and senate.* Messrs. *McLane* as minister to England, *Rives*, to France, *Preble*, to the Netherlands, *Van Ness*, to Spain—Messrs. *Har-*

*And hang another old man, a prince also, perhaps, like admiral Nelson, without jurisdiction, "judge or ju[illegible]"

*Pretty moderate this in return for a duty on flour that sometimes amounts to nearly 100 per cent. and on tobacco that exceeds 1000, &c. ED. REG

per, Davezac, and Piskett, as secretaries of legation, to France, the Netherlands and Colombia, respectively—*James Duncan*, as receiver of public moneys at Washington, Mississippi—and *William J. Duane* and *James Campbell*, directors of the bank of the U. S were confirmed as such by the senate, on Wednesday last. We hear of no further confirmations.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following recapitulation of a statement, taken from an official document, will shew what was the general state of the bank of the United States, on the first day of December last, (the latest date of the statements laid before congress.)

Cr.			
Funded debt U. S. various			11,635,290 90
Bills discounted on personal security	31,126,407 30		
Funded debt	251,128 88		
Bank stock	1,120,964 90		
		32,498,501 08	
Domestic bills of exchange		7,718,029 03	
			40,216,530 11
Foreign do.			259,058 12
Real estate			2,727,046 18
Baring, Brothers & Co. Hope & Co. and Hottinguer & Co.			968,378 75
Due from Bank United States and offices		16,281,689 09	
Do state banks		2,149,942 68	
			18,431,631 77
Do United States			5,267 32
Do J. A. Buchanan and J. W. McCulloh			612,760 44
Losses chargeable to the contingent fund			2,551,693 33
Deficiencies			135,258 02
Banking houses, bonus, premium, &c.			1,444,401 89
Expenses			199,499 29
Cash, viz: notes of bank of U. States and offices		12,589,672 80	
Do do state banks		1,405,817 30	
Specie		7,251,782 78	
			21,247,272 88
Mortgages, &c.			189,103 87
Navy agent, Norfolk			40,144 17
			100,668,367 54
Dr.			
Capital stock			$34,996,269 63
Notes issued			27,587,793 76
Discount, exchange and interest			1,374,215 11
Foreign exchange			13,723 98
Dividends unclaimed			80,579 85
Profit and loss			1,497,550 36
Contingent fund			4,974,557 91
Due to bank U. States and officers		14,917,012 52	
Do. state banks		1,179,577 24	
			16,096,589 76
Redemption of public debt			517,820 50
Deposits of treasurer U. States		6,743,665 25	
Deduct overdrafts and special deposits		230,851 99	
		6,512,813 26	
Deposits of public officers		801,029 79	
Deposits of individuals		6,260,618 63	
			13,574,461 68
			100,663,367 54

Bank United States, Dec. 1, 1829.

W. McILVAINE, *cashier.*

STATE OF MAINE.

The report which follows was made to the house of representatives on the day of its date. We record it for a preservation of the curious facts which it sets forth, and to shew the perseverance of parties. The order was passed, after a warm, if not violent debate, 74 to 66. The senate had not yet acted upon it; and, judging by the "Eastern Argus," as that body is equally divided in political opinion, it is possible that they may not. In the mean time no regular business will be transacted, and the affairs of the state must be left to proceed as well as they can. The apparent majority in the house for both the political majority; and parts have so nearly changed, that it is easy to suppose there are errors on both sides. The speaker of the house is accused of gross partiality and injustice, in appointing a majority of his political friends on the committee to count the votes for governor.* But this is no new thing, in congress and elsewhere; and every body recollects general Root's late declaration, when elected to the chair of the New York house of assembly. And what was the political character of the committee on manufactures, 1827-8? We speak only to the general practice, being entirely ignorant of the merits of this particular case.

House of representatives, Jan. 29, 1830.

Whereas, the legislature of this state, assembled on the first Wednesday of January, 1830, and the house was organized by the choice of speaker and clerk on the third day of the session, and was then ready to proceed on the public business; but the senate was not organized by the election of a president and secretary, till the eighth day of the session. And whereas, on the ninth day of the session, a committee was appointed by the senate to report on the election of senators, which committee did not report till the twentieth day of the session, and which report was not finally disposed of till the twenty-second day of the session. And whereas the constitution manifestly contemplates an organization of all the branches of government, at an early day after the meeting of the legislature, and yet we present the singular and unparalleled spectacle of having spent twenty-four days in session—have a president of the senate of *last year*, *claiming to act as governor*, when it is evident a governor has been elected by the people—the vacancies in the senate not filled, and no councillors for the present year chosen.

And whereas the constitution provides that the members of the house of representatives and such senators as have been elected, shall in the manner therein prescribed, "elect by joint ballot the number of senators required." And whereas it appears by the records of the governor and council, that on the ninth day of December last, the votes for senators in the senatorial districts were counted, and that sixteen senators were elected, and that there were three vacancies in the district of York, and one in the district of Washington. And whereas, it appears by the report above mentioned made to the senate, and the votes and proceedings of that body on the same, as is proved by their journal, that the full number of senators to be elected from each district, have not been so elected. And that the senate have refused, on a motion made for that purpose, to send a message to this house, proposing to elect by joint ballot the number of senators required by the constitution, according to the usage which has heretofore prevailed in such cases.

In consequence of which, no other alternative seems to be presented, but that the public business shall be left undone, the wheels of government stopped, and the constitution prostrated, or, this house must proceed, in the mode prescribed by the constitution, to have the vacancies in the senate filled, the councillors chosen, and the votes for governor declared and published, the public business of the state despatched, and the just expectations of the people fulfilled.—Therefore,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the senate requesting such senators as have been elected, to meet the members of this house in the hall of the house of representatives, ———— and elect by joint ballot the number of senators required.

*The committee is said to have consisted of five "republicans" and three "Jackson men"—that is the joint committee; but the "Argus" complains that 4 "federalists" and 1 "republican" were appointed by the speaker of the house—we use the terms as they are used in different papers. Now, a committee of the Maryland house of delegates, which lately visited Baltimore, was in *number* and *principle* constituted exactly like that of the house of representatives of Maine, but precisely the reverse in political feeling.

P. S. When this "order" was presented to the senate —8 members were for going into convention, and 8 against it. The first eight, however, left the other eight to join the house, and participate in the election of four persons to fill the vacancies in the senate. The first eight met in their chamber in the afternoon, and none of the other eight being present, proceeded to elect a new president for themselves, or for the senate, as the case may be. The old secretary refused to give up the papers.

The following is the protest of the eight members of the senate who remained in their seats, as above—

"Whereas a part of the members of the senate have withdrawn from the senate board without the consent of the senate, for the avowed purpose of meeting the members of the house of representatives in convention to fill deficiencies in the senate, which have not been ascertained by the senate, and when the constitutional candidates have not been designated by the senate for filling deficiencies, if any exist, and without the concurrence of the senate to such convention—and whereas such a procedure is unwarranted by the constitution, and any election made by such convention is void, and can give no right to any individual, so elected, to a seat in the senate, or to take part in the acts of the senate; it being the exclusive right of the senate alone to judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members, and the senate being, therefore, the only constitutional tribunal to decide upon the legality, or illegality, of the returns of votes for senators. —Therefore,

"*Ordered*, That a message be sent to the acting governor and council, that they may have notice that the senate have not concurred in the election of any persons to fill any deficiency, which may exist, in the senate."

The convention was protested against as well by eight members of the senate, as by nearly 70 of the house of representatives—and these latter retired when they found that the majority would proceed to do the business for which they had assembled.

And we further see in the "Eastern Argus," that a very extraordinary degree of excitement prevails. We have "the constitution outraged"—"second edition of the Hartford convention"—"Juggernautic engine"—"third branch of the legislature"—"the climax of outrage," and a world of other severe terms and hard words. We have no opinion on this subject, except that—if one party is obstinate, the other is not very accommodating! and that it is the natural and unalienable right of the majority to lead in action on public business.

Much confusion must be expected; but when the new senators shall take their seats, we suppose that the public business will proceed.

☞The judges of the supreme court having decided that Mr. Hall, president of the senate, was the acting governor, the anti-Jackson party in that body became the majority, (before, the two parties stood 8 and 8) and, having passed a vote permitting the three (anti-Jackson) senators from the district of York to retain their seats, a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the senate had rejected the report of the committee on the suffrages for governor, and to accept the said report as amended. This motion was carried, ayes 11, noes 7. As the report had been previously accepted by the house, *Jonathan G. Hunton* (the anti-Jackson candidate) was then declared to have been duly elected governor of the state.

And so endeth, for the present, "the throes and convulsions" of party—in Maine, there being a *quorum* in both houses to do business.

MR. WICKLIFFE'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Wickliffe in the house of representatives on the 1st were adopted on the 4th inst. after having been amended by inserting after the words "navy department," the words "marine corps"

Resolved, &c. That the secretary of the navy be required to communicate to this house the following information, viz:—

1st. A statement of the amount paid or allowance to each grade of officers, and all agents of every description employed in the naval service of the United States, or under the authority of the navy department, within the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight and one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, respectively, designating what portion thereof is allowed in pursuance of law, and what portion in pursuance of executive regulation or precedent, with references, as far as practicable, to the law, the adoption of the regulation, and the origin of the precedent.

2d. All allowances made to such persons in the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight and one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, respectively, other than those embraced in the foregoing, whether on claims accruing in the said years or before, and, as far as practicable, all similar allowances made to the same persons at any previous time.

3d. All allowances made in the navy department within the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, respectively, to persons receiving salaries from the government, designating the amount of such salaries, and such allowances, separately.

4th. The names of all officers of the navy who were on leave of absence, waiting orders, or on furlough, within the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, with the length of time each has been in either of those situations, and the amount of money paid to each while on leave of absence, waiting orders, or on furlough.

5th. The names of persons appointed officers in the navy, in the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, the date of their appointments, who of them have been in actual service, and the amount of money paid to each.

6th. The names of all surgeons and assistant surgeons of the navy, who have been, within the said years, on leave of absence, waiting orders, on furlough, or attached to those stations; the time each has been in that situation, and the amount of money paid to each while there, on leave of absence, waiting orders, on furlough, or attached to those stations.

1st. *Resolved*, That the secretary of war be required to report to this house, what portions of the "tariff of the present rate of compensation to the officers of the army of the United States," appended to his report accompanying the president's message, at the opening of the present session of congress, and allowed in pursuance of *law*, and what in pursuance of *regulation* or *precedent*, with reference, as far as practicable, to the law, the adoption of the regulation, or the origin of the precedent.

2d. That he communicate to this house all allowances made to persons embraced in said *tariff*; within the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, respectively, other than those therein designated, whether upon claims accruing within those years, or before; and, as far as practicable, all similar allowances made to the same persons at any prior time, the amount allowed each, and for what allowed.

3d. All allowances and emoluments made or accrued to the major general and his staff, and all persons employed in and about his office during the years aforesaid, respectively, of all those employed upon bureau or other duty in or about the office of the adjutant general, commissary general of subsistence, colonel of ordnance, paymaster general, quartermaster general, the chief of the corps of engineers, and the surgeon general, including the heads of each department, designating separately the pay, emoluments and allowances, they, or any of them, may have been entitled to in the line of the army, and the salary and allowances paid and made to them for extra duty, &c. presenting, in one view, the whole amount of their receipts, of whatever name and of whatever character, and also the authority by which such pay and allowances have been made, increased, or charged, heretofore.

4th. The names of all surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army, who have, within the years aforesaid, been absent from the regular posts of the army, the whole time of their absence, and the amount accruing and paid to them for such time; what extra allowances, if any, and to whom have been made; to surgeons and assistant surgeons for attending upon persons in the army, or in the military or engineer service of the government; also, the names of all citizen surgeons who have been employed

within the years aforesaid, respectively; the term of such employment, and the compensation to each.

The names of all commissioners, superintendents, and agents, for the improvement of rivers, bays, harbors, roads, and other public works, employed under the authority of the department of war, whose compensation is not fixed by law, the nature of the duties performed by each, and the amount allowed to each, as per diem, commissions, or otherwise, within the years aforesaid, designating where such persons are officers of the army, and the amount received by each of them, as such.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury report to this house a list of all the officers employed in the civil department of the government, who have been allowed any other compensation than the pay or salary fixed by law; the amount of such salary and allowance, and for what service allowed, and the authority for the allowance, for the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine: the names of all persons employed during the years aforesaid whose salary is not regulated by law, but whose compensation depends upon executive regulation, or discretion; the nature of the service, the amount of compensation, and the authority upon which it has been made.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

January 19.

Debate on Mr. Foot's resolution, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the office of surveyor general of public lands, and for suspending further surveys until those already in market shall have been disposed of.

Mr. *Hayne* said, that if the gentlemen who had discussed this proposition had confined themselves strictly to the resolution under consideration, he would have spared the senate the trouble of listening to the few remarks he now proposed to offer. It has been said, and correctly said, by more than one gentleman, that resolutions of inquiry were usually suffered to pass without opposition. The parliamentary practice in this respect was certainly founded in good sense, which regarded such resolutions as intended merely to elicit information, and therefore entitled to favor. But, said Mr. H. I cannot give my assent to the proposition so broadly laid down by some gentlemen, that, because nobody stands committed by a vote for inquiry, therefore every resolution proposing an inquiry—no matter on what subject—must pass almost as a matter of course, and that to discuss or oppose such resolutions is unparliamentary. The true distinction seems to be this—where information is desired as the basis of legislation, or where the policy of any measure, or the principles it involves, are really questionable, it was always proper to send the subject to a committee for investigation; but where all the material facts are already known, and there is a fixed and settled opinion in respect to the policy to be pursued, inquiry was unnecessary, and ought to be refused. No one, he thought, could doubt the correctness of the position assumed by the gentleman from Missouri, that no inquiry ought ever to be instituted as to the expediency of doing "a great and acknowledged wrong." I do not mean, however, to intimate an opinion that such is the character of this resolution. The application of these rules to the case before us will decide my vote; and every senator can apply them for himself to the decision of the question, whether the inquiry now called for should be granted or refused. With that decision, whatever it may be, I shall be content.

I have not risen, however, Mr. President, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of instituting the inquiry recommended by the resolution, but to offer a few remarks on another and much more important question, to which gentlemen have alluded in the course of this debate—I mean the policy which ought to be pursued in relation to the public lands. Every gentleman who has had a seat in congress for the last two years or three years, or even for the last two or three weeks, must be convinced of the great and growing importance of this question. More than half of our time has been taken up with the discussion of propositions connected with the public lands—more than half our acts embrace provisions growing out of this fruitful source. Day after day the changes are rung on this topic, from the grave inquiry into the right of the new states to the absolute sovereignty and propriety in the soil, down to the grant of a *pre-emption* of a few quarter sections to actual settlers.

In the language of a great orator in relation to another "vexed question," we may truly say,—"that year after year we have been lashed round the miserable circle of occasional arguments and temporary expedients." No gentleman can fail to perceive that this is a question no longer to be evaded—it must be met—fairly and fearlessly met—a question that is pressed upon us in so many ways—that intrudes in such a variety of shapes; involving so deeply the feelings and interests of a large portion of the union—insinuating itself into almost every question of public policy, and tinging the whole course of our legislation, cannot be put aside, or laid asleep. We cannot long avoid it—we must meet and overcome it, or it will overcome us. Let us, then, Mr. President, be prepared to encounter it in a spirit of wisdom and of justice, and endeavor to prepare our own minds and the minds of the people, for a just and enlightened decision. The object of the remarks I am about to offer, is merely to call public attention to the question, to throw out a few crude and undigested thoughts, as food for reflection, in order to prepare the public mind for the adoption, at no distant day, of some fixed and settled policy in relation to the public lands. I believe that out of the western country there is no subject in the whole range of our legislation less understood, and in relation to which there exists so many errors, and such unhappy prejudices and misconceptions.

There may be said to be two great parties in this country, who entertain very opposite opinions in relation to the character of the policy which the government has heretofore pursued in relation to the public lands, as well as to that which ought, hereafter to be pursued. I propose very briefly to examine these opinions, and to throw out for consideration a few ideas in connexion with them. Adverting, first, to the past policy of the government, we find that one party, embracing a very large portion, perhaps at this time a majority, of the people of the United States, in all quarters of the union, entertain the opinion, that, in the settlement of the new states and the disposition of the public lands, congress has pursued not only a highly just and liberal course, but one of extraordinary kindness and indulgence. We are regarded as having acted towards the new states in the spirit of parental weakness—granting to froward children, not only every thing that was reasonable and proper, but actually robbing ourselves of our property to gratify their insatiable desires. While the other party embracing the entire west, insist that we have treated them from the beginning, not like heirs of the estate, but in the spirit of a hard taskmaster, resolved to promote our selfish interests from the fruits of their labor. Now, sir, it is not my present purpose to investigate all the grounds on which these opposite opinions rest; I shall content myself with noticing one or two particulars, in relation to which it has long appeared to me that the west have had some cause for complaint. I notice them now, not for the purpose of aggravating the spirit of discontent in relation to this subject, which is known to exist in that quarter, for I do not know that my voice will ever reach them, but to assist in bringing others to what I believe to be a just sense of the past policy of the government in relation to this matter. In the creation and settlements of the new states, Mr. President, the plan has been invariably pursued, of selling out, from time to time, certain portions of the public lands for the *highest price* that could possibly be obtained for them in *open market*, and, until a few years past, on long credits. In this respect, a marked difference is observable between our policy and that of every other nation that has ever attempted to establish colonies or create new states. Without pausing to examine the course pursued in this respect at earlier periods in the history of the world, I will come directly to the measures adopted in the first settlement of the new world, and will confine my observations entirely to North America. The English, the French, and the Spaniards, have successively planted their colonies here, and have all adopted the same policy, which, from the very beginning of the world, had always been found necessary in the settlement of new

countries, viz: a free grant of lands "without money and without price." We all know that the British colonists at their first settlement here, (whether deriving title directly from the crown or the lords proprietors), received grants for considerations merely nominal.

The payment of "a penny," or a "pepper corn," was the stipulated price which our fathers along the whole Atlantic coast, now composing the old thirteen states, paid for their lands; and even when conditions, seemingly more substantial, were annexed to the grants—such for instance as "settlement and cultivation,"—these were considered as substantially complied with by the cutting down a few trees and erecting a log cabin—the work of only a few days. Even these conditions very soon came to be considered as merely nominal, and were never required to be pursued in order to vest in the grantee the *fee simple* of the soil. Such was the system under which this country was originally settled, and under which the thirteen colonies flourished and grew up to that early and vigorous manhood, which enabled them in a few years to achieve their independence; and I beg gentlemen to recollect, and note the fact, that while they paid substantially nothing to the mother country, the whole profits of their industry were suffered to remain in their own hands. Now, what, let us inquire, was the reason which has induced all nations to adopt *this system* in the settlement of new countries? Can it be any other than this—that it affords the only certain means of building up in a wilderness great and prosperous communities? Was not that policy founded on the universal belief that the conquest of a new country, the driving out "the savage beasts and still more savage men," cutting down and subduing the forest, and encountering all the hardships and privations necessarily incident to the conversion of the wilderneess into cultivated fields, was worth the fee simple of the soil? And was it not believed that the mother country found ample remuneration for the value of the land so granted in the additions of her power, and the new sources of commerce and of wealth, furnished by prosperous and populous states? Now, sir, I submit to the candid consideration of gentlemen, whether the policy so diametrically opposite to this, which has been invariably pursued by the United States towards the new states in the west, has been quite so just and liberal, as we have been accustomed to believe. Certain it is, that the British colonies to the north of us, and the Spanish and French to the south and west, have been fostered and reared up under a very different system. Lands, which had been for fifty or a hundred years open to every settler, without any charge beyond the expense of the survey, were, the moment they fell into the hands of the United States, held up for sale at the highest price that a public auction, at the most favorable seasons, and not unfrequently a spirit of the wildest competition, could produce, with a limitation that they should never be sold below a certain *minimum price:* thus making it, as it would seem, the cardinal point of our policy, not to settle the country, and facilitate the formation of new states, but to fill our coffers by coining our lands into gold.

Let us now consider for a moment, Mr. President, the effect of these two opposite systems on the condition of a new state. I will take the state of Missouri, by way of example. Here is a large and fertile territory coming into the possession of the U. States without any inhabitants but Indians and wild beasts—a territory which is to be converted into a sovereign and independent state.—You commence your operations by surveying and selling out a portion of the lands, on long credits, to actual settlers; and, as the population progresses, you go on, year after year, making additional sales on the same terms; and this operation is to be continued, as gentlemen tell us, for fifty or a hundred years at least, if not for all time to come. The inhabitants of this new state, under such a system, must have commenced their operations under a load of debt, the annual payment of which must necessarily drain their country of the whole profits of their labor just so long as this system shall last. This debt is due, not from some citizens of the state to others of the same state—(in which case the money would remain in the country)—but it is due from the whole population of the state to the United States, by whom it is regularly drawn out, to be expended abroad. Sir, the amount of this debt has, is every one of the new states, actually constantly exceeded the ability of the people to pay, as is proved by the fact that you have been compelled, from time to time, in your great liberality, to extend the credits, and in some instances even to remit portions of the debt, in order to protect our land debtors from bankruptcy and total ruin. Now, Mr. President, I will submit the question to any candid man, whether under this system, the people of a new state, so situated, could, by any industry or exertion, ever become rich and prosperous. What has been the consequence, sir? Almost universal poverty—no money—hardly a sufficient circulating medium for the ordinary exchanges of society—paper banks, relief laws, and the innumerable other evils, social, political, and moral, on which it is unnessary for me to dwell. Sir, under a system by which a drain like this is constantly operating upon the wealth of the whole community, the country may be truly said to be afflicted with a curse which it has been well observed is more grievous to be borne "than the barrenness of the soil, and the inclemency of the seasons." It is said, sir, that we learn from our own misfortunes how to feel for the sufferings of others; and perhaps the present condition of the southern states has served to impress more deeply on my own mind the grievious oppression of a system by which the wealth of a country is drained off to be expended elsewhere. In that devoted region, sir, in which my lot has been cast, it is our misfortune to stand in that relation to the federal government, which subjects us to a taxation, which it requires the utmost efforts of our industry to meet.

Nearly the whole amount of our contributions is expended abroad—we stand towards the United States in the relation of Ireland to England. The fruits of our labor are drawn from us to enrich other and more favored sections of the union, while, with one of the finest climates and the richest products in the world, furnishing, with one-third of the population, two-thirds of the whole exports of the country, we exhibit the extraordinary, the wonderful and painful spectacle of a country, enriched by the bounty of God, but blasted by the cruel policy of man. The rank grass grows in our streets; our very fields are scathed by the hand of injustice and oppression. Such, sir, though probably in a less degree, must have been the effects of a kind red policy on the fortunes of the west. It is not in the nature of things that it should have been otherwise.

Let gentlemen now pause and consider for a moment what would have been the probable effects of an opposite policy. Suppose, sir, a certain portion of the state of Missouri had been originally laid off and sold to actual settlers for the quit rent of "a pepper-corn," or even for a small price to be paid down *in cash.* Then, sir, all the money that was made in the country, would have remained in the country, and passing from hand to hand, would, like rich and abundant streams, flowing through the land, have adorned and fertilized the whole. Suppose, sir, that all the sales that have been effected had been made by the state, and that the proceeds had gone into the state treasury, to be returned back to the people in some of the various shapes in which a beneficient local government exerts its powers for the improvement of the conditions of its citizens. Who can say how much of wealth and prosperity, how much of improvement in science and the arts, how much of individual and social happiness, would have been diffused throughout the land! I have done, Mr. President, with this topic.

In coming to the consideration of the next great question—what ought to be the future policy of the government in relation to the public lands? we find the most opposite and irreconcileable opinions between the two parties which I have before described. On the one side, it is contended that the public land ought to be received as a *permanent fund* for *revenue* and future distribution among the states, while, on the other, it is insisted that the whole of these lands of right belong to, and ought to be relinquished to the states in which they lie. I shall proceed to throw out some ideas in relation to the proposed policy, that the public lands ought to be reserved for these purposes. It may be a question, Mr. President, how far it is possible to convert the public lands into a great source of revenue. Certain it is, that all the efforts heretofore made for this purpose have most signally

failed. The harshness, if not injustice of the proceeding, puts those upon whom it is to operate upon the alert to contrive methods of evading and counteracting our policy; and hundreds of schemes, in the shape of appropriations of lands for roads, canals, and schools, grants to actual settlers, &c. are resorted to for the purpose of controlling our operations. But, sir, let us take it for granted that we shall be able, hereafter, to resist these applications, and to reserve the whole of our lands, for fifty or a hundred years, or for all time to come, to furnish a great fund for permanent revenue, is it desirable that we should do so? Will it promote the welfare of the United States to have at our disposal a permanent treasury, not drawn from the pockets of the people, but to be derived from a source independent of them? Would it be safe to confide such a treasure to the keeping of our national rulers? to expose them to the temptations inseparable from the direction and control of a fund which might be enlarged or diminished almost at pleasure, without imposing burthens upon the people? Sir, I may be singular, perhaps I stand alone here in the opinion, but it is one I have long entertained, that one of the greatest safeguards of liberty is a jealous watchfulness, on the part of the people, over the collection and expenditure of the public money—a watchfulness that can only be secured where the money is drawn by taxation directly from the pockets of the people. Every scheme or contrivance by which rulers are able to procure the command of money, by means unknown to, unseen or unfelt by, the people, destroys this security. Even the revenue system of this country, by which the whole of our pecuniary resources are derived from *indirect taxation*—from duties upon imports—has done much to weaken the responsibility of our federal rulers to the people, and has made them, in some measure, careless of their rights, and regardless of the high trust committed to their care. Can any man believe sir, that, if $23,000,000 per annum were now levied by direct taxation, or by an apportionment of the same among the states, instead of being raised by an indirect tax, of the severe effect of which few are aware, that the waste and extravagance, the unauthorised imposition of duties, and appropriations of money for unconstitutional objects, would have been tolerated for a single year? My life upon it, sir, they would not. I distrust therefore sir, the policy of creating a great permanent *national treasury*, whether, to be derived from public lands or from any source. If I had, sir, the powers of a magician, and could, by a wave of my hand, convert this capitol into gold for such a purpose, I would not do it. If I could, by a mere act of my will, put at the disposal of the federal government any amount of treasure which I might think proper to name, I should limit the amount to the means necessary for the legitimate purposes of the government. Sir, an immense national treasury would be a *fund for corruption*. It would enable congress and the executive to exercise a control over states, as well as over great interests in the country—nay, even over corporations and individuals, utterly destructive of the purity, and fatal to the duration of our institutions. It would be equally fatal to the sovereignty and independence of the states.

Sir, I am one of those who believe that the very life of our system is the independence of the states; and that there is no evil more to be deprecated than *the consideration* of this government. It is only by a strict adherence to the limitations imposed by the constitution on the federal government, that this system works well, and can answer the great ends for which it was instituted. I am opposed, therefore, in any shape, to all unnecessary extension of the powers or the influence of the legislature or executive of the union over the states, or the people of the states; and, most of all, I am opposed to those partial distributions of favors whether by *legislation* or *appropriation*, which has a direct and powerful tendency to spread corruption through the land—to create an abject spirit of dependence—to sow the seeds of dissolution—to produce jealousy among the different portions of the union, and, finally, to sap the very foundations of the government itself.

But, sir, there is another purpose, to which it has been supposed the public lands can be applied still more objectionable. I mean that suggested in a report from the treasury department, under the late administration, of so regulating the disposition of the public lands as to create and preserve in certain quarters of the union a population suitable for conducting great manufacturing establishments. It is supposed, sir, by the advocates of the American system, that the great obstacle to the progress of manufactures in this country is the want of that low and degraded population which infest the cities and towns of Europe, who having no other means of subsistence, will work for the lowest wages, and be satisfied with the smallest possible share of human enjoyment.—And this difficulty it is proposed to overcome, by so regulating and limiting the sales of the public lands as to prevent the drawing off this portion of the population from the manufacturing states. Sir, it is bad enough that the government should presume to regulate the industry of man—it is sufficiently monstrous that they should attempt, by arbitrary legislation, artificially to adjust and balance the various pursuits of society, and to "organize the whole labor and capital of the country."

But what shall we say of the resort to such means for these purposes! What! create a manufactory of paupers in order to enable the rich proprietors of woollen and cotton factories to amass wealth? From the bottom of my soul do I abhor and detest the idea that the powers of the federal government should ever be prostituted for such purpose. Sir, I hope we shall act on a more just and liberal system of policy. The people of America are, and ought to be, for a century to come, essentially an agricultural people; and I can conceive of no policy that can possibly be pursued in relation to the public lands, none that would be more "for the common benefit of all the states," than to use them as the means of furnishing a secure asylum to that class of our fellow citizens, who, in any portion of the country, may find themselves unable to procure a comfortable subsistence by the means immediately within their reach. I would by a just and liberal system, convert into great and flourishing communities that entire class of persons, who would otherwise be paupers in your streets, and outcasts in society, and by so doing, you will but fulfil the great trust which has been confided to your care.

Sir, there is another scheme in relation to the public lands, which as it addresses itself to the interested and selfish feelings of our nature, will doubtless find many advocates. I mean the distribution of the public lands among the states, according to some ratio hereafter to be settled. Sir, this system of distribution is, in all its shapes, liable to many and powerful objections.—I will not go into them at this time, because the subject has recently undergone a thorough discussion in the other house, and because, from present indications, we shall shortly have up the subject here. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." I come now to the claims set up by the west to these lands. The first is, that they have a full and perfect legal and constitutional right to all the lands within their respective limits. This claim was set up for the first time only a few years ago, and has been advocated on this floor by the gentlemen from Alabama and Indiana with great zeal and ability. Without having paid much attention to this point, it has appeared to me that this claim is untenable.

I shall not stop to enter into the argument further than to say, that by the very terms of the grants under which the United States have acquired these lands, the absolute property in the soil is vested in them, and must, it would seem, continue so until the lands shall be sold or otherwise disposed of. I can easily conceive that it may be extremely inconvenient, nay highly injurious to a state, to have immense bodies of land within her chartered limits, locked up from sale and settlement, withdrawn from the power of taxation and contributing in no respect to her wealth and prosperity. But tho' this state of things may present strong claims on the federal government for the adoption of a liberal policy towards the new states, it cannot affect the question of legal or constitutional right. Believing that this claim, on the part of the west, will never be recognised by the federal government, I must regret that it has been urged, as I think it will have no other effect than to create a prejudice against the claims of the new states.

But, sir, there has been another much more fruitful source of prejudice. I mean the demands constantly made from the west for partial appropriations of the public lands for local objects. I am astonished that gentle-

men from the western country have not perceived the tendency of such a course to rivet upon them for ever the system which they consider so fatal to their interests. We have been told, in the course of this debate, of the painful and degrading office which the gentlemen from that quarter are compelled to perform in coming here year after year, in the character of petitioners for these, petty favors. The gentleman from Missouri tells us, "if they were not goaded on by their necessities, they would never consent to be beggars at our doors." Sir, their course in this respect, let me say to those gentlemen, is greatly injurious to the west. While they shall continue to ask and gratefully to receive these petty and partial appropriations, they will be kept for ever in a state of dependence. Never will the federal government, or rather those who control its operations, consent to emancipate the west by adopting a wise and just policy, looking to any final disposition of the public lands, while the people of the west can be kept in subjection and dependence by occasional donations of those lands; and never will the western states themselves assume their just and equal station among their sisters of the union, while they are constantly looking to congress for favors and gratuities.

What, then, Mr. President, is our true policy on this important subject? I do not profess to have formed any fixed or settled opinions, in relation to it. The time has not yet arrived when that question must be decided; and I must reserve for further lights, and more mature reflection, the formation of a final judgment. The public debt must be first paid. For this, these lands have been solemnly pledged to the public creditors. This done, which, if there be no interference with the sinking fund, will be effected in three or four years, the question will then be fairly open, to be disposed of as congress and the country may think just and proper. Without attempting to indicate precisely what our policy ought then to be, I will, in the same spirit which has induced me to throw out the desultory thoughts which I have now presented to the senate, suggest for consideration, whether it will not be sound policy, and true wisdom, to adopt a system of measures looking to the final relinquishment of these lands, on the part of the United States, to the states in which they lie, on such terms and conditions as may fully indemnify us for the cost of the original purchase, and all the trouble and expense to which we may have been put on their account. Giving up the plan of using these lands for ever as a fund either for revenue or distribution—ceasing to hug them as a great treasure—renouncing the idea of administering them with a view to regulate and control the industry and population of the states, or of keeping in subjection and dependence the states, or the people of any portion of the union, the task will be comparatively easy of striking out a plan for the final adjustment of the land question on just and equitable principles. Perhaps, sir, the lands ought not to be entirely relinquished to any state until she shall have made considerable advances in population and settlement. Ohio has probably already reached that condition? The relinquishment may be made by a sale to the state at a fixed price, which I will not say should be nominal; but certainly I should not be disposed to fix the amount so high as to keep the states for any length of time in the debt of the United States. In short, Mr. President, our whole policy in relation to the public lands may perhaps be summed up in the declaration with which I set out, that they ought not to be kept and retained for ever as a great treasure, but that they should be administered chiefly with a view to the creation, within reasonable periods, of great and flourishing communities, to be formed into free and independent states—to be invested in due season with the control of all the lands within their respective limits.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS—1ST SESSION.

SENATE.

February 4. *L. W. Tazewell*, from Va. appeared and took his seat.

A large number of petitions, memorials, &c. were presented and referred, and many reports received from committees.

The *vice president* laid before the senate a letter, transmitting abstracts of the returns of the militia of the U. States, as required by the act of the 2d March, 1803, "in addition to an act, entitled an act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the U. States."

The *vice president* also laid before the senate a report of the chief engineer, showing the result of an examination of the route for a road from Washington to Fredericktown, by way of Newmarket, and also of the route by way of Rockville.

Several private bills which originated in the senate were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, as was the bill

"To authorize the president of the United States to divide Indian agencies in certain cases."

[It authorizes the president, at discretion, where the same person is agent to two different tribes, or bands, or parts of the same tribe, to divide the agency and appoint an agent to each; provided the sums allowed to each, shall not exceed the sum allowed to the original agent.]

The senate resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. *Foot*, in relation to further surveys and sales of the public lands.

Mr. *Rowan* rose and addressed the senate about two hours, and then the senate adjourned.

February 5. A number of petitions were presented, among them several on the subject of Sunday mails.

Mr. *Grundy* moved to take up his resolution, suspending the subscription to Gales & Seaton's proposed publication of documents, and that it be referred to the committee on the contingent fund.

Mr. *Chambers* moved for a special committee.

On reference to the committee on the contingent fund—ayes 18, noes 21. So the motion was rejected.

Mr. *Woodbury* named the library committee, and it was referred to that committee, with all the documents relating to the subject. Ayes 20, noes 18.

The *chair* presented a letter relative to a new application of power to rail roads, which was laid on the table.

The *chair* submitted a report from the secretary of the treasury, containing the annual statement of the foreign commerce of the United States.

Mr. *Chambers* presented the petition of Gales & Seaton, which was referred to the committee on the library.

The resolution offered by Mr. *Foot*, was taken up, and on motion, postponed until Monday.

The following among other bills, principally of a private character, were passed to a third reading.

To alter the time of holding the circuit court of the United States for the district of Maryland;

To authorize surveyors, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, to enroll or license ships or vessels employed in the fisheries or the coasting trade, in certain cases;

Authorising the accounting officers of the treasury to pay to the state of Pennsylvania, a debt due to that state. Adjourned.

February 8. Mr. *Livingston* offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the laws imposing penalties for military offences, and that they particularly inquire into the expediency of abolishing the punishments of deaths for the crime of desertion in time of peace, and providing some other penalty for the offence. [Agreed to next day.]

Mr. *Ellis* communicated the credentials of *Robert H. Adams*, appointed a senator by the legislature of the state of Mississippi, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of *Thomas B. Reed*, which were read, and Mr. Adams being qualified took his seat.

The following written message was received from the president of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private secretary.

To the senate of the United States:

I herewith communicate to the senate a letter from the secretary of war, with the papers which accompany it, in answer to the resolution of the senate of the 2d Feb. requesting "so much of a report received from the officer of the United States army who had command of the detachment for the protection of the caravan of traders to Santa Fe, of New Mexico, during the last summer, as may be proper to be made public and material to be

known, devising further means for the security of the inland trade between Missouri and Mexico."

ANDREW JACKSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.

Ordered, That the message and documents be referred to the committee on military affairs, and printed.

Mr. *Smith* of Md. laid on the table a letter from the secretary of the treasury to the chairman of the committee on finance of the senate, enclosing statements, showing the value of woollen and cotton goods and the quantity, after deducting the drawback from that exported, of wines, spirits, teas, coffee, lead, iron, and hemp, imported into the United States during the years, ending on the 30th September, 1822, to 1829 inclusive: Also, a statement prepared under the direction of the committee, showing the duties under several of the acts imposing duties on imports, on the articles enumerated in the bill before the senate "to modify the duties on certain imported articles, and to repeal the duties on others," and those proposed by said bill to be established, as well as those to be repealed. These papers were ordered to be printed.

Many gentlemen presented memorials, &c. which were disposed of. Mr. *King* presented the following resolutions of the state of Alabama.

1st. Requesting that a survey be made by the U. States' engineers, of the route of a canal between the rivers Amoy and Conasauga, and of the rivers Conasauga and Crosa, with a report and estimate of the practicability and cost.

2d. Requesting that a survey be made by the same officers of a route for a canal to unite the waters of the Tennessee and Tombeckbe rivers, so far as to ascertain the practicability of such a work.

Mr. *Barton*, from the committee on public lands, to whom the subject was referred by a resolution of the senate of the 28th ultimo, made a report, accompanied by a bill amending and supplementary so the act to aid the state of Ohio, in extending the Miama canal from Drayton to lake Erie, and to grant a quantity of land to said state to aid in the construction of the canals authorised by law, and for making donations of land to certain persons in Arkansas territory.

The bill was read, and ordered that it pass to a second reading, and that the report be printed.

A number of bills, received from the house, were read and disposed of.

Private bills next occupied the attention of the senate, which having been acted on, the resolution offered by Mr. *Foot* was again considered, and, after some debate, on motion of Mr. *Barton*, the senate adjourned.

February 9. The *vice president* laid before the senate the annual report of the commissioners of the sinking fund, shewing their operations in relation to the redemption of the public debt to the 6th inst. by which it appears that during the year 1829, there had been applied to the payment of interest on the public debt, 2,542,776
To redemption of principal 9,841,024

$12,383,800

Leaving on the 1st January, 1830, an unredeemed amount of $48,565,393

The *vice president* also laid before the senate, a report of the director of the mint, shewing the assays made at the mint during the year 1829, of foreign gold and silver coins.

The following message was received from the president of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private secretary:

Washington, February 8th, 1830.

I transmit to congress a report from the director of the mint, exhibiting the operations of that institution, during the year 1829.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[The report states, that the coinage effected at the mint during the last year, amounts to $2,306,875, comprising $295,717 in gold coins—$1,994,578 in silver, and $16,580 in copper. The number of pieces of all kinds is stated to be 7,674,501.]

The *vice president* laid before the senate a memorial from a delegation of the Creek nation of Indians, complaining that certain acts of the state of Alabama, are in violation of the rights and immunities guaranteed to their nation by treaty stipulations with the United States, and praying for relief.

Mr. *McKinley*, moved that it be referred to the committee on Indian affairs; but

Mr. *Forsyth* objected to its reference before it was printed, and before it was ascertained that the petitioners were really authorized delegates from their tribe; and, at his suggestion, the memorial was laid on the table, being also ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill to authorise the president of the United States to divide Indian agencies in certain cases, was taken up, passed and sent to the house of representatives for concurrence.

Numerous petitions were presented in favor of and in opposition to, Sunday mails. Among the bills reported, was one to organize the establishment of the attorney general, and erect it into an executive department.

Mr. *Iredell*, from the committee on the contingent fund, reported the joint resolution relative to printing and distributing public documents, with an amendment. [This resolution proposes to increase the number of copies of each document, printed by either house of congress to 781—the number now printed is 687.]

Mr. *Forsyth*, on leave, introduced a bill to amend the act entitled "an act to authorize the president of the United States, to run and mark a line, dividing the territory of Florida from the state of Georgia," approved the 4th of May, 1826; which was read and passed to a second reading.

After other business, which will be sufficiently noticed in future details, Mr. *Woodbury* moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, but the motion was negatived, ayes 20, noes 22; and

The senate resumed the discussion growing out of Mr. *Foot's* resolution, relative to the further survey and sale of the public lands.

Mr. *Barton*, of Missouri, rose and addressed the senate more than two hours, on some of the various topics which have been introduced into this debate; but had not concluded his remarks, when, at a quarter after three o'clock, he gave way for a motion to that effect, and the senate adjourned.

February 10. The *vice president* laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of the treasury, statements shewing

1. The amount of contracts made during the year 1829, relative to light houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys, stakeages, &c. to be $82,619

2. The amount of contracts and purchases made by collectors for the revenue service during the year 1828, to be $56,827

3. The amount paid at the treasury during the year 1829, for the discharge of miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for, to be $6,110

4. The expenditure of the marine hospital fund, for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, for the year 1828, to be $67,076

[The number of men admitted to relief in 1828 is, 2,692.]

5. The amount of contracts made in 1829, for building custom houses, medical services, to sick and disabled seamen, rations to the crew of revenue cutters, &c. to be $19,410

Mr. *Foot* offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire and report, whether any and what further provisions may be necessary to prevent encroachments upon lands belonging to, or in possession of any Indians or Indian tribes, whether guaranteed to them by treaty, or in which the Indian title has been extinguished.

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire and report whether any and what further provisions may be necessary to prevent settlements on lands belonging to the United States; and, also, to prevent trespasses and waste on the public lands.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to report to the senate any information in his department, in relation to the free taxable inhabitants, who are not freeholders, returned to the senate under a resolution of 25th April, 1828; and whether any, and how many persons, are now in possession of unsold public lands, and in what districts.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the senate the amount of monies received since the first January, 1828, for lands sold in each land district; and also, the expenses of each land office.

The following petitions were presented and referred, viz:

By Mr. *Smith*, of Md.—from a number of merchants of Baltimore, asking that a law be passed, refunding to the importers of merchandise purchased or contracted for in foreign countries, before the tariff act of 1828 was known in such countries, the extra duties paid by them on such merchandise, over that to which it would have been subject had the same arrived in the United States before the 30th June following.

On motion of Mr. *Chambers*, the bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of the states therein mentioned, for interest on their advances during the late war, was taken up in committee of the whole, amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. [By the amendment, the bill is made a general one, authorising the payment of interest on the advances that may have been made by either of the states.]

Pending the consideration of the bill, Mr. *Clayton*, at some length, advocated the settlement of the claims of the state of Delaware.

Mr. *Bibb*, from the select committee to whom had been referred the bill from the house of representatives, "to establish an uniform rule for the computation of the mileage of members of congress, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment.

[This amendment strikes out the two sections of the bill as it passed the house of representatives, which adopted the post office computation of distances as the criterion by which to determine the mileage of members, and making deduction for absences, and it substitutes the *most usual route* as a basis for computing the mileage, without any substitute for the section in relation to deduction for absences.]

The senate then went into consideration of executive business, and spent about two hours with closed doors, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 4. After the usual preparatory business, Mr. *Drayton*, from the same committee who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing additional land in the vicinity of fort Washington, for the more complete extension and security of that work, made a report, accompanied by a bill to authorize the secretary of war to purchase an additional quantity of land for the fortifications at fort Washington, on the river Potomac; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Buchanan*, from the committee on the judiciary, to which the subject was referred on the 26th of January ult. on motion of Mr. *Barringer*, reported a bill supplementary to the act entitled "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States;" which was twice read, and committed for Thursday, the 18th inst.

The house resumed the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. *Wickliffe*, on the 1st inst. the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. *Dorsey*; which, after a brief debate was rejected. The question then recurring on the adoption of the resolutions, they were modified by the mover, and then agreed to. [See page 414:]

A large number of resolutions enquiring into the expediency of establishing certain post routes, and of placing certain individuals on the pension list, &c. were offered and disposed of.

Mr. *Davis*, of South Corolina, moved the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table, viz:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to this house, all outstanding claims, which the United States have against any bank or banks, other than that of the United States, from deposits or other causes, designating the banks so indebted, and the times when such claims occurred, and when they became payable; and also, whether such claims are now of any value.

On motion of Mr. *Denny*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the secretary of the treasury to subscribe, on behalf of the United States, to the stock of the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal company.

The house again resolved itself into committee of the whole on the bill to provide for taking the 5th census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, Mr. *Buchanan* in the chair. The committee of the whole was engaged nearly four hours in discussing the mode and quantum of compensation to be allowed to marshals for taking the census and other details—in which a large number of members participated. Several amendments were agreed to in the course of the sitting, which the committee reported to the house; and the bill and amendments having been ordered to be printed.—On motion of Mr. *Storrs*, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday next.

In consequence of a melancholy bereavement, Mr. *Gurley* asked and obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session—and then the house adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 5. Mr. *Isaacs*, from the committee on the public lands, to which was referred on the 15th ult. the letter of the secretary of the treasury transmitting a final report of the land commissioners in Florida, reported a bill to provide for the final settlement of land claims in Florida: which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *McDuffie*, from the committee of ways and means, reported the following bill, which was committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union, and directed to be printed:

A bill to reduce the duties on coffee and tea

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the duty on coffee shall be forty per cent. on the value at the place whence imported, and no more; and that, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the duty on tea imported from China, in vessels of the United States, shall be fifty per cent. ad valorem, and no more, and on tea imported from any other place, or in any other than vessels of the United States, sixty-two and a half per centum ad valorem, and no more.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That by the authority aforesaid, that tea which shall be heretofore put into the custom house stores, under the bond of the importer, and which shall remain under the control of the proper officer, of the customs, on the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, shall be subject to no higher duty than if the same were imported after the said thirtieth day June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one: *provided*, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to alter or postpone the time when the duty on the said tea shall be payable.

Mr. *McDuffie*, from the same committee, reported the following bill:

A bill to reduce and modify the duties upon certain imported articles, and to allow a drawback on spirits distilled from foreign molasses.

Be it enacted &c. That from and after the 30th day of June, 1830, the following duties shall be levied, in lieu of those now imposed by law, on the following articles, viz:

On iron in bars and bolts, whether manufactured by hammering or rolling, ninety cents per hundred and twelve pounds; provided that all iron in slabs, blooms, and loops, and other form less finished than iron in bars and bolts, except pig or cast iron, shall be rated as iron in bars and bolts and pay duty accordingly.

On iron in pigs, fifty cents per hundred and twelve pounds.

On hemp, unmanufactured, thirty-five dollars per ton.

On flax, unmanufactured, thirty-five dollars per ton.

On cotton bagging, three cents and three-fourths per square yard.

On unmanufactured wool, twenty-five per cent ad valorem until the 30th June, 1831, and five per cent. less every year, until the duty shall be reduced to fifteen per cent. ad valorem; provided, that all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed ten cents per pound, shall pay a duty of fifteen per cent. ad valorem, and no more, from and after the 30th June next.

On all manufactures of wool, and of which wool shall be a component part, except worsted stuff goods and blankets, which shall pay twenty-five per centum ad valorem, a duty of thirty-three and a third per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, twenty-five per centum ad valorem: provided that all such manufactures, except nankeens imported directly from China, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per cent. if imported from the cape of Good Hope or beyond it, and of ten per cent. if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty cents per square yard, and charged with duty accordingly.

On salt, ten cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds.

On brown sugar, —— cents per pound.

On white clayed sugar, —— cents per pound.

On molasses, four cents per gallon.

On linseed, hempseed, and rapeseed, oil, fifteen per cent. ad valorem.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the same drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of spirits distilled in the United States from foreign molasses, as was allowed previous to the passage of the act entitled "an act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved, 19th May, 1823.

This bill having received its first reading—

Mr. *Ramsay*, of Pennsylvania, from a decided objection to the introduction of the discussion of such a bill, at this session, objected to its being read a second time.

According to the rules of the house, in case of such objection, the question was stated "*shall the bill be* REJECTED?"

And on this question the yeas and nays were ordered to be taken.

Mr. *Cambreleng*, of New York, rose to suggest to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the total futility of thus attempting to destroy this bill. If he were to succeed in his object, the discussion of the subject would not thereby be prevented; for the propositions contained in the bill could be revived in various forms. It seemed to him, Mr. C. said, that this proceeding was very small game. He did hope, he said, that the gentleman from Pennsylvania would withdraw his motion, and let the subject take its usual course. It was a very harsh procedure towards any committee of this house to stop a bill of this importance and interest on its first reading. There were kindred questions already before committees of this house, and when they came up, the principles of this bill could readily be introduced by way of amendment, &c. if the gentlemen were to succeed in procuring its rejection now.

Mr. *Ramsay* said he could not concur with the gentleman who considered this proceeding small game. He considered it large game, and such as the house ought now to pursue. Wasting the time of the house he considered to be small game, and any course which should prevent the misspending of the time of the house, he should consider that a large game. He believed, he said, that there was not a member of the house whose mind was not made up before-hand, on the question presented by the bill. For his part, he wanted the tariff law, which the house had so much trouble in passing, and which the gentleman from New York had so strenuously opposed, to have a fair trial. He did not wish it brought up here until it had been tested by fair experiment. He meant no disrespect to the gentleman from New York, but he could not consent to withdaaw his objection.

Mr. *P. P. Barbour*, rose not to engage in debate on this subject, but to remind the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that his formal objection to the second reading of the bill would only have the effect to consume the time of the house. Whenever the house should be in committee of the whole on the state of the union, it would be perfectly competent for the gentleman from New York, or any other gentleman, to offer, in the shape of a resolution or resolutions, identically the same propositions as are contained in this bill; and in committee of the whole there was no means by which he could arrest the progress of the discussion. So that, if the gentleman succeeded in preventing the second reading of the bill, it would not in the smallest degree serve his object. Mr. B. said, in reference to this subject generally, that he wished to have it discussed; not from any particular desire to make a speech about it, but he wished it brought into view in reference to the present condition and circumstances of the country. He wished the question to be fairly presented whether we shall continue a rate of duty on imports beyond what the wants of the country and the demands of the treasury require; whether, for any cause, the country is to have a settled immoveable tariff of the present extent; whether, under the power to raise a revenue for defraying the expenses of the government, it was intended to bring into the treasury an overflowing stream of revenue not wanted for the ordinary purposes of the government, for the distribution of which, after it shall have been forcibly extracted from the pockets of the people, there is to be a never ending struggle on the floor of this house? Some time during the session he was desirous that this subject should be examined with that attention which its importance deserved.

Mr. *Strong*, of New York, desirous to defer, for the present, a discussion, which might occupy the whole of this day and to-morrow to the exclusion of private bills which are the order of the day, moved to lay the bill on the table.

On this question the yeas and nays were ordered, at the instance of Mr. *Cambreleng*.

[This motion is not debateable.]

Mr. *Thompson*, of Georgia, wishing to have a full house on this question, moved a call of the house; which was agreed to.

The roll was therefore called, and upwards of a hundred and ninety members were found to be present.

By the time the call of the roll was completed, the hour allotted to the consideration of morning business had expired, and the subject *goes over* to another day.

The house then took up the report of the committee of elections on the petition of Silas Wright, for contesting the right of George Fisher, of N. York to a seat in the 21st congress. [The report concludes with a resolution awarding the seat to the petitioner, who it appears, was not returned as elected in consequence of the words "junior" being omitted on several tickets, evidently intended for him—There was also some informality in the returns from one district, from which the whole number of votes received in it were returned, without specifying for whom.]

The report having been read.

Mr. *Alston* (chairman of the committee of elections) stated that the report was, he believed, not objected to by any one; and that the sitting member himself entirely acquiesced in its justice.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the resolution with which the report concludes, and decided in the affirmative, *nem. con.*

So the seat of Mr. *Fisher*, the sitting member, was vacated, and *Silas Wright*, jun. was declared to be entitled to the seat.

The *speaker* laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting an abstract of the returns of the militia of the United States; which letter was read and laid on the table.

A letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the annual statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending September 30, 1829, and statements of the tonnage of the U. States for the year ending December 31, 1828; which letter and statements were laid on the table, and 6,000 copies thereof was ordered to be printed for the use of the members of the house.

Some time was next spent in the consideration of private bills, after which the house adjourned until Monday.

Monday, Feb. 8. After the call for petitions, the *speaker* presented the memorial of certain chiefs of the Creek nation now in Washington; which, after various motions, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill reported by Mr. *McDuffie*, on Friday, to reduce and modify the duties on certain imported articles, and to allow a drawback on spirits distilled from foreign molasses, was taken up. The question being, whether the bill should be laid upon the table. The ayes and noes having been ordered on this question, they were ta-

ken, and the bill was laid on the table—ayes 107, noes 79—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Arnold, Bailey, Barber, Bartley, Bockee, Borst, Buchanan, Burges, Butman, Cahoon, Childs, Coleman, Condict, Coulter, Craig of N. Y. Crane, Crawford, Creighton, Crowninshield, Davis of Mass. Denny, Dickenson, Doddridge, Dwight, Earll, Ellsworth, Evans of Me. Evans of Pa. Everett of Mass. Everett of Vt. Findley, Finch, Ford, Forward, Fry, Gilmore, Goodenow, Green, Greenell, Halsey, Hawkins, Hemphill, Hodges, Hughes, Huntington, Ihrie, Ingersoll, Irwin, Irvin, Johns, Johnson of Ken. Kendall, Kennon, Kincaid, King of N. Y. King of Penn. Lecompte, Leiper, Letcher, Lyon, Magee, Mallary, Marr, Martindale, Maxwell of N. Y. Maxwell of Va. M'Creery, Miller, Monell, Muhlenburg, Norton, Overton, Pierson, Powers, Ramsey, Randolph, Reed, Richardson, Rose, Russell, Scott, Shields, Sill, Smith of Penn. Spencer of N. Y. Sprigg, Stansberry, Sterigere, Stephens, Storrs, Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Swift, Taylor, Test, Thomson of Ohio, Tracy, Vance, Varnum, Vinton, Washington, Whittlesey, White of Lou. Yancey, Young—107.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Archer, John S. Barbour, Philip P. Barbour, Barnwell, Barringer, Bell, Blair of S. C. Blair of Ten. Boon, Boulden, Cambreleng, Campbell, Chandler, Chilton, Claiborne, Clay, Coke, Craig of Va. Crockett, Crocheron, Daniel, Davenport, Deberry, Desha, De Witt, Dorsey, Drayton, Duncan, Foster, Gaither, Gordon, Gorham, Hall, Hammons, Harvey, Haynes, Hinds, Hubbard, Isacks, Johnson of Ten. Lamar, Lea, Lent, Lewis, Martin, McCoy, McDuffie, Mercer, Mitchell, Newton, Nuckolls, Pearce, Pettis, Polk, Potter, Reneher, Ripley, Roane, William B. Shepard, A. H. Shepherd, Smyth of Va. Speight, Spencer of Md. Standifer, Taliaferro, Thompson of Ga. Trezvant, Tucker, Verplank, Wayne, White of N. Y. Wickliffe, Wilde, Williams, Wilson, Wingate—79.

Mr. *Cambreleng*, from the committee on commerce, made a report on the commercial intercourse with foreign nations, and on the past and present state of our navigation; which report was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union. [The National Intelligencer says the report is very voluminous, but its general design may, perhaps, be gathered from the following concluding intimation. "In pursuance of the policy recommended in this report, the committee proposes to submit to the house during the present session, the following measures:

A bill further to regulate the salaries of our custom house officers;

A bill to amend the acts regulating the collection of the revenue;

A bill making an appropriation for public warehouses;

A bill allowing a drawback equivalent to the duties levied on raw materials consumed in ship building;

A bill allowing a drawback on cordage when exported;

A bill repealing our tonnage duties; and

A bill to extend our intercourse with foreign nations."]

On motion of Mr. *McDuffie*, 6,000 copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Drayton*, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to prevent sutlers from selling ardent or spirituous liquors, and for other purposes; which was referred, &c.

The committees having made their reports, Mr. *Everett*, of Mass. submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on the library be instructed to report a plan for a general statistical return of the United States of America.

Mr. *Everett*, of Vt. submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvement be directed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the surveys of a route for a canal or rail road, or for the improvement of the navigation of the Connecticut river, from tide water on the sound, to the Canada line.

The *speaker* submitted a report from the secretary of the treasury, on the number of salt works in the United States, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The *speaker* laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, accompanied by the annual report on the state of the mint, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The *speaker* laid before the house a report from the commissioners of the sinking fund, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A number of private bills having been passed,

The bill providing for taking the fifth census was then taken up. The question being on concurring with the amendments adopted by the committee of the whole, which were severally concurred in, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday.

Some minor business was next transacted, when, on motion of Mr. *Condict*, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 9. Mr. *Newton*, from the committee on commerce, to which was referred the amendment of the senate to the bill, entitled "an act to authorise surveyors, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, to enroll and license ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries," reported the agreement of the committee to the said amendment; and it was concurred in by the house.

Mr. *Dorsey*, from the committee on naval affairs, to which was referred so much of the president's message as relates to the navy, made a report on that part thereof which relates to the privateer pension fund, accompanied by a bill relating to the said fund; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Dorsey*, from the same committee, to which the subject was referred on the 25th of January ult. reported a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and mariners of the sloop of war Hornet; which was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole house, on Wednesday, the 17th instant.

Mr. *Ingersoll*, from the committee of ways and means, to which have been referred sundry memorials on the subject, reported the following bill imposing regulations on sales at auction, for the further protection of the revenue; which was twice read and committed.

A bill imposing regulations on sales at auction, for the further protection of the revenue.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That, from and after the thirty-first day of May next, no sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise, the growth produce or manufacture of any foreign place or country, shall be made at public auction within any city or town within the United States, which, by the laws thereof, has been or may be erected into a port of entry, or within twenty miles of such city or town, unless the auctioneer, or person so selling said goods, wares, or merchandise, shall, at the time of said sale, exhibit the original invoice on which the duties have been levied at the custom house of the port into which they were imported or a certified copy of the entry of said invoice, under the hand of the collector of said port, or his deputy.

Sec. 2. *And be further enacted*, That from and after the thirty-first day of May next, in all sales at public auction of any goods, wares or merchandise, of the growth produce, or manufacture of any foreign place or country, in any city or town, which is, or may be, by the laws of the United States, a port of entry, or within twenty miles thereof, the auctioneer, or person so selling the same, shall publish, or cause to be published, in one or more of the newspapers printed in said city or town, forty-eight hours immediately before said sale, schedules of said goods, wares, or merchandise, containing the name or names of the importer and consignee with a description of said goods, wares, or merchandise, with the original marks and numbers of the packages, casks, or chests in which they were imported, and of the pieces not sold in packages and the name or names of the vessel or vessels in which the same were imported, together with the time of importatation, and shall also exhibit a number of such schedules, at the time and place of sale: *provided*, That if no newspaper be printed in such city, town, or place, said schedules, either written or printed, shall be posted up for the same number of hours before the sale, in three public places within said city, town, or place, and in like manner be exhibited at the time and place of sale.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any auctioneer, or other person, who shall, after said thirty first day of May, sell, or attempt to sell, at public auction, any goods, wares, or merchandise, so imported as aforesaid, without having exhibited the invoice, or a copy thereof, mentioned in the first section of this act, or without having published the schedule or schedules, according to the requisitions of the second section of this act, shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence, one third of the value of the goods so sold as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any auctioneer, or other person, who shall sell, after said thirty first day of May, any goods, wares, or merchandise; the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign place or country, at public auction, knowing that the same goods, wares, or merchandise, had been smuggled into any port or place within the United States, or any territory thereof, or knowing that the same had been introduced into the United States, or any territory thereof, in evasion of the revenue laws, or that the full amount of the duties by law chargeable thereon had not been paid, or secured to be paid, shall forfeit and pay, for each and every offence, the full value of the goods, wares, or merchandise, so sold as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the collectors of the customs, in their respective districts, to prosecute for the recovery of any of the penalties or forfeitures which may accrue under this act.—And all penalties and forfeitures which may so accrue; or be incurred, shall and may be sued for and recovered in the district court of the United States for the district in which the said penalty or forfeiture may accrue or be incurred, in the name of the United States, or of the collector of said district, by bill, suit, or information; one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other to the use of the informer, or person who sues for the same.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall not be deemed or construed to extend to any sale made at auction of any property belonging to the estate of any citizen of the United States, who has deceased, nor to any sheriff's or other sale under process of law, nor to any sales where the same goods, wares, and merchandise had been theretofore sold, bona fide, at auction, under the forms and requisitions of this act; nor shall the provisions of this act be deemed or construed to extend to the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise, from whatever place imported, unless the same were, at the time of the said importation, chargeable with duties under the laws of the United States; nor shall the provisions of the first section of this act be deemed or construed to extend to the selling off at auction of the stock or goods of any retail merchant or trader.

The committee on foreign affairs, to which was referred the message of the president of the United States, communicating the offer of his acceptance of a medal by the president liberator of Colombia, and the result of certain negotiations with the government of that country, have had the case under consideration, and report:

The presentation of the medal in question under the circumstances stated, affords a gratifying evidence of the friendly sentiments of the head of a sister republic. As it belongs, however, to the province of the executive department of the government to testify the acknowledgements which may be considered due on occasions of the manifestation of sentiments of this character, the committee have no recommendation to offer on the subject. The public functionaries of the United States being prohibited by the constitution from the acceptance, without the consent of congress, of any present from a foreign state, the committee have proceeded to inquire into the mode of disposal of such presents, as may heretofore have fallen under the operation of this provision. This they find to have been to deposit them in the department of state. They recommend this disposal in the present instance.

As regards the portion of the message referring to negotiations with the government of Colombia, calling for no action on the part of congress, the committee forbear any suggestion in relation to it. They submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the medal recently offered to the acceptance of the president of the United States by the president liberator of Colombia, be deposited by the clerk of the house in the department of state.

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the consideration of the residue of the message referred to them relating to certain negotiations with the government of Colombia.

The report was adopted by the house.

The resolution moved by Mr. *Storrs*, of New York, yesterday, and laid on the table, was read, considered, and agreed to by the house; being modified by the consent of the mover, to read as follows:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house (if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest) copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between the fifth auditor of the treasury department and Wm. B. Laurence, since the month of July last, relative to an outfit, salary, and one quarter's salary on his return, as charge des affairs at London, to said Wm. B. Laurence; and also, relative to clerk hire in his accounts; together with copies of the enclosures contained in such correspondence; and also, to inform this house at what time the said Wm. B. Laurence was appointed charge des affairs at London by the president of the United States; and a copy of any communication from the state department to the said Wm. B. Laurence, informing him thereof; and a copy of any authority which may have been transmitted from the department of state to Messrs. Baring & Co. at London, to pay or credit the said Laurence any sum of money, and what on account of outfit or salary, and such charge des affaires; and that he also be requested to inform this house (if not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest) what instructions, if any, were given to said Wm. B. Laurence, as charge des affaires; and also, what correspondence, if any, took place between him and the department of state; and what duties, if any, he performed as charge des affaires, during the absence of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States.

Mr. *Chilton* moved the following resolutions, which were read and laid on the table, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That all legislation should be directed to the promotion of the general good; and that the public funds, which are the common property of the American people, should, upon some just and equal principle, be distributed for the general use and benefit of all, but that no system in peace or war, should be adopted, calculated to draw from the people, a sum of money beyond the absolute demands of the government.

2. *Resolved*, That in time of peace it is inexpedient to make appropriations of money for the purpose of promoting the prosperity of one section of the union, without due regard to the corresponding interests of the others; and therefore, that no appropriation should be made from the treasury to accomplish an object, the benefits of which must of *necessity* be local and not general.

3. *Resolved*, That to avoid the necessity which may exist for a resort to a system of direct taxation for the payment of the public debt, and to keep the government in healthful operation, it is inexpedient to make any further appropriations in money for "internal improvements," until such debt be paid; and that then the surplus revenue, if any remain upon the foregoing principles, should be divided among the several states upon some equal and equitable plan, to be applied by said states as their several interests may require.

Resolved, That it is more equitable and expedient to reduce the duties on those articles which enter, of necessity, into the consumption of each family of the community, rich and poor, than to possess a redundant treasury, the benefits of which are, often unequally divided, though replenished by a common contribution.

On motion of Mr. *Wickliffe*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the library be instructed to inquire into the expediency of separating the books of law and equity, in the library of congress, from the other books in said library, and placing them under the superintendence of the judges of the supreme court, reserving to the members of congress, and others now entitled to the use of the library of congress, access

to the same, as freely as they now have; or of providing a separate library for the supreme court of the United States.

A message was received from the president of the U. States, transmitting to congress a report from the directors of the mint; which was read and laid on the table.

The *speaker* laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the annual abstract of public accounts made by the officers of the treasury department during the year 1829; a statement of payments made according to law at the treasury department, during the year 1829, for the discharge of miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for; a statement of contracts and purchases made by collectors for the revenue service during the year 1828, and a statement of the expenditure of the marine hospital fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen during the year 1828. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. *Bates* the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. *Sutherland* in the chair, and on motion of Mr. *McDuffie*, took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the government for 1830.

Mr. *McDuffie* moved the committee to take up the bill making appropriations for the support of the government for 1830, which motion was agreed to.

Mr. *McDuffie* moved to appropriate $135,000 for the contingent expenses of both houses. Mr. *Wickliffe* offered an amendment, specifying the expenses to which the money should be appropriated; which amendment he supported by a few remarks. Mr. *Coulter* was opposed to the amendment—but he was willing to limit the expenditures in some manner. Mr. *Polk* supported the amendment.

Mr. *McDuffie* said he had no objection to the amendment, provided it covered all the expenses properly following under that head. He suggested that it would be better to appropriate $130,000, for the specified contingencies, and $5,000 for other contingencies. Mr. *Everett* agreed that there ought to be some check. But he did not think they should say, as they did in effect by this amendment, that no contingency should happen. Mr. *Ingersoll* said, if the bill passed, they placed at the disposal of each department, of foreign missions, &c. &c. a larger sum for contingencies. He wished to see how it would operate if this amendment should be made uniform. If they could specify all the contingencies of one department, they could do the same for others. If the house could not be trusted with their own contingent fund, how could any department be trusted?

Mr. *Barrenger* did not advocate the abuses, but he objected to the remedy. Messrs. *Ellsworth*, *Huntington*, *Coulter*, *Wilde*, and *Taylor*, opposed the amendment. Messrs. *Daniel*, *Wickliffe*, and *Polk*, supported it.

Mr. *Polk* then offered an amendment to meet the views of Mr. *Barrenger*, which was adopted; and Mr. *Wickliffe's* amendment, as amended, was adopted—ayes 65, noes 61.

Mr. *Semmes* then moved an amendment, that it should not interfere with any previous contract—which was rejected, ayes 49, noes 53.

On motion of Mr. *Everett*, that $5,000 be appropriated to the expenses of the library, it was agreed to—ayes 56, noes 49. On motion of Mr. *Haynes* the committee rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 10. Mr. *Powers*, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for paving "the Pennsylvania Avenue," from the president's house to the capitol, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Spencer*, from the committee on agriculture, reported the following resolution, which was read and agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on agriculture be instructed to inquire into the expediency of adopting measures to extend the cultivation of the white mulberry tree in the United States, to promote the culture of silk by introducing the necessary machinery for reeling the same from cocoons, and for acquiring and disseminating practical knowledge therein.

Mr. *Burges* moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the clerk of the house of representatives be directed to cause a digested index to be prepared to the executive papers, reports of committees, decisions of the two houses on points of order, and other documents, from the origin of the government; and, also, a general index to the journals of the two houses, from the first to the present session of congress.

This resolution was read, and on motion of Mr. B. laid on the table until the 20th day of the present month of February.

On motion of Mr. *Pearce*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to defray the expense of a survey of the creek leading from the ocean into the large pond, on the west end of the island of Block island, for the purpose of ascertaining the expense of so far extending the width and deepening said creek, as to admit vessels to pass through the same to said pond, and thereby furnish a safe and commodious harbor to the navigation of the country.

On motion of Mr. *Verplanck*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire and report on the expediency of providing by law, that in those states in which judgments in the courts of the United States are a lien upon lands, the same limitation of the force and duration of such lien shall apply to them, as may be provided by the laws of such states, in relation to the judgments in their own courts; and, also, of so regulating the fees of the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the United States, as to make them conform to the legal fees for similar services in the supreme courts of the respective states.

On motion of Mr. *Spencer*, of New York, it was

Resolved, That the committee of elections be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections of representatives to congress in this house; and regulating the manner of taking such testimony.

On motion of Mr. *Condict*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on retrenchment be instructed to inquire and report how far the expenses incurred for printing done for the house of representatives may be diminished, without detriment to the public service.

The *speaker* laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting a report as to the number of military and invalid pensioners, who have failed to call for their pensions during the past year, and what amount of money is now due to pensioners standing to their credit on the books of the department; which letter and report were read and laid on the table.

An engrossed bill, entitled "an act to provide for taking the 5th census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," was read the third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and took up the bills making appropriations for the support of government, in which some progress was made, several having been ordered to be engrossed, when their further consideration was postponed until to-morrow, and then the house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the senate, a resolution, submitted by Mr. *Foot*, was adopted, instructing the committee on Indian affairs to inquire and report whether any and what further provision may be necessary to prevent encroachments upon lands belonging to, or in possession of, any Indians or Indian tribes, whether guarantied to them, by treaty, or in which the Indian title may not have been extinquished. The senate resumed the consideration of Mr. *Foot's* resolution in relation to future sales of the public lands, when Mr. *Barton* concluded his remarks, and the senate adjourned on the motion of Mr. *Holmes*,

In the house of representatives several bills heretofore matured *passed*. Pending the passage of the general appropriation bill to its third reading, a little debate arose upon some comparison drawn by Mr. *Verplanck*, between the expenses for foreign intercourse during the two first years of Mr. Adams' term, and the probable expense during the same period of the present administration.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞A large number of very interesting articles are waiting an insertion. But it is impossible that we should keep pace with the events and proceedings of the times.

☞We continue the "great debate" in the senate; and now present our readers with Mr. *Webster's* first speech. Mr. *Hayne's* second, in reply, has been received, and fills thirteen and an half of the closely printed and capacious columns of the "National Intelligencer." Mr. Webster's rejoinder, we suppose, will occupy about the same space. Thus, all the extra room that we can spare, for some time, is engaged, and what shall be done, in regard to certain other speeches, of Messrs. *Benton, Sprague, Holmes, Rowan, Barton*, &c. must be left to future decisions. We cannot promise them now.

Mr. *Barton's* speech, from its peculiar manner and character, will probably be earnestly read by more persons than any other recently delivered. Mr. *Benton*, it appears, had indulged himself in much severity of remark and broad censure—and to him, Mr. Barton specially replied, though he afterwards entered into argument as to certain things said by Mr. Rowan, and argued them ably. The first part of his speech has all the point, strength and fascination of Mr. Randolph's invectives; less classical, or choice as to the words used, though less rude and abusive—equally severe, but more logical, than the "orator of Roanoke;" less of snarling contempt, but more of indignant accusation. Take this speech for "all in all, we ne'er may look upon its like again!" It was listened unto with great and increased interest—though, like Mr. Randolph's speeches, it had but small bearing on the subject before the senate. Mr. Barton was himself sensible of this; and made it rather a question, if it was "in order" to speak at all on *that* subject, seeing the wide and wild range that the debate had taken! It has been strongly intimated, that an occasion was *sought* to stir up local feelings, and that such speakings (we cannot call them discussions), as have taken place, would be forced. The gentleman who made the motion as to the surveys of public lands, does not seem to have had any idea of it—for, at the rate at which such lands *have* sold, the stock surveyed is sufficient for the supply of very many years to come.

We do not approve of such speeches in the *senate*. But Mr. Barton had an "inalienable right" to defend himself and his friends; and if he has "carried the war into his enemy's camp," severely—the severity of the attack must be also considered in the account.

If it shall so happen that, when we have disposed of the speeches promised, (and which we thought must needs be inserted to keep up the history of political events), we can make room for Mr. Benton's speech, Mr. Barton's shall *follow* it—it being the well known rule of this establishment to preserve a strict impartiality in all such things. And besides, Mr. Benton's is not less interesting or peculiar in its character and manner than Mr. Barton's, though of a different construction.

☞We have a copy of Mr. Cambreleng's new "book" against the protecting principle, in the shape of a report from the committee on commerce. It is of the same character as Mr. McDuffie's essay on the same subject, which was so strangely got up, and called a "report on the finances." That the *public printing* of such books may not be all on one side, we suggest to the committee on manufactures the preparation also of a *general essay* on the subject, to contain 60 or 70 pages, that the friends of the "American system" may have books about it published at the cost of the nation, as well as their opponents; and 10,000 copies of it may thus be printed and distributed, by money drawn from the treasury. The fairness of this proceeding will not be questioned.

☞The editor of the "Monitor," published at Franklin, Missouri, by cutting off the *head* and regarding only the *tail* of a few remarks made in our paper of the 26th Dec. concerning the interior trade with Mexico—and even yet with severe violence to the plain meaning of the part left, makes out a case that seems mightily to please himself. He is heartily welcome to all the satisfaction that can be derived from such a proceeding. Editorial gentlemen should not act thus towards one another. To suppress the truth, is just as criminal as to tell that which is untrue. Indeed, as we had occasion too often to say, and as applicable to cases of this sort,—the worst of falsehoods may be stated in the words of truth. The press is lamentably degraded by dirty electioneering, and party is suffered to run into every question; and an "East-Room letter" answers just as well as an extract from "holy writ," if it shall produce effect—there being no choice of *instruments* used. The *inference* drawn by the editor of the "Monitor," is not only in opposition to the plain meaning of our remarks, but in resistance to the very *letter* of them, and yet the "veteran editor" is called on to *explain*! If it is thought that the readers of the "Monitor" desire truth, and the subject is worth explanation, let the *whole* article be published—(it contains only a few lines), and no one will be at a loss to comprehend us.

It is seldom that we attack any of our editorial brethren—and, if they express sentiments that we think should be noticed, they are also regarded as being important enough to be fairly given in *their own* words. We have never been charged with failing to do this. We would rather pick a man's pocket, than thus attempt to pick a hole in his reputation. If aught that he says is worthy of remark, it is worthy of being honestly represented. With these observations, we close our communication and exchange with the editor of the "Monitor"—peaceably retiring from all controversy or contact with him.

"FOREIGN PORTS." The Norfolk papers contain some well written remarks, because that gov. Owen, in his message to the legislature, urged the establishment of a port, as without it, "*North Carolina will still be tributary to Virginia*"—in the use of a convenient place as a market for her productions; such as nature has denied to North Carolina, though prodigal in the diffusion of other blessings on that state.

We have thought it was no great matter to producers *where* their market was: its convenience and profitableness being the only things that would enter into consideration. But the idea expressed by gov. Owen is not a new one. When the petition of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company was before the legislature of Virginia, this city was called a "*foreign port.*" There is something very extraordinary in such declarations from those who are so great sticklers for the "freedom of trade." They not only pronounce their fellow citizens, (contributing equally to the common stock of the nation), *foreigners;* but would impede the progress of *art*, or quarrel with *nature* herself, to divert the trade of *their own state* from its most convenient or profitable channels! How does the *principle* of these things apply to the opposition of such to a protecting tariff? We surely commend them for their wishes or exertions to increase the prosperity of their own particular states—and such prosperity must be beneficial to the people of all the rest of the states; but we cannot approve of the policy which would deprive certain parts of the population of some peculiar advantages that they possess, unless these advantages shall be *forced* into the benefit of certain particular locations. And on all doubtful questions of this nature, the will of the majority immediately interested, should be consulted and observed. On this broad ground, we always favored the cutting of the Chesapeake and Del-

[illegible] and, if [illegible] I would suggest that [illegible] to examine the works of the two roads [illegible] of ascending the hills on the [illegible] of the Susquehannah. And on this ground were [illegible] ed at the proceedings of the legislature of Pennsylvania [illegible] Susquehannah rail road, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

faithfully served him in their profession—as printers are accustomed to do. And without regard to the principle spoken of, what evils would arise? When we published a warm partizan daily newspaper, it never entered into our mind to enquire as to the *political* character of a workman seeking employment. We supposed that the simple fact of his entering our office, sealed his lips as to all things regarding our business; and in six years experience, (to the honor of the craft we proudly say it), only one violation of this confidence ever happened—so far as we were informed; and that man, a worthy and valued one, instantly pronounced his own condemnation, for an act committed in a moment of excitement. So far as we know, these good old rules and honorable principles are maintained—and we think that they always ought to be.

We have been led to these remarks by certain late proceedings of the proprietors or editors of the "New York Courier and Enquirer"—who, on broad party grounds, have been seeking to obtain a monopoly in the publication of all the insolvent notices and other public or official advertisements ordered or required to be published in that city—which, probably might be worth from 6 to 8,000 dollars a year, clear profit—a very snug birth, and fully worth the seeking! To strengthen its claims to this patronage, the proprietors of that paper have given, (or rather, as the facts appear, pretended to give), an account of their own circulation, and that of each of the other papers of the city. With the rightfulness of their claims to the advantages which they seek, we have no concern; but, as having been engaged in the printing business, "boy and man" more than thirty-five years, we must remonstrate in favor of the old and established, and honorable principles of the profession. For ourselves, no man should enter our office, (though we have no secrets), that was known to have given information on which such a statement might be found. We might give him a dollar, to relieve his necessities as a *man*—but he should not have an opportunity of earning one with us, as a *printer;* unless with a perfect assurance of his repentance and reformation.

Russian Tariff. "The last number of Niles' Register, contains a Russian tariff purporting to be in force in 1830, which is there attributed to the treasury reports. The appearance of this document excited considerable interest among merchants trading to that country, which was heightened by the apparent reduction of duties upon the most important articles carried thither in American ships—Upon comparing the article with the authority whence Mr. Niles derived it—the report of the secretary of the treasury to congress—we find it set forth as the existing tariff of Russia, dated 1822—being an obsolete document, that government having published another two or three years later, differing very materially in its effects upon the carrying trade to the United States. It is somewhat surprising, that the secretary of the treasury should have "communicated" such a stale paper, occupying half a dozen pages of his printed "report," when so easily he could have obtained from official sources correct information. Should his other compilations be as incorrect as this, they will be of little worth to the mercantile community, of whatever importance they may prove to the nation."

[The preceding is from the Boston "Daily Advertiser." We take much blame to ourselves for one of those unaccountable errors that sometimes happen with editors and publishers, and humbly acknowledge it. It was given in the treasury report as the tariff of 1822, and how it was said to be for 1830, we cannot tell; except in the reasonable and natural supposition that Mr. Secretary Ingham intended to shew the existing tariff, and not present what is called an "obsolete document," for the public guidance. We regret this error more than any one else can do; but are ignorant as to the facts set forth concerning the new modification spoken of. They ought to have been known at the seat of government.]

The Panama instructions seem to have given much offence in England, because they encouraged an union among the American republics on the great principle, that "free ships make free goods," and for the reason that they recommend a "definition of the right of blockade!" "Free trade" John Bull, and his people, on both sides of the water, are much puzzled how to dispose of these instructions, with a shew of consistency as to these leading things—either of which will yet breed another war with Great Britain, unless she descends from her lofty assumptions—such as even to station a squadron within cannon-shot of the shore of *New York*, to examine our vessels, over-haul our shallops and other coasters, and murder our people, that the blockade of some *thousand miles of coast in Europe may not be violated!* These things have happened, but will not be suffered again. The time for such proceedings has long since passsed away. If *another* Pierce shall be killed—the chief of the murderers will have to depend on the "heels" of his ship, or her strength to defend him, if he escapes a just and prompt *exaltation*. But, as it is our earnest wish to live in peace with all nations, surely it was proper in the last administration of the United States, to seek the establishment of rightful principles to prevent appeals to arms. For, whatever other nations may do we shall do the best that we can to maintain the freedom of the seas and support sailors rights. On these subjects, the national mind is made up.

Internal improvement. In addition to the act incorporating a company to make a rail road from Lexington to Louisville, the legislature of Kentucky have passed a bill incorporating the Green-river navigation company—capital $60,000—The state subscription is $15,000—$25,000 have been taken by the state for the Maysville road, and $15,000 for the Shelbyville road, but nothing for the Lexington and Frankfort turnpike.

More banking! *Nashville, Jan. 8.* Some difficulty has arisen and much unpleasant excitement been created, by the effort of the legislature to examine into the situation of the bank of the state. The late cashier, col. Joel Parrish, having refused to deliver up the books or to expose the true condition of the institution, has been removed from office, and the charter of the bank having been so amended as to provide for the election of the cashier by the legislature, Mr. William M. Berryhill was yesterday chosen to fill that station. The books, we understand, have not yet been surrendered: but the committee of the general assembly are still busily engaged in the investigation of the affairs of the bank. The apology offered by col. Parrish for retaining the books, is that they will disclose the overdrawing and defalcation of some individuals whom he has permitted to use a portion of the funds of the institution, and whose names he is unwilling to discover. That there is a deficiency in the bank through the agency of the late cashier, is admitted; but in consequence of the withholding of the books, its extent, and causes, have not yet been precisely ascertained. The public, however, may rest assured that it is not so considerable as to endanger the solvency of the institution, and we are assured, from the best authority, that it is probable nothing will be ultimately lost to the state. [*Banner.*

☞Since the preceding, we have a copy of the report of the committee of both houses, appointed to examine into the state of the bank. It seems, that the cashier had permitted certain friends to overcheck to the amount of seventy or eighty thousand dollars—but he said they were good for that amount, except in 7 or 8,000 dollars. He refused to give the names of the persons thus favored, saying he would suffer any punishment rather than do that! But, after some negotiation, he was induced to give up the books, and a special report of their condition is directed to be made by the new cashier—but it seems that certain accounts have not been *posted* or balanced for eighteen months or two years past, and nothing has been developed to shew the amount of the probable loss; and we rather think, from the statements before us, that unless on the voluntary testimony of the late cashier, or of the other parties concerned, neither the names of the individuals overdrawn, nor the amount that each has obtained, will be discovered. The aggregate loss to the bank may soon be ascertained. In the meantime, the solvency of the institution is not questioned.

The proceedings of the cashier call to mind the famous case of the Scotch lord, Melville, whose accounts fell short in an immense sum. He boldly said that "his

private honor, (the private honor of a public defaulter!) forbade information as to what had become of the money, and his private interest would not permit him to make good the amount deficient." It was believed that some of the members of the "royal family" were concerned with this "right honorable," in a division of the spoils on the public. As things go, and long have gone, there seems to be something like encouragement to "defaulting" largely, and finally—if default ng is resorted to at all. "One murder makes a villain, millions a hero!"

MAINE. On the 9th inst. the two houses of the legislature met in convention to elect councillors, secretary, and treasurer of the state. An order was speedily presented, setting forth that the three senators who had recently taken their seats, had not been duly and constitutionally elected, and therefore could not vote in the convention, &c. This *order* was declared to be "out of order," by the chair, but an appeal being had, the decision of the chair was confirmed, 87 to 76. A protest against this decision was then offered, signed by 68 members of the house and 8 of the senate; which was directed to be placed on the journals. The convention then proceeded to elect councillors, &c. The whole number of votes present was 160—necessary to a choice 81. The anti-administration candidates were all elected by an average majority of about 10 votes.

On the ensuing day, Mr. Hunton was qualified as governer, and transmitted a message to both branches of the legislature. It is a plain, and, (from the slight view that we have been able to take of it), sensible paper. Gov. H. remarks that "about half the length of time usually required to complete a session of the legislature, has already expired without completing the organization of all the departments of government," and urges despatch; and speaks of the "solicitude" with which he enters upon the new and untried scene before him, &c.

But the end is not yet. New attempts were making to establish the proceedings of the convention as unconstitutional, &c.

PENNSYLVANIA. The finances of this state appear to be improving as rapidly as, sometime since, they depreciated. The legislature have determined at length neither to accept the offer of Mr. Baddle, of four millions at 5 per cent, nor the more recent one of the bank of Pennsylvania offering 5½ per cent. premium for the same amount at 5 per cent. It is proposed to create the stock and throw it into market, for general competition.

MARYLAND. A select committee of the house of delegates, to which was referred certain communications from the executives of Louisiana, Missouri, Georgia, and Mississippi, made a report on the 8th inst. which was made the order of the day for the 11th. We cannot insert this report at present—but the committee arrived at the following conclusions, as expressed in the resolutions offered:

To *agree* with Louisiana in extending the presidential term to six years, and render the president and vice president ineligible afterwards.

To *agree* with Missouri and Georgia to provide for an uniform mode of electing the president and vice president, by the people, without the intervention of electors, provided the sovereignty of the states be not invaded, and that their present power, as prescribed by the constitution, remains unchanged. A desire is also expressed that the constitution should be so amended as to prevent the choice of a president or vice president from ever devolving on congress.

To *disagree* with Georgia in her resolutions that congress possesses no constitutional power to aid the colonization society.

To *disagree* with Mississippi, declaring that the tariff of 1828 is *unconstitutional* and oppressive; but that a *constitutional* opposition by those who feel themselves aggrieved, meets entire approbation!

The speaker having retired, Mr. Done, (anti-ad.), was elected to the chair. Mr. Done 51—Mr. Buchanan, ad.) 30.]

KENTUCKY AND THE TARIFF, &c. Intending to publish the report at length, we have refrained from giving the resolutions, &c. that accompanied it—as stated below—but as it is quite uncertain when we shall find room for the report, we now give the resolutions:

1. *Resolved, by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky*, That it is a constitutional exercise of power on the part of congress, to encourage and protect the manufactures of the United States, by imposts and restrictions on the goods, wares and merchandise, of foreign nations; and that the acts of congress usually known by the name of the tariff laws, are not only constitutional, but are founded upon principles of policy demanded by the best interests of the people of these states.

2. *Resolved*, That congress does possess the power, under the constitution, to adopt a general system of internal improvements, as a national measure for national purposes.

3. *Resolved*, That this report and the accompanying resolutions, be forwarded by the governor of this commonwealth, to the respective governors of the states of South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Mississippi, as the expression of the views of the general assembly of Kentucky, on the constitutional power of congress over the subjects of domestic manufactures and internal improvements; and for the purpose of ascertaining the views and opinions of the several states of the United States on the subjects.

4. *Resolved, also*, That the governor of the commonwealth be requested to forward them to the governors of the other states of the union, respectively, to be laid before the legislatures of those states, for their consideration.

A substitute was proposed for the 1st resolution in these words:

"Congress derives no power from the constitution to lay duties or imposts with a view to prohibit importations, (either partially or generally), thereby destroying both trade and revenue, only intended to be regulated; and that the powers of congress are not general, but *special*, not omnipotent, but limited, and defined by the constitution."

This substitute was rejected, 82 to 12.

The following substitute was proposed for the 2d resolution:

"That congress has no power to establish roads and canals in the several states, other than post or military roads, and on those roads have no power to erect toll gates."

To this it was proposed to add the words, "without the consent of the states." Both the substitute and amendment were rejected, 54 to 37.

The remaining resolutions were not contested. Some debate arose on the preamble, particularly in reference to the following sentence:

"And the general assembly of Kentucky cannot omit to avail itself of an occasion so appropriate, to call to its aid the oft repeated sentiments of their most distinguished fellow citizen, *Henry Clay*, whose zealous and able exertions, and whose eminent services in support of both measures, have been only equalled by his *ardent patriotism and unbending integrity*."

Several attempts were made to exclude or modify this clause, but it was finally retained by a majority of 18 votes.

OHIO. Elections in joint ballot of the legislature. E. Hayward was chosen a judge of the supreme court, in the place of Calvin Pearce, on the 2d ballot—for Mr. H. 56, John M. Goodenow 46, and four scattering. Mr. Goodenow was chosen a judge of the same court in the place of Mr. Sherman, deceased, on the 15th ballot, for Mr. G. 58—Gustavus Swan 40, and 12 scattering. For president judge of the 3d circuit, Reuben Wood 62, E. Whittlesey 41, and 3 scattering. J. H. Hallock was re-elected president of the 5th circuit, and F. Grimke of the 6th. For auditor of the state, Ralph Osborn 54, (re-elected), N. McLean 50 and 3 scattering; and Byram Leonard, at the 4th ballot, was elected keeper of the penitentiary, by 55 votes, against 51 given to other persons, in the place of N. McLean.

PITTSBURG. The following article, extracted from the Pittsburg Gazette, shews the great changes that have taken place in a short period of time. The valuable

mill offered for sale is capable of working 4,000 spindles and 50 looms, and is in fine order, with all the necessary appurtenances,

To the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. As time passes along, we are now and then led to reflect on the changes that take place in this uncertain world. The improvements that have taken place in the north liberty of our city, we consider among the greatest in this neighborhood, or probably in this part of the western country. When the old Phœnix cotton factory commenced there, a few years since, very few houses were standing, and in a dilapidated condition. When we view it now, we see squares filling up with two and three story brick houses, and all surrounded with factories of different descriptions. Our reflections have led us to contemplate the facility with which machinery is now put up, and worked, to what it was when the old Phœnix factory was started: the owners had then many difficulties to contend with that are not now in the way: their first machinery was purchased in Providence, R. Island, shipped round by sea to Baltimore, there loaded in wagons, at a very high carriage, and brought here by land: this was not all, they had not only to pay first rate foremen, but, it may be said in truth, that they had to purchase them, and pay for transporting them and their families here:—now the case is quite different: workmen of every description may be had on the spot, and at little over half the wages they had in most instances to pay. The advertisement in your last paper, of the old Phœnix cotton factory being offered for sale, led us to these reflections, and we would recommend it to the notice of capitalists as a favorable situation for an investment for almost any kind of manufacture.

KEY WEST. Com. Porter has written a letter saying, that "the harbor of Key West, is in his opinion, the best harbor in the United States, or its territories, to the south of the Chesapeake;" and supports his opinions by numerous specifications: saying that it is "to the gulf of Mexico, &c. what Gibraltar is to the Mediterranean," &c.

FLORIDA. A bank is about to be established at Tallahassie, with a capital of $600,000. All the stock was taken on the first day appointed for opening the books.

MOBILE has become a place of much business. It has a fine inland trade, by steam boats and otherwise, and its commerce is greatly on the increase. Up to the 25th ult. 36,979 bales of cotton had been received there of the last crop.

MR. CLAY arrived at New Orleans on the 24th Jan. in the steam boat Belfast, from Louisville. A house was prepared for him during his stay, where, as says the "Courier," he was waited on during the day by immense crowds of people, including members of the legislature, and judges of the different courts. This visit of Mr. Clay to his daughter and son-in-law, one of whom he has not seen for years, has long been expected in this city; it is therefore altogether of a private nature.

COMMODORE CREIGHTON. Five of the lieutenants of United States ship Hudson, the surgeon, purser, sailing master and assistant surgeon—with the boatswain's mate, two quarter masters, and two quarter gunners, addressed very handsome and complimentary letters to com. Creighton, on his being removed from the command of the Brazillian squadron, to both which he returned appropriate and affectionate replies: seeming to feel that an "injury" had been inflicted, but supported in a belief, that a conscientious discharge of his duties would be made manifest—"entertaining no fears for the result," &c. The officers and petty officers speak with great pride of the condition of their "noble frigate, which has been the admiration and glory of their countrymen on this station, and which has uniformly elicited the strongest expressions of surprise and admiration from the naval officers of all grades among the numerous foreign vessels on that station," &c.

THE LATE JAMES A. BAYARD. Mr. Bayard was a high toned federalist, at the commencement of party strifes under the federal constitution. He continued a federalist to the day of his death. He was a patriot of the most virtuous and honorable stamp. His country was his idol, and he would have scorned to participate in any corrupt political proposition whatever. We never shall forget the noble declaration which he uttered at Ghent, at the gloomiest period of the negotiation with the British commissioners, in the late war. He firmly and manfully declared, that *his country rose in proportion to the pressure of the war upon her, and that she never would yield to the demands of the enemy, as long as a stick of wood was left in Kentucky.* The sentiment ought to be inscribed in letters of gold, and worn at the heart of every American. It was uttered by a statesman who would have been the pride and ornament of any nation; by a statesman who nobly labored, and sacrificed his health and life, in the service of his country.

[*Phil. Inqr.*

INDIAN TREATIES. Several of them have been ratified by the senate—all for cessions of land. The Whirling Thunder, or Wau-kaun-tshaw-way-kee-wer-haw, has made his mark to one of them; and there is also the Yellow Thunder, Sharp Thunder, Deaf Thunder, &c.

THE CHEROKEES have presented a memorial to both houses of congress, begging protection and claiming what they regard the rights of treaty, &c. It is said to be signed by three thousand persons, almost all whose names are written in *Cherokee characters.*

COLONY OF BLACKS IN CANADA. James C. Brown, "president of the free colonization board," has issued an address to the free people of color, inviting them to leave the country of the "eagle and twenty-four stars," for one in which there is "no difference of colors." He says that the land assigned them is of good quality, and "which a tyrant has never trod," &c. Its location is on the river aux Sable, about 90 miles from Cleveland, O. with only 35 miles land carriage from Port Talbot, on Kettle Creek.

HIGH DUTIES AND FREE TRADE! It is said in an English paper, that in consequence of the import duties on iron in France, a steam engine which costs in England 325,000 francs, cannot be procured in the former country under 500,000 francs.

☞We have a case on the other side! "In consequence" of the free importation of *British paupers* and vagabonds, the people of the United States, are constantly burthened with the maintenance of several thousands of them, in our poor houses and prisons.

"COSSACKS." This is a new name *politely* given to the friends of domestic manufactures, in the New York Evening Post.

JOHN BULLISM. Is there a spark of liberality in the base envy and remorseless sarcasm with which a thorough-going, home-bred John Bull, regards the rising prosperity of our brethern in the United States? in the malignant laugh with which our theatres nightly echoed, during the run of Matthews' caricature of a genuine Kentucky man.

[*London Magazine.*

PIRATES. Ten pirates, Frenchmen and Spaniards, who had assisted in the capture of the long-missing ship Topaz, of Boston, and the massacre of her crew and others, were lately hung at Cadiz; and their captain, then at Gibraltar, was about to meet the same fate.

APPOINTMENTS. The senate is much engaged, possibly in discussing the right and expediency of the appointing power, as recently exercised. We see that a few nominations to places in the revenue or land department, have been confirmed—as given in page 433. Some rejections are spoken of—and positively that of Mr. Williams, as collector at New Bedford, Mass. by a large majority.

PETITIONS, to the amount of 150, were presented to the house of representatives on Monday last—among them one from certain inhabitants of New York, praying for a survey for a canal round the Falls of Niagara—another from other persons in the same state, asking a subscription to the stock of the Sodus canal company; a third

from western Pennsylvania, praying a subscription of [illegible]

"MASONRY AND ANTI MASONRY." We have endeavored to keep clear of this question, which has so much agitated the public mind in some parts of our country, and for many reasons; but especially because that we had not room to [illegible] A paragraph [illegible] ago, that they have [illegible] and [illegible] "Masonry and Anti Masonry" was inserted in the "Journal" for "local and temporary effect," and a copy of the "Baptist Register" of the 30th Oct. is forwarded, which shews that the association alluded to did pass a resolution, [illegible] every member of our church who is a free mason, to dissolve all connection with the masonic fraternity." We [illegible] ry, and we must wait a knowledge of facts, in the results [illegible] imposing commands.

It may further be observed, that the following facts [illegible] general Guerrero, president of Mexico, has [illegible] Gen. Santa Anna seems also to have returned. General Bustamente is reported to have accomplished all this, [illegible] Mexico [illegible] as commander in chief of [illegible] Mexico [illegible] mendi, Monagas, Gomez, Masero, Infante, Valero, Carabana, &c. He thought it prudent to send 5,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry to [illegible] the army of gen. Bolivar, which force he proposed to increase to 10,000 men. All the *Venezuelian* generals are to serve without pay against the *Colombian* general, or king, as the case may be; and Paez had further given 10,000 dollars to the public contribution, which soon amounted to 800,000. All these things are managed by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

of the Alleghany river, from Pittsburg to the mouth of Conewango creek, so as to render more easy and safe the steamboat navigation. Taken up on Monday and laid on the table at the request of Mr. M'

A number of memorials were presented on the subject of Sunday mails which were referred.

Mr. *McKinley*, from the committee on public lands, to whom was referred a memorial of the legislature of the state of Alabama on the subject, made a report accompanied by a bill to grant to the state of Alabama certain lands for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Coosa river, and to connect its waters with those of the Tennessee river by a canal. The bill reported was read second reading, and the report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Rowan*, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was recommitted the bill concerning the marshals of the judicial courts of the United States for the southern district of New York, and adding to the compensation of the several circuit judges of the United States, reported it with an amendment.

Certain bills passed by the senate were read a first and second time, and referred.

The bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of certain states for moneys, not assumed by them, advanced during the late war, having been reported by the committee recently employed, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. *Holmes*, it was

Resolved, That when the senate adjourns, it do so on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *King*, the senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, after which the senate adjourned.

February 15. The *vice president* laid before the senate a report of the commissioners of the navy pension fund, exhibiting the names of the persons who are beneficiaries of that fund, and its condition on the 31st December last. Referred to the committee on naval affairs, and ordered to be printed.

After the presentation of petitions and a short (consideration of private bills, the senate (about half past 12 o'clock), proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and continued with closed doors until past 3 o'clok; and then adjourned.

February 16. Mr. *Bernard* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on agriculture be instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the distribution, a number of copies of the books presented to the senate by P. S. Duponceau, esq. of Philadelphia, on the manufacture of silk, in the United States. Laid over to next day.

Mr. *Hayne*, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for the establishment of the office of surgeon general of the navy, which was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. *Smith*, from the committee on finance, reported the bill from the house of representatives, "making appropriations for certain fortifications for the year 1836," with an amendment to strike out the appropriation of $2,525 26 for the payment of the claim of James Bogart and Peter Monie, for arrearages of their account for building the foundations at the Rygate and Cast Montgomery.

After other business, the senate again went into the consideration of executive business, and upon between two and three hours with closed doors, and then adjourned.

February 17. After the presentation of petitions, &c.

On motion by Mr. *Wright*, the senate resolved, as a committee of the whole, the bill entitled, "An act making appropriations for the Indian department for the year 1836, together with the amendment reported thereto by the committee on Indian affairs; and the amendment having been agreed to, the bill was reported to the senate, and engrossed for a third reading.

The senate then went into the consideration of executive business, in which it was engaged for some time, and the doors being opened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 11. Among the bills reported were the following: Mr. *Drayton*, from the committee on military affairs, made a report on the claim of the state of Delaware against the United States, accompanied by a bill for the settlement of the said claim, which was read and committed.

Mr. *Lawler*, from the committee on internal improvements, reported a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Kentucky river, near Frankfort, in the state of Kentucky; which was twice read and committed.

[illegible] was instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Sergeant-at-Arms to the house, and [illegible] from a [illegible] member, and have reported [illegible]

1825, a statement of the nett amount of postage accruing at each post office in each state and territory of the United States, for the year ending March 31, 1829; and shewing the nett amount accruing in each state and territory; which letter and statement were laid on the table.

The *speaker* laid before the house a letter from the first comptroller of the treasury, transmitting a list of balances standing on the books of the revenue, which have remained unsettled by collectors of the customs and others, or appear to have been due more than three years, from the 30th of September, 1829; which letter and list were laid on the table.

And then the house adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 12. Mr. *Buchanan*, from the committee on the judiciary, to which was referred a bill relative to a change in the naturalization laws, reported that it was inexpedient to make the proposed alteration.

Mr. *McDuffie*, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors, and removing obstructions at the mouths of certain rivers, which was twice read, &c.

The resolution, offered last week by Mr. *D. Witt* to dispense with the draftsman of the house, from the committee on retrenchment, was taken up and caused an animated debate until the expiration of the hour allotted to resolutions.

[The advocates of the resolution contended that the salary of the draftsman had been drawn from the contingent fund without authority; that the office was a sinecure, and entirely unnecessary in the business of the house—while its opponents insisted that the draftsman had done work in the last year which would have cost the house $4,500, if executed by special contract.—This officer was also shown to be essentially necessary to the progress of the business before the committee on post offices and post roads, and to that on the public lands.]

The bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1830, was read a third time and passed.

The bill amending the act chartering the United States bank, was read a third time and passed.

The *speaker* laid before the house a message from the president, containing a report from the secretary of war, relative to the continuance of the Cumberland road; which was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Several private bills were considered in committee of the whole, which were reported to the house.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Speight* in the chair.

The committee then took up the bill for the relief of John P. Cox. On motion of Mr. *Whittlesey*, the committee rose reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The house then went into committee of the whole; Mr. *Hayne* in the chair.

The committee then took up the bill for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers.

After debate, Mr. *Chilton* moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The committee refused to rise.—Ayes 55, noes 78.

The bill was then matured, by filling the blanks, and the committee rose, and reported it as amended.

Mr. *Strong* offered a modification to his amendment on the judiciary bill, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Chilton* gave notice that he should, on Tuesday, move to take up certain resolutions which he had laid on the table. The house adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 13. After other business, not necessary to notice just now, the resolution for abolishing the office of draftsman to the house was taken up; the question being on a motion made yesterday by Mr. *Buchanan* to refer it to a select committee, which he now withdrew—the question then recurred on an amendment offered by Mr. *Isacks*, which he also withdrew. Mr. *De Witt* then offered an amendment to the original resolution, the effect of which was to rescind the resolution authorizing the first appointment of the draftsman.

Mr. *Chilton* briefly opposed the resolution, when a debate of a somewhat desultory character ensued, in which Messrs. *Daniel, Chilton, Coke, Johnson* of Ky. and *Hemphill* participated, when further discussion was arrested by the expiration of the hour.

The bill from the senate, providing for the settlement of claims of states upon the United States, was twice read, and referred to the committee on military affairs.

The bill for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers, as amended by the committee of the whole, was then taken up, the question being on concurring in those amendments.

After debate, Mr. *Martin* moved to re-commit the bill to the committee which reported it.

After further debate, this motion was rejected.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—Ayes 134, noes 41.

Mr. *Mallary* gave notice that he should, on Wednesday, call the house to go into committee of the whole, for the purpose of considering a bill reported by the committee on manufactures. On motion of Mr. *Vance* the house adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 15. Amongst the numerous petitions presented to the house this morning, was one by Mr. *Mercer* from *James Monroe*, late president of the United States, for a settlement of his claims against the government, for services and expenditures in the public service abroad, which, on motion of Mr. *Archer*, was referred to a select committee.

Another of the petitions presented, was one by Mr. *Goodenow*, from the ladies of Steubenville, Ohio, against the forcible removal of the Indians beyond the limits of the United States. Some conversation arose as to what disposition should be made of this petition, when, finally, it having been read by the clerk, it was ordered to be printed—ayes 86, noes 40.

Mr. *Bates*, from the committee on military pensions, reported a bill declaratory of the several acts to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war. Read and committed.

Mr. *Hemphill*, from the committee on internal improvement, which was instructed, on the 23d of December last, to inquire into the propriety of causing surveys to be made, of a route for a national road, from the city of Pittsburg to the harbor of Presque isle, on Lake Erie; as also, for a national road from Uniontown, in Pennsylvania by the city of Pittsburg to the same point, made a favorable report thereon; which was read and laid on the table.

Besides the above, a number of private bills, were reported, read and committed.

The house resumed the consideration of the resolution reported by Mr. *De Witt*, from the committee on retrenchment, on the 25th of January, ult. for the discontinuance of the appropriation for a draughtsman for the committees of the house: when it was, on the motion of Mr. *Hickliffe*, (who expected to receive from the clerk to day some information on the subject), postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Johnson*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of further extending the time for issuing military land warrants, to officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution, on the continental establishment, and for locating the same, and returning surveys thereof to the general land office, as the act upon that subject, approved the 2d of March, 1827, expires, of its own limitation, on the 4th day of March next.

On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, of Md. it was

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing on the navy pension roll of the United States the widows of the officers, seamen and marines, who were on board the U. S. ship Hornet at the time of her loss.

On motion of Mr. *Pearce*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of defraying the expense of removing the monument at the navy yard in Washington, erected to the memory of Richard Somers and others, who fell in the different attacks that were made on the city of Tripoli, in the year 1804, to some suitable place, and of repairing the injuries which it has sustained.

On motion of Mr. *Ellsworth* it was, *Resolved*, That the committee on manufactures inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on plated ware.

Mr. *Fry* moved the following resolution, which was read, and laid on the table—viz:

Resolved, That secretary of the treasury be requested to transmit to this house, copies of the evidence upon which the benefit of the act of the 15th May, 1828, was granted to James Gibbons, for his services as an officer during the war of the revolution.

On motion of Mr. *Mercer*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the rules and articles of war, as to provide, that where an officer, commanding in chief the army of the U. States; or any separate corps thereof, shall be the accuser and prosecutor of any officer under his command, the detail of the court martial for the trial of such officer, shall be made by the president of the United States, and the decision of the court referred directly to him.

An engrossed bill, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers and soldiers, and for other purposes," was read a third time and passed.

The *speaker* laid before the house the annual report of the commissioners of the navy pension fund, which was read, and ordered to be printed.

The house then, on motion of Mr. *Buchanan*, went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the judiciary bill.

Mr. *Huntington* addressed the committee at considerable length against the bill, after which the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 16. The usual morning business having been transacted, the house took up the resolutions offered by Mr. *Chilton*, on the 9th inst. and he moved to commit them to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union; but

On motion of Mr. *Buchanan*, the resolutions were ordered to lie on the table—ayes 92, noes 6. The house then resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. *De Witt* to dismiss the draftsman employed in the service of the house, when Mr. *Wickliffe* rose and addressed the house in favor of the motion, until the expiration of the hour.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Cambreleng* in the chair, and took up the judiciary bill. Mr. *Huntington* concluded his remarks against the bill, in a speech of more than an hour. Mr *Ellsworth*, of Connecticut, followed, and addressed the committee at considerable length against the bill. Mr. *Boulden* of Virginia, next took the floor, but yielded it for a motion to rise; when the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

The following gentlemen compose the select committee appointed to consider the claim of president Monroe:

Messrs. *Mercer, McDuffie, Carson, Coulter, Davis* of Massachusetts, *Taliaferro, Mitchell.*

Wednesday, Feb. 17. The committees having reported, the resolution offered by Mr. *De Witt*, from the committee on retrenchment, for abolishing the office of draftsman to the house, again came up for consideration.

Mr *Wickliffe* concluded his remarks, taking the ground that the same labor might be obtained for a much less sum than the salary paid the draftsman. He introduced a letter from the secretary of war, going to show that the engineer corps, or the students from West Point, might perform the same service. Mr. W. concluded by offering an amendment, to the effect that the clerk should call upon the secretary of war whenever he should require maps or drafts.

Mr. *Chilton* followed, in opposition to the original resolution and Mr. *Wickliffe's* amendment, and spoke until the hour elapsed.

The bill for the relief of the widows of the officers, seamen and marines, lost in the sloop of war Hornet, being the special order of the day, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. *Dorsey*, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill, Mr. *Isacks* in the chair.

Mr. *Speight* asked for information. He wished to know why this bill should pass. It was a gratuity—there was no claim. He was willing to extend the bounty of the government to the widows, the children, and even to the parents of those who were lost. But he moved to strike out the words extending the bounty to the brothers and sisters.

Mr. *Dorsey* briefly explained the custom which had heretofore prevailed on such cases, and expressed an opinion that the amendment ought not to prevail—The amendment was then rejected—the blanks filled, the bill reported to the house and ordered to be engrossed.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. *Cambreleng* in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the judiciary bill. The particular question being on an amendment proposed by Mr. *Strong*, of N. York, which, after debate, was rejected.

The house then adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the senate, Mr. *Hayne* reported, from the committee on naval affairs, a bill regulating the duties and providing for the compensation of pursers in the navy. Mr. *Hayne* laid on the table a letter from the secretary of the navy to the chairman of the committee on naval affairs, covering a plan for a navy peace establishment, and other papers connected with that subject; which were ordered to be printed. An act making appropriations for the Indian department, for the year 1830, was read a third time and passed. The senate was a short time engaged in executive business. On re-opening the doors, Mr. *Foot's* resolution relative to the public lands was taken up, and Mr. *Holmes* spoke at considerable length, till, on motion of Mr. *Webster*, the senate adjourned.

In the house of representatives, the resolution abolishing the office of draftsman was further discussed. The bill for the relief of the widows, &c. of the seamen lost in the ship Hornet, was passed. The judiciary bill was taken up, and Mr. *Wickliffe's* amendment, adding three judges of the supreme court, was rejected.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the senate.

December 17, 1829. *Benjamin Edwards*, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois, vice *Emanuel J. West*, resigned.

Uriel Sebree, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Franklin, in the state of Missouri, vice *Thomas Smith*, resigned.

Hillary B. Cenas, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at New Orleans in the state of Louisiana, vice *Isaac F. Preston*, resigned.

January 4, 1830. *Hampton L. Boon*, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Franklin, in the state of Missouri, from the 24th of January, 1830, when the commission of *Thomas Jefferson Boggs* will expire.

January 12, 1830. *Elijah Hall*, to be naval officer for the district of Portsmouth, in the state of New Hampshire, from the 29th January, 1830.

Martin T. Morton, to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Nantucket, in the state of Massachusetts, from the 28th January, 1830.

Reuben Moores, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Hudson, in the state of New York, from the 3d of January, 1830.

John S. Tapscott, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Yeocomico, in the state of Virginia, from the 3d of January, 1830.

Thomas H. Jervey, to be surveyor, for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Charleston, in the state of South Carolina, from the 3d of January, 1830.

Thomas L. Shaw, to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Georgetown, in the state of South Carolina, from the 3d of January, 1830.

John S. Cogdell, to be naval officer for the district of Charleston, in the state of South Carolina, from the 20th January, 1830.

Andrew Marchalk, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Natchez, in the state of Mississippi, from the 3d of January, 1830.

Adam D. Stewart, to be collector of the customs for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of

Michilimacinac, in the territory of Michigan, from the 28th January, 1830.

Joseph S. Pelot, to be naval officer for the district of Savannah, in the state of Georgia, from the 29th of January, 1830.

January 14, 1830. *Samuel Cruse*, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Huntsville, in the state of Alabama, from the 4th Jan. 1830.

George W. Ward, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Tallahasse, in the territory of Florida, from the 4th January, 1830.

Valentine King, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Opelousas, in the state of Louisiana, from the 28th January, 1830.

John Caldwell, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Shawneetown, in the state of Illinois, from the 19th February, 1830.

David Hodge, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Steubenville, in the state of Ohio, from the 19th February, 1830.

John B. Hazard, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at St. Stephens, in the state of Alabama, from the 29th March, 1830.

Mahlon D. Canfield, to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Great Egg Harbor, in the state of New Jersey, from the 28th January, 1830, when the commission of *Gideon Leeds* will expire.

Charles R. Holmes, to be appraiser of goods, for the port of Charleston, in the state of South Carolina, vice *John Gaillard*, deceased.

February 3, 1830. *Samuel Hall*, to be surveyor for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Portsmouth, in the state of New Hampshire, from the 29th of January, 1830, when the commission of *James Ladd* will expire.

Alphonso Mason, to be surveyor of the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Gloucester, in the state of Massachusetts, from the 29th of January, 1830, when the commission of *Ebenezer Dale* will expire.

Benjamin Knight to be collector of the customs for the district of Marblehead, in the state of Massachusetts, from the 19th of February, 1830, when the commission of *Benjamin Crowninshield* will expire.

February 10, 1830. *James Duncan*, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Washington, in the state of Mississippi, vice *Alfred W. McDaniel*, removed.

February 15, 1830. *John W. Smith*, to be surveyor for the district of Portland and Falmouth, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Portland, in the state of Maine, vice *James J. Boyd*, deceased.

Archibald W. Hyde, to be collector of the customs for the district of Vermont, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Allburgh, in the state of Vermont, vice *Charles K. Williams*, resigned.

William Baldwin, to be surveyor for the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of New Haven, in the state of Connecticut, vice *William H. Ellis*, resigned.

John McNiel, jr. to be surveyor for the district of Boston and Charlestown, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, from the 29th of January, 1830, when the commission of *Eldridge Gerry* expired.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF THE U. S.

Received by the senate on the 5th February.

Treasury department,
register's office, Feb. 3, 1830.

SIR: In conformity to the provisions of the act of congress of the 10th February, 1820, entitled "an act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States." I have the honor to transmit herewith, the following statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1829, viz:

No. 1. A general statement of the quantity and value of merchandise imported into the United States, from the 1st October, 1828, to the 30th September, 1829.

No. 2. A summary statement of the same.

No. 3. A general statement of the quantity and value of foreign articles exported.

No. 4. A summary statement of the same.

No. 5. A general statement of the quantity and value of domestic articles exported.

No. 6. A summary statement of the same.

No. 7. A general statement of the quantity of American and foreign tonnage entered into the United States.

No. 8. A general statement of the quantity of American and foreign tonnage departed from the United States.

No. 9. A statistical view of the commerce and navigation of the United States.

No. 10. A statement of the commerce and navigation of each state and territory: and

No. 11. A statement of the quantity of American and foreign tonnage entered into and departing from the several districts of the United States.

From these statements it appears that the imports during the year ending the 30th September, 1829, have amounted to $74,492,527, of which amount, $69,325,552 were imported in American vessels, and $5,166,975 in foreign vessels.

That the exports have, during the same period, amounted to $72,358,671 of which $55,700,193 were of domestic produce, and $16,658,478 of foreign produce; that of domestic articles, $46,974,554 were exported in American vessels, and $8,725,639 in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles, $15,114,887 were exported in American vessels, and $1,543,591 in foreign vessels. That 872,949 tons of American shipping entered, and 944,799 cleared from the ports of the United States; and that 130,743 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 133,006 cleared during the same period.

These statements have been prepared agreeably to the provisions of the act before referred to. The articles exported, have been valued at their actual cost on the value they bore at the time of exportation in the several ports of the United States, from which they were exported, and the articles imported were valued at their actual cost, on the value which they bore in the foreign ports from whence they were imported into the United States, at the time of exportation.

I have also the honor to transmit the annual statements of the district tonnage of the United States; for the year ending on the 30th December, 1828, (No. 12, 13, & 14.)

	Tons.	95ths.
The registered tonnage as corrected at this office for the year 1828, is stated at	812,619	37
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at	842,904	76
The fishing vessels at	85,867	69
	1,741,391	87

The tonnage on which duties were collected during the year 1828, amounted as follows:

The registered tonnage employed in foreign trade, paying duty on each voyage,	823,732 87
The enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying duty annually, also,	
Registered tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying duty on each entry	784,052 78
Fishing vessels the same	97,405 88
Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the United States, engaged in foreign trade not registered	1,047 77
Total amount on which duties were collected	1,706,239 45

Of the registered tonnage, amounting as before stated to 812,619 37 tons, there were employed in the whale fishery 54,621 08

Enrolled and licensed tonnage, also in the whale fishery 180 34

Amounting to 54,801 42

I beg leave to subjoin a statement (marked A.) of the tonnage for the year 1828, compared with the amount

thereof, as exhibited in the preceding annual statement for the year 1827, with notes in relation to the increase of the registered and enrolled tonnage, respectively, in the year 1828. By this statement it appears that the total amount of vessels built in the several districts of the United States, during the year 1828, was

	Tons. 95ths.
Registered tonnage,	45,716 66
Enrolled do.	52 658 87
	98,375 58

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, T. L. SMITH, *register*.

Hon. Saml. D. Ingham, secretary of the treasury.

[Gross amount of tonnage, after the correction of the lists in 1818 1,225,184 tons.

The amount has been increased every year, until it has reached the aggregate of 1 706,259 tons.

Shewing an increase of 481,055 tons in ten years, or of thirty three per cent.

In the *tariff* year of 1824 the amount was 1,389,163 tons.
In 1828 1,706,239

Increase in 4 years 317,076

	Registered.	*Enrolled, &c.*
1818	606,088	609,095
1828	812,619	928,871
Increase	206,531	319,776

Is commerce destroyed—or do the merchants and others build ships that they may rot without being used?

Note added by the editors of the Register.]

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

January 20.

Mr. *Foot's* resolution being under consideration—

Mr. *Webster*, of Massachusetts, said, on rising, that nothing had been further from his intention, than to take any part in the discussion of this resolution. It proposed only an inquiry on a subject of much importance, and one in regard to which it might strike the mind of the mover, and of other gentlemen, that inquiry and investigation would be useful. Although (said Mr. W.) I am one of those who do not perceive any particular utility in instituting the inquiry, I have nevertheless, not seen that harm would be likely to result from adopting the resolution. Indeed, it gives no new powers, and hardly imposes any new duty on the committee All that the resolution proposes should be done, the committee is quite competent, without the resolution, to do by virtue of its ordinary powers. But, sir, although I have felt quite indifferent about the passing of the resolution, yet opinions were expressed yesterday on the general subject of the public lands, and on some other subjects, by the gentleman from South Carolina, so widely different from my own, that I am not willing to let the occasion pass without some reply. If I deemed the resolution as originally proposed hardly necessary, still less do I think it either necessary or expedient to adopt it, since a second branch has been added to it to day. By this second branch, the committee is to be instructed to inquire whether it be expedient to adopt measures to hasten the sales, and extend more rapidly the surveys of the public lands.

Now it appears, that, in forty years, Mr. President, we have sold no more than about twenty millions of acres of public lands. The annual sales do not now exceed, and never have exceeded, one millions of acres. A million a year is, according to our experience, as much as the increase of population can bring into settlement. And, it appears, also, that we have, at this moment, sir, surveyed and in the market, ready for sale, two hundred and ten millions of acres, or thereabouts. All this vast mass, at this moment, lies on our hands, for mere want of purchasers. Can any man, looking to the real interests of the country and the people, seriously think of inquiring, whether we ought not still faster to hasten the public surveys, and to bring, still more and more rapidly, other vast quantities into the market? The truth is, that rapidly as population has increased, the surveys have, nevertheless, out-ran our wants. There are more lands than purchasers. They are now sold at low prices, and taken up as fast as the increase of people furnishes hands to take them up. It is obvious, that no artificial regulation, no forcing of sales, no giving away of the lands even, can produce any great and sudden augmentation of population. The ratio of increase, though great, has yet its bounds. Hands for labor are multiplied only at a certain rate. The lands cannot be settled but by settlers: nor faster than settlers can be found. A system, if now adopted, of forcing sales, at whatever prices, may have the effect of throwing large quantities into the hands of individuals, who would, in this way, in time, become themselves competitors with the government in the sale of land. My own opinion has uniformly been, that the public lands should be offered freely, and at low prices, so as to encourage settlement and cultivation as rapidly as the increasing population of the country is competent to extend settlement and cultivation.

Every actual settler should be able to buy good land, at a cheap rate; but, on the other hand, speculation by individuals, on a large scale, should not be encouraged; nor should the value of all lands, sold and unsold, be reduced to nothing, by throwing new and vast quantities into the market at prices merely nominal.

I now proceed, sir, to some of the opinions expressed by the gentleman from South Carolina. Two or three topics were touched by him, in regard to which he expressed sentiments in which I do not at all concur.

In the first place, sir, the honorable gentleman spoke of the whole course and policy of the government, towards those who have purchased and settled the public lands; and seemed to think this policy wrong. He held it to have been, from the first, hard and rigorous; he was of opinion, that the United States had acted towards those who had subdued the western wilderness, in the spirit of a step-mother: that the public domain, had been improperly regarded as a source of revenue; and that we had rigidly compelled payment for that which ought to have been given away. He said we ought to have followed the analogy of other governments, which had acted on a much more liberal system than ours, in planting colonies. He dwelt, particularly, upon the settlement of America by colonists from Europe; and reminded us, that their governments had not exacted from those colonists payment for the soil; with them, he said, it had been thought, that the conquest of the wilderness was, itself, an equivalent for the soil, and he lamented that we had not followed that example, and pursued the same liberal course towards our own emigrants to the west.

Now, sir, I deny, altogether, that there has been any thing harsh or severe in the policy of the government towards the new states of the west. On the contrary, I maintain, that it has uniformly pursued, towards those states, a liberal and enlightened system, such as its own duty allowed and required; and such as their interests and welfare demanded. The government has been no step-mother to the new states. She has not been careless of their interests, nor deaf to their requests; but from the first moment, when the territories which now form those states were ceded to the union, down to the time in which I am now speaking, it has been the invariable object of the government, to dispose of the soil, according to the true spirit of the obligation under which it received it; to hasten its settlement and cultivation, as far and as fast as practicable; and to rear the new communities into equal and independent states, at the earliest moment of their being able, by their numbers, to form a regular government.

I do not admit, sir, that the analogy to which the gentleman refers us, is just, or that the cases are at all similar. There is no resemblance between the cases upon which a statesman can found an argument. The original North American colonists either fled from Europe, like our New England ancestors, to avoid persecution, or came hither at their own charges, and often at the ruin of their fortunes, as private adventurers. Generally speaking, they derived neither succour nor protection from their governments at home. Wide, indeed, is the difference between those cases and ours. From the very origin of the government, these western lands, and the just protection of those who had settled or should settle

on them, have been the leading objects in our policy, and have led to expenditures, both of blood and treasure, not inconsiderable: not indeed exceeding the importance of the object, and not yielded grudgingly or reluctantly certainly; but yet not inconsiderable, though necessary sacrifices, made for high proper ends. The Indian title has been extinguished at the expense of many millions. Is that nothing? There is still a much more material consideration. These colonists, if we are to call them so; in passing the Alleghany, did not pass beyond the care and protection of their own government. Wherever they went, the public arm was still stretched over them. A parental government at home was still ever mindful of their condition, and their wants; and nothing was spared, which a just sense of their necessities required. Is it forgotten, that it was one of the most arduous duties of the government, in its earliest years, to defend the frontiers against the north-western Indians? Are the sufferings and misfortunes under Harmar and St. Clair, not worthy to be remembered. Do the occurrences connected with these military efforts shew an unfeeling neglect of western interests? And here, sir, what becomes of the gentleman's analogy? What English armies accompanied our ancestors to clear the forests of a barbarous foe? What treasures of the exchequer were expended in buying up the original title to the soil? What governmental arm held its ægis over our father's heads, as they pioneered their way in the wilderness? Sir, it was not till general Wayne's victory, in 1794, that it could be said, we had conquered the savages. It was not till that period, that the government could have considered itself as having established an entire ability to protect those who should undertake the conquest of the wilderness. And here, sir, at the epoch of 1794, let us pause, and survey the scene. It is now thirty-five years since that scene actually existed. Let us, sir, look back, and behold it. Over all that is now Ohio, there then stretched one vast wilderness, unbroken, except by two small spots of civilized culture, the one at Marietta, and the other at Cincinnati. At these little openings, hardly each a pin's point upon the map, the arm of the frontiersman had levelled the forest, and let in the sun. These little patches of earth, and themselves almost shadowed by the over hanging boughs of that wilderness, which had stood and perpetuated itself, from century to century, ever since the creation, were all that had then been rendered verdant by the hand of man. In an extent of hundreds, and thousands of square miles, no other surface of smiling green attested the presence of civilization. The hunter's path crossed mighty rivers, flowing in solitary grandeur, whose sources lay in remote and unknown regions of the wilderness. It struck upon the north, on a vast inland sea, over which the tempests raged as on the ocean; all around was bare creation. It was fresh, untouched, unbounded, magnificent wilderness. And, sir, what is it now? Is it imagination only, or can it possibly be fact, that presents such a change as surprises and astonishes us, when we turn our eyes to what Ohio now is? Is it reality, or a dream, that in so short a period even as thirty-five years, there has sprung up, on the same surface, an independent state, with a million of people? A million of inhabitants! an amount of population greater than that of all the cantons of Switzerland; equal to one-third of all the people of the United States, when they undertook to accomplish their independence. This new member of the republic has already left far behind her a majority of the old states. She is now by the side of Virginia and Pennsylvania; and, in point of numbers, will shortly admit no equal but New York herself. If, sir, we may judge of measures by their results, what lessons do these facts read us, upon the policy of the government? What inferences do they authorize, upon the general question of kindness, or unkindness? What convictions do they enforce, as to the wisdom and ability, on the one hand, or the folly and incapacity, on the other, of our general administration of western affairs? Sir, does it not require some portion of self-respect in us, to imagine, that if our light had shone on the path of government, if our wisdom could have been consulted in its measures, a more rapid advance to strength and prosperity would have been experienced? For my own part, while I am struck with wonder at the success, I also look with admiration at the wisdom and foresight which originally arranged and prescribed the system for the settlement of the public domain. Its operation has been, without a moment's interruption, to push the settlement of the western country to the full extent of our utmost means.

But, sir, to return to the remarks of the honorable member from South Carolina. He says that congress has sold these lands, and put the money into the treasury, while other governments, acting in a more liberal spirit, gave way their lands; and that we ought, also, to have given ours away. I shall not stop to state an account between our revenues derived from land, and our expenditures in Indian treaties and Indian wars. But, I must refer the honorable gentleman to the origin of our own title to the soil of these territories, and remind him that we received them on conditions, and under trusts, which would have been violated by giving the soil away. For compliance with those conditions, and the just execution of those trusts, the public faith was solemnly pledged. The public lands of the United States have been derived from four principal sources. First. Cessions made to the United States by individual states, on the recommendation or request of the old congress. Second. The compact with Georgia, in 1802. Third. The purchase of Louisiana in 1803. Fourth. The purchase of Florida, in 1819. Of the first class, the most important was the cession by Virginia, of all her right and title, as well of soil as jurisdiction, to all the territory within the limits of her charter, lying to the north-west of the river Ohio. It may not be ill-timed to recur to the causes and occasions of this and the other similar grants.

When the war of the revolution broke out, a great difference existed in different states, in the proportion between people and territory. The northern and eastern states, with very small surfaces, contained comparatively a thick population, and there was generally within their limits, no great quantity of waste lands belonging to the government, or the crown of England. On the contrary, there were in the southern states, in Virginia and in Georgia for example, extensive public domains, wholly unsettled, and belonging to the crown. As these possessions would necessarily fall from the crown, in the event of a prosperous issue of the war, it was insisted that they ought to devolve on the United States, for the good of the whole. The war, it was argued, was undertaken and carried on at the common expense of all the colonies; its benefits, if successful, ought also to be common; and the property of the common enemy, when vanquished, ought to be regarded as the general acquisition of all. While yet the war was raging, it was contended that congress ought to have the power to dispose of vacant and unpatented lands, commonly called crown lands, for defraying the expenses of the war, and for other public and general purposes. "Reason and justice," said the assembly of New Jersey, in 1778, "must decide, that the property which existed in the crown of Great Britain, previous to the present revolution, ought now to belong to the congress, in trust for the use and benefit of the United States. They have fought and bled for it, in proportion to their respective abilities, and therefore the reward ought not to be predilectionally distributed. Shall such states as are shut out, by situation, from availing themselves of the least advantage from this quarter, be left to sink under an enormous debt, whilst others are enabled, in a short period, to replace all their expenditures from the hard earnings of the whole confederacy."

Moved by these considerations, and these addresses made it, congress took up the subject, and in September, 1780, recommended to the several states in the union, having claims to western territory, to make liberal cessions of a portion thereof to the United States; and on the 10th of October, 1780, congress resolved, *that any lands, so ceded in pursuance of their preceding recommendation, should be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States; should be settled and formed into distinct republican states, to become members of the federal union, with the same rights of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other states; and that the lands should be granted, or settled, at such times, and under such regulations, as should be agreed on by congress.* Again, in

September, 1783, congress passed another resolution, expressing the conditions on which cessions from states should be received; and in October following, Virginia made her cession, reciting the resolution, or act, of September preceding, and then transferring her title to her north-western territory to the United States, upon the express condition, *that the lands, so ceded, should be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as had become or should become members of the confederation, Virginia inclusive, and should be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.* The grants from other states were on similar conditions. Massachusetts and Connecticut both had claims to western lands, and both relinquished them to the United States in the same manner. These grants were all made on three substantial conditions or trusts. First, that the ceded territories should be formed into states, and admitted in due time into the union, with all the rights belonging to other states. Second, that the lands should form a common fund to be disposed of for the general benefit of all the states. Third, that they should be sold and settled, at such time and in such manner as congress should direct.

Now, sir, it is plain that congress never has been, and is not now, at liberty to disregard these solemn conditions. For the fulfilment of all these trusts, the public faith was, and is, fully pledged. How, then, would it have been possible for congress, if it had been so disposed, to give away these public lands? How could they have followlowed the example of other governments, if there had been such, and considered the conquest of the wilderness an equivalent compensation for the soil? The states had looked to this territory, perhaps too sanguinely, as a fund out of which means were to come to defray the expenses of war. It had been received as a fund; as a fund congress had bound itself to apply it. To have given it away, would have defeated all the objects which congress and particular states, had had in view, in asking and obtaining the cession and would have plainly violated the conditions, which the ceding states attached to their own grants.

The gentleman admits, that the lands cannot be given away until the national debt is paid; because, to a part of that debt they stand pledged. But this is not the original pledge. There is, so to speak, an earlier mortgage. Before the debt was funded, at the moment of the cession of the lands, and by the very terms of that cession, every state in the union obtained an interest in them, as in a common fund. Congress has uniformly adhered to this condition. It has proceeded to sell the lands, and to realize as much from them, as was compatible with the other trusts created by the same deeds of cession. One of these deeds of trusts, as I have already said, was, that the lands should be sold and settled, *at such time and manner as congress shall direct.* The government has always felt itself bound, in regard to sale and settlement, to exercise its own best judgment, and not to transfer the discretion to others. It has not felt itself at liberty to dispose of the soil, therefore, in large masses, to individuals, thus leaving to them the time *and manner of settlement.* It had stipulated to use its own judgment. If, for instance, in order to rid itself of the trouble of forming a system for the sale of those lands, and going into detail, it had sold the whole of what is now Ohio, in one mass, to individuals, or companies, it would clearly have departed from its just obligations. And who can now tell, or conjecture, how great would have been the evil of such a course? Who can say, what mischiefs would have ensued, if congress had thrown these territories into the hands of private speculation? Or who, on the other hand, can now foresee, what the event would be, should the government depart from the same wise course hereafter; and, not content with such constant absorption of the public lands as the natural growth of our population may accomplish, should force great portions of them, at nominal or very low prices, into private hands, to be sold and settled, as, and when such holders might think would be most for their own interest? Hitherto, sir, I maintain, congress has acted wisely, and done its duty on this subject. I hope it will continue to do it. Departing from the original idea, so soon as it was found practicable and convenient, of selling by townships, congress has disposed of the soil in smaller and still smaller portions, till, at length, it sells in parcels of no more than eighty acres; thus putting it into the power of every man in the country, however poor, but who has health and strength to become a freeholder if he desires, not of barren acres, but of rich and fertile soil. The government has performed all the conditions of the grant.—While it has regarded the public lands as a common fund, and has sought to make what reasonably could be made of them, as a source of revenue, it has also applied its best wisdom to sell and settle them, as fast and as happily as possible; and whensoever numbers would warrant it, each territory has been successively admitted into the union, with all the rights of an independent state.

Is there then, sir, I ask, any well founded charge of hard dealing, any just accusation for negligence, indifference, or parsimony, which is capable of being sustained against the government of the country, in its conduct towards the new states? Sir, I think there is not.

But there was another observation of the hon. member, which, I confess, did not a little surprise me. As a reason for wishing to get rid of the public lands as soon as we could, and as we might, the hon. gentleman, said, he wanted no permanent source of income. He wished to see the time when the government should not possess a shilling of permanent revenue. If he could speak a magical word, and by that word convert the whole capitol into gold, the word should not be spoken. The administration of a fixed revenue, he said, only consolidates the government, and corrupts the people! Sir, I confess I heard these sentiments uttered on this floor, not without deep regret and pain.

I am aware that these, and similar opinions, are espoused by certain persons out of the capitol, and out of this government, but I did not expect so soon to find them here. Consolidation!—that perpetual cry, both of terror and delusion—consolidation! Sir, when gentlemen speak of the effects of a common fund, belonging to all the states, as having a tendency to consolidation, what do they mean? Do they mean, or can they mean, any thing more than that the union of the states will be strengthened, by whatever continues or furnishes inducements to the people of the states to hold together? If they mean merely this, then, no doubt, the public lands, as well as every thing else in which we have a common interest, tends to consolidation; and to this species of consolidation every true American ought to be attached; it is neither more nor less than strengthening the union itself. This is the sense in which the framers of the constitution use the word consolidation; and in which sense I adopt and cherish it. They tell us, in the letter submitting the constitution to the consideration of the country, that "*In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each state in the convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected.*"

This, sir, is general Washington's consolidation.—This is the true constitutional consolidation. I wish to see no new powers drawn to the general government; but I confess I rejoice in whatever tends to strengthen the bond that unites us; and encourages the hope that our union may be perpetual. And, therefore, I cannot but feel regret at the expression of such opinions as the gentleman has avowed; because I think their obvious tendency is to weaken the bond of our connexion. I know that there are some persons in the part of the country from which the hon. member comes, who habitually speak of the union in terms of indifference, or even of disparagement. The hon. member himself is not, I trust, and can never be, one of these. They significantly declare, that *it is time to calculate the value of the union;* and their aim seems to be to enumerate and to magnify all the evils, real and imaginary, which the government under the union produces.

The tendency of all these ideas and sentiments is obviously to bring the union into discussion, as a mere question of present and temporary expediency—nothing more than a mere matter of profit and loss. The union

to be preserved, while it suits local and temporary purposes to preserve it; and to be sundered whenever it shall be found to thwart such purposes. Union, of itself, is considered by the disciples of this school as hardly a good. It is only regarded as a possible means of good; or, on the other hand, as a possible means of evil. They cherish no deep and fixed regard for it, flowing from a thorough conviction of its absolute and vital necessity to our welfare. Sir, I deprecate and deplore this tone of thinking and acting. I deem far otherwise of the union of the states; and so did the framers of the constitution themselves. What they said I believe; fully and sincerely believe, that the union of the states is essential to the prosperity and safety of the states. I am a *unionist*, and in this sense, a national republican. I would strengthen the ties that hold us together. Far, indeed, in my wishes, very far distant be the day, when our associated and fraternal stripes shall be severed asunder, and when that happy constellation under which we have risen to so much renown, shall be broken up, and be seen sinking star after star, into obscurity and night!

Among other things, the hon. member spoke of the public debt. To that he holds the public lands pledged, and has expressed his usual earnestness for its total discharge. Sir, I have always voted for every measure for reducing the debt, since I have been in congress. I wish it paid because it is a debt; and, so far, is a charge upon industry of the country, and the finances of the government. But, sir, I have observed, that, whenever the subject of the public debt is introduced into the senate, a morbid sort of fervor is manifested in regard to it, which I have been sometimes at a loss to understand. The debt is not now large, and is in a course of most rapid reduction A very few years will see it extinguished.—Now I am not entirely able to persuade myself that it is not certain supposed incidental tendencies and effects of this debt, rather than its pressure and charge as a debt, that causes so much anxiety to get rid of it. Possibly it may be regarded as in some degree a tie, holding the different parts of the country together, by considerations of mutual interest. If this be one of its effects, the effect itself is, in my opinion, not to be lamented. Let me not be misunderstood. I would not continue the debt for the sake of any collateral or consequential advantage, such as I have mentioned. I only mean to say, that that consequence itself is not one that I regret. At the same time, that if there are others who would or who do regret it, I differ from them.

As I have already remarked, sir, it was one among the reasons assigned by the honorable member for his wish to be rid of the public lands altogether, that the public disposition of them, and the revenues derived from them, tends to corrupt the people. This, sir, I confess, passes my comprehension. These lands are sold at public auction or taken up at fixed prices, to form farms and freeholds. Whom does this corrupt? According to the system of sales, a fixed proportion is every where reserved, as a fund for education. Does education corrupt? Is the schoolmaster a corrupter of youth? the spelling book, does it break down the morals of the rising generation? and the holy scriptures, are they fountains of corruption? or if, in the exercise of a provident liberality, in regard to its own property as a great landed proprietor, and to high purposes of utility towards others, the government gives portions of these lands to the making of a canal; or the opening of a road, in the country where the lands themselves are situated, what alarming and overwhelming corruption follows from all this? Can there be nothing pure in government, except the exercise of mere control? Can nothing be done without corruption, but the imposition of penalty and restraint: Whatever is positively beneficient, whatever is actively good, whatever spreads abroad benefits and blessings which all can see, and all can feel, whatever opens intercourse, augments population, enhances the value of property and diffuses knowledge—must all this be rejected and reprobated as a dangerous and obnoxious policy, hurrying us to the double ruin of a government, turned into despotism by the mere exercise of acts of beneficence, and of a people, corrupted beyond hope of rescue, by the improvement of their condition?

The gentleman proceeded, sir, to draw a frightful picture of the future. He spoke of the centuries that must elapse, before all the lands could be sold, and the great hardships that the states must suffer while the United States reserved to itself, within their limits such large portions of soil, not liable to taxation. Sir, this is all, or mostly imagination. If these lands were leasehold property, if they were held by the United States on rent, there would be much in the idea. But they are wild lands, held only till they can be sold; reserved no longer than till somebody will take them up, at low prices.—As to their not being taxed, I would ask whether the states themselves, if they owned them, would tax them before sale? Sir, if in any case any state can shew that the policy of the United States retards her settlement, or prevents her from cultivating the land within her limits, she shall have my vote to alter that policy. But I look upon the public lands as a public fund, and that we are no more authorized to give them away gratuitously than to give away gratuitously the money in the treasury. I am quite aware, that the sums drawn annually from the western states make a heavy drain upon them, but that is unavoidable. For that very reason, among others, I have always been inclined to pursue towards them a kind and most liberal policy, but I am not at liberty to forget, at the same time, what is due to other states, and to the solemn engagements under which the government rests.

I come now, Mr. President, to that part of the gentleman's speech, which has been the main occasion of my addressing the senate The east! the obnoxious, the rebuked, the always reproached east! We have come in, sir, on this debate, for even more than a common share of accusation and attack. If the honorable member from South Carolina was not our original accuser, he has yet recited the indictment against us, with the air and tone of a public prosecutor. He has summoned us to plead, on our arraignment; and he tells us we are charged with the crime of a narrow and selfish policy; of endeavoring to restrain emigration to the west, and, having that object in view, of maintaining a steady opposition to western measures and western interests. And the cause of all this narrow and selfish policy, the gentleman finds in the tariff—I think he called it the accursed policy of the tariff. This policy, the gentleman tells us, requires multitudes of dependent laborers, a population of paupers, and that it is to secure these at home, that the east opposes whatever may induce to western emigration. Sir, I rise to defend the east. I rise to repel, both the charge itself, and the cause assigned for it. I deny that the east has, at any time, shewn an illiberal policy towards the west. I pronounce the whole accusation to be without the least foundation in any facts, existing either now, or at any previous time. I deny it in the general, and I deny each and all its particulars. I deny the sum total, and I deny the retail. I deny that the east has ever manifested hostility to the west, and I deny that she has adopted any policy that would naturally have led her in such a course. But the tariff! the tariff!! sir, I beg to say, in regard to the east, that the original policy of the tariff is not hers. whether it be wise or unwise. New England is not its author. If gentlemen will recur to the tariff of 1816, they will find that that was not carried by New England votes. It was truly more a southern, than an eastern measure. And what votes carried the tariff of 1824? Certainly, not those of New England. It is known to have been made matter of reproach, especially against Massachusetts, that she would not aid the tariff of 1824, and a selfish motive was imputed to her for that also. In point of fact, it is true that she did, indeed, oppose the tariff of 1824. There were more votes in favor of that law in the house of representatives, not only in each of a majority of the western states, but even in Virginia herself also, than in Massachusetts. It was literally forced upon New England; and this shows how groundless, how void of all probability any charge must be, which imputes to her hostility to the growth of the western states, as naturally flowing from a cherished policy of her own. But leaving all conjectures about causes and motives, I go at once to the fact, and I meet it with one broad, comprehensive, and emphatic negative. I deny, that in any part of her history, at any period of the government, or in relation to any leading subject, New England has manifested such hostility as is charged upon her. On the contrary, I maintain that, from the day of the cession of the territories by the states to congress, no

portion of the country has acted, either with more liberality or more intelligence, on the subject of the western lands, in the new states, than New England. This statement though strong, is no stronger than the strictest truth will warrant. Let us look at the historical facts. So soon as the cessions were obtained, it became necessary to make provision for the government and disposition of the territory—the country was to be governed. This, for the present, it was obvious, must be by some territorial system of administration. But the soil, also was to be granted and settled. Those immense regions, large enough almost for an empire, were to be appropriated to private ownership. How was this best to be done? What system for sale and disposition should be adopted? Two modes for conducting the sales presented themselves; the one a southern, and the other a northern mode. It would be tedious, sir, here, to run out these different systems, into all their distinctions, and to contrast their opposite results. That which was adopted was the northern system, and is that which we now see in sussessful operation in all the new states. That which was rejected, was the system of warrants, surveys, entry, and location; such as prevails south of the Ohio. It is not necessary to extend these remarks into invidious comparisons. This last system, is that which, as has been emphatically said, has *shingled* over the country to which it was applied, with so many conflicting titles and claims. Every body acquainted with the subject, knows how easily it leads to speculation and litigation—two great calamities in a new country. From the system actually established, these evils are banished. Now, sir, in effecting this great measure, the first important measure on the whole subject, New England acted with vigor and effect, and the latest posterity of those who settled north-west of the Ohio, will have reason to remember, with gratitude, her patriotism and her wisdom. The system adopted was her own system. She knew, for she had tried and proved its value. It was the old fashioned way of surveying lands, before the issuing of any title papers, and then of inserting accurate and precise descriptions in the patents or grants, and proceeding with regular reference to metes and bounds.—This gives to original titles, derived from government, a certain and fixed character; it cuts up litigation by the roots, and the settler commences his labors with the assurance that he has a clear title. It is easy to perceive, but not easy to measure, the importance of this in a new country. New England gave this system to the west and while it remains, there will be spread over all the west, one monument of her intelligence in matters of government, and her practical good sense.

At the foundation of the constitution of these new north-western states, we are accustomed, sir, to praise the lawgivers of antiquity; we help to perpetuate the fame of Solon and Lycurgus; but I doubt whether one single law of any lawgiver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked, and lasting character, than the ordinance of '87. That instrument, was drawn by NATHAN DANE, then, and now, a citizen of Massachusetts. It was adopted, as I think I have understood, without the slightest alteration; and certainly it has happened to few men to be the authors of a political measure of more large and enduring consequence. It fixed, forever, the character of the population in the vast regions north-west of the Ohio, by excluding from them involuntary servitude. It impressed on the soil itself, while it was yet a wilderness, an incapacity to bear up any other than free men. It laid the interdict against personal servitude, in original compact, not only deeper than all local law, but deeper, also, than all local constitutions. Under the circumstances then existing, I look upon this original and seasonable provision, as a real good attained. We see its consequences at this moment, and we shall never cease to see them, perhaps, while the Ohio shall flow. It was a great and salutary measure of prevention. Sir, I should fear the rebuke of no intelligent gentleman of Kentucky, were I to ask whether if such an ordinance could have been applied to his own state, while it yet was a wilderness, and before Boon had passed the gap of the Alleghany, he does not suppose it would have contributed to the ultimate greatness of that commonwealth? It is, at any rate, not to be doubted, that where it did apply, it has produced an effect not easily to be described, or measured in the growth of the states, and the extent and increase of their population. Now, sir, this great measure again was carried by the north, and by the north alone. There were, indeed, individuals elsewhere favorable to it; but it was supported as a measure, entirely by the votes of the northern states. If New England had been governed by the narrow and selfish views now ascribed to her, this very measure was, of all others, the best calculated to thwart her purposes. It was, of all things, the very means of rendering certain a vast emigration from her own population to the west. She looked to that consequence only to disregard it. She deemed the regulation a most useful one to the states that would spring up on the territory, and advantageous to the country at large. She adhered to the principle of it persevering.y, year after year, until it was finally accomplished.

Leaving then, Mr. President, these two great and leading measures, and coming down to our own times, what is there in the history of recent measures of government that exposes New England to this accusation of hostility to western interests? I assert, boldly, that in all measures conducive to the welfare of the west since my acquaintance here, no part of the country has manifested a more liberal policy. I beg to say, sir, that I do not state this with a view of claiming for her any special regard on that account. Not at all. She does not place her support of measures on the ground of favor conferred—far otherwise. What she has done has been consonant to her view of the general good, and therefore she has done it. She has sought to make no gain of it; on the contrary, individuals may have felt undoubtedly some natural regret, at finding the relative importance of their own states diminished, by the growth of the west. But New England has regarded that as in the natural course of things, and has never complained of it. Let me see, sir, any one measure favorable to the west, which has been opposed by New England since the government bestowed its attention to these western improvements. Select what you will, if it be a measure of acknowledged utility, I answer for it, it will be found that not only were New England votes for it, but that New England votes carried it. Will you take the Cumberland road? who has made that? Will you take the Portland canal, whose support carried that bill? Sir, at what period beyond the Greek kalends, could these measures, or measures like these, have been accomplished, had they depended on the votes of the southern gentlemen? Why, sir, we know that we must have waited till the constitutional notions of those gentlemen had undergone an entire change. Generally speaking, they have done nothing, and can do nothing. All that has been effected, has been done by the votes of reproached New England. I undertake to say, sir, that if you look to the votes on any one of these measures, and strike out from the list of ayes the names of New England members, it will be found that in every case, the south would then have voted down the west, and the measure would have failed. I do not believe any one instance can be found where this is not strictly true. I do not believe that one dollar has been expended for these purposes beyond the mountain, which could have been obtained without cordial co-operation and support from New England.

Sir, I put the gentlemen to the west itself. Let gentlemen who have sat here ten years, come forth and declare, by what aids, and by whose votes, they have succeeded, in measures deemed of essential importance to their part of the country. To all men of sense and candour, in or out of congress, who have any knowledge upon the subject, New England may appeal, for refutation of the reproach now attempted to be cast upon her, in this respect.

I take liberty to repeat, that I make no claim, on behalf of New England, or an account of that which I have not stated. She does not profess to have acted out of favor; for it would not become her so to have acted. She solicits for no especial thanks; but, in the consciousness of having done her duty in these things, uprightly and honestly, and with a fair and liberal spirit, be assured she will repel, whenever she thinks the occasion calls for it, an unjust and groundless imputation of partiality and selfishness.

The gentleman alluded to a report of the late secretary of the treasury, which, according to his reading or construction of it, recommended what he calls the tariff policy, or a branch of that policy; that is, the restraining of emigration to the west, for the purpose of keeping hands at home, to carry on the manufactures. I think, sir, that the gentleman misapprehended the meaning of the secretary, in the interpretation given to his remarks. I understand him only as saying, that since the low price of lands at the west acts as a constant and standing bounty to agriculture, it is, on that account, the more reasonable, to provide encouragement for manufactures. But, sir, even if the secretary's observation were to be understood as the gentleman understands it, it would not be a sentiment borrowed from any New England source.—Whether it be right or wrong, it does not originate in that quarter.

In the course of these remarks, Mr. President, I have spoken of the supposed desire, on the part of the Atlantic states to check, or at least not to hasten, western emigration, as *a narrow policy*. Perhaps I ought to have qualified the expression; because, sir, I am now about to quote the opinions of one, to whom I would impute nothing narrow. I am now about to refer you to the language of a gentleman of much and deserved distinction, now a member of the other house, and occupying a prominent situation there. The gentleman, sir, is from South Carolina. In 1825, a debate arose in the house of representatives, on the subject of the western road. It happened to me to take some part in that debate; I was answered by the honorable gentleman to whom I have alluded, and I replied. May I be pardoned, sir, if I read a part of this debate.

"The gentleman from Massachusetts has urged," said Mr. McD., "as one leading reason why the government should make roads to the west, that these roads have a tendency to settle the public lands; that they increase the inducements to settlement, and that this is a national object. Sir, I differ entirely from his views on the subject. I think that the public lands are settling quite fast enough; that our people need want no stimulus to urge them thither; but want rather a check, at least on that artificial tendency to western settlement, which we have created by our own laws.

"The gentleman says, that the great object of government, with respect to those lands, is not to make them a source of revenue, but to get them settled. What would have been thought of this argument in the old thirteen states? It amounts to this, that those states are to offer a bonus of their own impoverishment, to create a vortex to swallow up our floating population. Look, sir, at the present aspect of the southern states. In no part of Europe will you see the same indications of decay. Deserted villages—houses falling to ruin—impoverished lands thrown out of cultivation. Sir, I believe that if the public lands had never been sold, the aggregate amount of the national wealth would have been greater at this moment. Our population, if concentrated in the old states, and not ground down by tariffs, would have been more prosperous and more wealthy. But every inducement has been held out to them to settle in the west, until our population has become sparse, and then the effects of this sparseness are now to be counteracted by another artificial system. Sir, I say if there is any object worthy the attention of this government, it is a plan which shall limit the sale of the public lands. If those lands were sold according to their real value, be it so. But while the government continues as it now does, to give them away, they will draw the population of the older states, and still farther increase the effect which is already distressingly felt, and which must go to diminish the value of all those states possess. And this, sir, is held out to us as a motive for granting the present appropriation. I would not, indeed, prevent the formation of roads on these considerations, but I certainly would not encourage it. Sir, there is an additional item in the account of the benefits which this government has conferred on the western states. It is the sale of the public lands at the minimum price. At this moment we are selling to the people of the west, lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents, which are worth fifteen, and which would sell at that price if the markets were not glutted."

"Mr. Webster observed, in reply, that the gentleman from South Carolina had mistaken him, if he supposed that it was his wish so to hasten the sales of the public lands, as to throw them into the hands of purchasers, who would sell again. His idea only went as far as this: that the price should be fixed as low as not to prevent the settlement of the lands, yet not so low as to prompt speculators to purchase. Mr. W. observed that he could not at all concur with the gentleman from South Carolina, in wishing to restrain the laboring classes of population in the eastern states from going to any part of our territory, where they could better their condition: nor did he suppose such an idea was any where entertained. The observations of the gentleman had opened to him new views of policy on this subject, and he thought he now could perceive why some of our states continued to have such bad roads; it must be for the purpose of preventing people from going out of them. The gentleman from South Carolina supposes, that if our population had been confined to the old thirteen states, the aggregate wealth of the country would have been greater than it now is. But sir, it is an error, that the increase of the aggregate of the national wealth, is the object chiefly to be pursued by government. The distribution of the national wealth is an object quite as important as its increase. He was not surprised that the old states, not increasing in population so fast as was expected (for he believed nothing like a decrease was pretended) should be an idea by no means agreeable to gentlemen from those states; we are all reluctant in submitting to the loss of relative importance—but this was nothing more than the natural condition of a country densely populated in one part, and possessing in another a vast tract of unsettled lands. The plan of the gentleman went to reverse the order of nature, vainly expecting to retain men within a small and comparatively unproductive territory "who have all the world before them whose to choose." For his own part, he was in favor of letting population take its own course; he should experience no feeling of mortification if any of his constituents liked better to settle on the Kansas or the Arkansas, or the lord knows where, within our territory; let them go, and be happier if they could. The gentleman says, our aggregate of wealth would have been greater if our population had been restrained within the limits of the old states; but does he not consider population to be wealth? And has not this been increased by the settlement of a new and fertile country? Such a country presents the most alluring of all prospects to a young and laboring man; it gives him a freehold—it offers to him weight and respectability in society; and above all, it presents to him a prospect of a permanent provision for his children. Sir, these are inducements which never were resisted, and never will be; and were the whole extent of country filled with population up to the Rocky Mountains, these inducements would carry that population forward to the shores of the Pacific ocean. Sir, it is in vain to talk; individuals will seek their own good, and not any artificial aggregate of the national wealth—a young, enterprising and hardy agriculturalist can conceive of nothing better to him than plenty of good, cheap land."

Sir, with the reading of these extracts I leave the subject. The senate will bear me witness that I am not accustomed to allude to local opinions, nor to compare nor contrast different portions of the country. I have often suffered things to pass which I might properly enough have considered as deserving a remark, without any observation. But I have felt it my, duty on this occasion to vindicate the state I represent from charges and imputations on her public character and conduct, which I know to be undeserved and unfounded. If advanced elsewhere, they might be passed, perhaps, without notice. But whatever is said here, is supposed to be entitled to public regard, and to deserve public attention—it derives importance and dignity from the place where it is uttered. As a true representative of the state which has sent me here, it is my duty, and a duty which I shall fulfil, to place her history and her conduct, her honor and her character, in their just and proper light, so often as I think an attack is made upon her, so respectable as to deserve to be repelled.

Mr. W. concluded by moving the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

END OF VOLUME THIRTY-SEVEN.